

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of
Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited
Nashik.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2018, the Profit and Loss Statement and the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity of the Company for the year then ended on 31st March 2018 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the Balance Sheet (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance), Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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 judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit. We have taken into account the provisions of the Companies Act 2013, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the Balance Sheet (financial position) of the Company as at 31st March, 2018 , profit or loss (financial performance), Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. **As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by** the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013, we give in the "**Annexure 'A'**", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Companies Act 2013, 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 purpose of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2018, from being appointed as a director in terms Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in the "**Annexure 'B'**" and

- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations filed against the company which would impact its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. The Company was not required to deposit or pay any dues in respect of the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year.
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For S V A B & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114117W

Place : Nashik
Date : 19/05/2018

Sd/-
CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(Partner) M. No. 103080

Annexure- A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independents Auditors Report to the members of Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited on the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2018.

- i.
 - a. The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
 - b. These fixed assets have been physically verified by management at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies have been noticed.
 - c. The title deeds of immovable properties are also held in the name of the company.
- ii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no inventory hence not applicable.
- iii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not granted any loan to its holding company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, hence not applicable.
- iv. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
- v. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not accepted deposits, hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under are not applicable.
- vi. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, hence not applicable.
- vii.
 - (a) According to the records of the company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, cess to the extent applicable and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of March, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amounts payables in respect of income tax, wealth tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty and excise duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.
- viii. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given to us, we are of opinion that the company has not defaulted in repayment of any dues to financial institutions or bank.
- ix. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), hence not applicable.

- x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in India, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company noticed or reported during the course of our audit nor have we been informed of any such instance by the Management.
 - 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 in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013, hence not applicable.
 - xii. Since the company is not a Nidhi company, hence this clause is not applicable.
 - xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with provision of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 as applicable and details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
 - xiv. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year, hence not applicable.
 - xv. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable
 - xvi. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
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For S V A B & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114117W

Place : Nashik
Date : 19/05/2018

Sd/-
CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(*Partner*) M. No. 103080

Annexure - B to the Auditor's Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited ("the Company"), as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for the Internal Financial Control

The Companies 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.

Auditor's 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 Control 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 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 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 31st March 2018, 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 S V A B & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114117W

Place : Nashik
Date : 19/05/2018

Sd/-
CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(*Partner*) M. No. 103080

ASHOKA GVR MUDHOL NIPANI ROADS LIMITED

CIN : U45203DL2014PLC265735

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018


(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
I ASSETS			
1 NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	30.82	48.31
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	3	19,443.00	19,995.83
(c) Other non-current assets	4	204.29	204.29
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		19,678.11	20,248.43
2 CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	722.79	74.36
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) above	5	4,261.50	-
(iii) Other financial assets	6	7,898.00	9,322.50
(b) Other current assets	7	443.38	551.05
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		13,325.67	9,947.92
TOTAL ASSETS		33,003.78	30,196.34
I EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	5,523.00	5,523.00
(b) Other Equity	9	3,037.97	549.51
TOTAL EQUITY		8,560.97	6,072.51
2 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	10	21,024.83	18,683.51
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		21,024.83	18,683.51
3 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	-	649.96
(ii) Trade payables	12	108.84	1.42
(iii) Other financial liabilities	13	2,963.35	2,186.25
(b) Other current liabilities	14	193.92	2,602.70
(c) Current tax liabilities	15	151.88	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		3,417.98	5,440.32
TOTAL LIABILITIES		24,442.81	24,123.83
Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:		33,003.78	30,196.34
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For S V A B & Co.

Firm Regn. No. 114117W

Chartered Accountants

 Sd/-
CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
 (Partner) - M. No. 103080

 Sd/-
(Manoj A. Kulkarni)
 Company Secretary

 Sd/-
(Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya)
 Chief Financial Officer

 For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Ltd.

 Sd/-
(Paresh C. Mehta)
 Director
 DIN: 03474498

 Sd/-
(Sanjay P. Londhe)
 Director
 DIN : 00112604

 Place: Nashik
 Date: May 19, 2018

 Place: Nashik
 Date: May 19, 2018

Particulars	Note No.	For the year Ended 31-Mar-18	For the year Ended 31-Mar-17
I INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	16	2,139.12	12,711.88
Other Income	17	5,549.55	3,636.35
Total Income		7,688.67	16,348.24
II EXPENSES:			
Construction Expenses	18	1,728.03	14,316.71
Employee Benefits Expenses	19	27.53	24.61
Finance Expenses	20	2,697.02	2,151.53
Depreciation and Amortisation	21	19.58	3.42
Other Expenses	22	36.67	24.54
Total Expenses		4,508.83	16,520.81
III Profit before Tax (I-II)		3,179.84	(172.58)
IV Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		678.63	-
		678.63	-
V Profit for the year (III - IV)		2,501.21	(172.58)
VI Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) :			
(a) Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
(b) Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VII Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)		3,179.84	(172.58)
VII Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:			
Basic (₹)		4.53	(0.31)
Diluted (₹)		4.53	(0.31)
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S V A B & Co.

Firm Regn. No. 114117W

Chartered Accountants

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Ltd.

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(Partner) - M. No. 103080

(Manoj A. Kulkarni)
Company Secretary

(Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya)
Chief Financial Officer

(Paresh C. Mehta)
Director
DIN: 03474498

(Sanjay P. Londhe)
Director
DIN : 00112604

Place: Nashik
Date: May 19, 2018

Place: Nashik
Date: May 19, 2018

ASHOKA GVR MUDHOL NIPANI ROADS LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2018



(₹ In Lakh)

	Year Ended 31-Mar-2018		Year Ended 31-Mar-2017	
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :				
Profit before tax from continuing operations		3,179.84		(172.58)
Depreciation & Amortisation	19.58		3.42	
Interest, Commitment & Finance Charges (Net)	2,697.02		2,151.53	
Interest Income	(5,516.65)		(3,615.55)	
Interest Income FDR	(26.16)			
Profit on Sale of Mutual Funds	(6.74)		(20.79)	
Loss on Onerous Contract	-		1,663.90	
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital		(2,832.95)		182.51
		346.90		9.93
Adjustments for changes in Operating Assets / Liabilities				
(Increase) / Decrease in Other non-current financial assets	-		(1,942.03)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial assets - Non Current	552.83		(9,322.50)	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial assets - Current	1,424.50			
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	107.68		121.21	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other financial liabilities	777.10		2,186.25	
Increase / (Decrease) in Capital Contribution	(12.75)		-	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other non-current liabilities	-		0.01	
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payable	107.42			
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Equity	-		(239.15)	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current liabilities	-		1,971.12	
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	(2,408.78)	547.99	(1,663.90)	(8,888.99)
Cash Generated from Operations		894.88		(8,879.06)
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(526.75)		(67.98)	
		(526.75)		(67.98)
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		368.13		(8,947.04)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :				
Investment in Property, Plant and Equipment	(2.09)		(35.61)	
Purchase of Investments	6.74		156.62	
Interest Income	5,516.65		3,615.55	
Interest Income FDR	26.16			
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		5,547.46		3,736.56
B CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from issues of Share Capital	-		4,652.53	
Proceeds (Repayment) of Long Term Borrowings	2,341.32		649.96	
Proceeds (Repayment) of Current Borrowings	(649.96)			
Interest, Commitment & Finance Charges (Net)	(2,697.02)		(2,151.53)	
NET CASH RECEIPT FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(1,005.66)		3,150.96
Net Increase In Cash & Cash Equivalents		4,909.93		(2,059.53)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		74.36		2,133.91
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		4,984.29		74.36
		4,984.29		

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (notes) are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes :

1. All figures in bracket are outflow.
2. Direct taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing activities.
3. The cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect Method as per Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" as under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date attached

For S V A B & Co.

Firm Registration No. 114117W

Chartered Accountants

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(Partner)-M. No. 103080

(Manoj A. Kulkarni)
Company Secretary

(Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya)
Chief Financial Officer

Paresh C. Mehta
Director
DIN - 03474498

Sanjay P. Londhe
Director
DIN - 06368409

Place: Nashik
Date: May 19, 2018

Place: Nashik
Date: May 19, 2018

ASHOKA GVR MUDHOL NIPANI ROADS LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity of for the year ended March 31, 2018

1 Equity Share Capital

(₹ In Lakh)

Equity Share	As at March 31, 2018		As at 31-Mar-17	
	Number of Shares	Rs. in lakhs	Number of Shares	Rs. in lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	55,230,000	5,523.00	55,230,000	5,523.00
Issued during the period	-	-		
Reductions during the period		-		-
Balance at the close of the period	55,230,000	5,523.00	55,230,000	5,523.00

Reconciliation of Shares and holding more than 5%

Name of Share Holder	As at March 31, 2018			As at 31-Mar-17		
	No. of % Holding	Number of Shares	Rs. in lakhs	No. of % Holding	Number of Shares	Rs. in lakhs
Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	71%	39,213,300	3,921.33	71%	39,213,300	3,921.33
GVR Infra Projects Ltd.	29%	16,016,700	1,601.67	29%	16,016,700	1,601.67
Total	100%	55,230,000	5,523.00	100%	55,230,000	5,523.00

2 Other Equity

Particulars	Capital Contribution	Reserves & Surplus		Total
		Share Premium Account	Retained earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2016	655.69	-	66.40	722.09
Deduction on Expense of issue of shares	-	-	-	-
Profit / (Loss) for the F.Y. 2016-17			(172.58)	(172.58)
Balance as at April 1, 2017	655.69	-	(106.18)	549.51
Deduction on Expense of issue of shares	(12.75)	-	-	(12.75)
Profit/(loss) for the year after income tax	-	-	2,501.21	2,501.21
Balance as at March 31, 2018	642.94	-	2,395.03	3,037.97

As per our report of even date attached

For S V A B & Co.

Firm Registration No. 114117W

Chartered Accountants

Sd/-

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(Partner)-M. No. 103080

Sd/-

(Manoj A. Kulkarni) (Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya)
Company Secretary Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads

Sd/-

(Paresh C. Mehta)
Director
DIN: 03474498

Sd/-

(Sanjay P. Londhe)
Director
DIN : 00112604

Place: Nashik
Date: May 19, 2018

Place: Nashik
Date: May 19, 2018

ASHOKA GVR MUDHOL NIPANI ROADS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2018.

Company Overview :

Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited is a Special Purpose Entity incorporated on 03rd March, 2014 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. In pursuance of the contract with the Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited, to carry on the business of Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Maintain and Transfer (DBFOMT) the existing State Highway (SH18) from Mudhol to Maharashtra Border (Approx length 107.937 Kms.) in the State of Karnataka on DBFOMT Annuity Basis During Construction phase the company will receive a total lumpsum annuity amounting to Rs.135.96 crore on achievement of Construction of milestones mentioned in Concession agreement . The Company on completion of the project shall receive 16 semi annuity of Rs.39.49 Crore.

Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited is Subsidiary of Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.

Basis Of Preparation :

The financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (In-AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016.

These Financial Statements are the first Ind AS Financial Statements and covered by Ind AS 101, "First-time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards".

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016. the company prepared Its financial statements in accordance with the Accounting Standards notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (Previous GAAP).

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost basis, except for the certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount wherever applicable.

Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies:

1.01 Current Versus Non-Current Classification :

The assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are presented based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- ▶ Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, or
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- ▶ Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ 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 it is:

- ▶ Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, or
- ▶ Held primarily for the purpose of trading, or
- ▶ Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- ▶ There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the

All other liabilities are treated as non-current.

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

1.02 Fair value measurement :

The Company measures financial instruments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is 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.

Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:

► Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the Management present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

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

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions.

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy

1.03 Cash Flow Statements :

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated.

Cash and Cash Equivalents comprise of cash on hand and cash at bank including fixed deposit/highly liquid investments with original maturity period of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.04 Revenue recognition

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 specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

Contract revenue (Construction Contracts)

Contract revenue and contract cost associated with the construction of road are recognised as revenue and expense respectively by reference to the stage of completion of the projects at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion of project is determined by the proportion that contract cost incurred for work performed upto the balance sheet date bear to the estimated total contract costs. During the early stages of a contract it is often the case that the outcome of the contract cannot be estimated reliably. Nevertheless, it may be probable that the entity will recover the contract costs incurred. Therefore, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred that are expected to be recoverable. If total cost is estimated to exceed total contract revenue, the Company provides for foreseeable loss. Contract Revenue Earned In Excess of Billing has been reflected as Receivable under Service Concession agreement.

The amount of the arrangement consideration for the provision of public services is fixed by a contract called as annuity), the revenues from construction services for public facilities (infrastructures) is measured by the percentage-of-completion method, and recognizes the consideration as a financial asset and the same is classified as "Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements". The accounts for such financial assets at amortized cost, calculates interest income based on the effective interest method and recognizes it in revenue as Finance Income.

1.05 Borrowing Cost :

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Borrowing costs includes interest and amortisation of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

1.06 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.

1.07 Current Investments :

As per Ind AS 109, mutual fund investments needs to be stated at fair value. The Company has designated these investments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Accordingly, these investments are required to be measured at fair value. At the date of transition to Ind AS, difference between the fair value of the instruments and the carrying value under Previous GAAP has been recognised in retained earnings. Fair value changes are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2016 & 31st March, 2017.

1.08 Taxes on income

Current income tax

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 in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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.

1.09 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:

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.

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:

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.

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 credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay income tax higher than that computed under MAT, during the year that MAT is permitted to be set off under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (specified period). In the year, in which the tax credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in the guidance note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of profit and loss and shown as Unused Tax credit. The Company reviews the same at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of unused tax credit to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay income tax higher than MAT during the specified year.

1.10 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;
Debt instruments at amortised cost
Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A financial assets is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met :

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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. All the Loans and other receivables under financial assets (except Investments) are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value.

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.

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 Company's 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 lay 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.

Other Financial Assets:

Other Financial Assets mainly consists of Unbilled revenue measured at amortised cost.

Following are the policy for specific financial assets:-

Type of financial asset
Prepaid expenses

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, trade payables and other payables.

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 and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

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

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. However, the company has borrowings at floating rates. Considering that the impact of restatement of effective interest rate, year on year due to reset of interest rate, is not material and hence the company is amortising the transaction cost in straight line basis over the tenure of the loan. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the transaction cost amortisation process.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

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.

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.

2 Property Plant and Equipment

Details of Additions, Adjustments, Depreciation and Net Block - Asset class wise f (` In Lakh)

Particulars	Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation		
As at April 1, 2016	19.72	19.72
Additions	35.61	35.61
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
As at 31 March 2017	55.34	55.34
Additions	2.08	2.08
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments		
As at March 31, 2018	57.42	57.42
Depreciation		
As at April 1, 2016	3.60	3.60
Charge for the period (note 1)	3.42	3.42
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments		-
As at 31 March 2017	7.02	7.02
Charge for the period	19.58	19.58
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments		-
As at March 31, 2018	26.60	26.60
Net Block Value		
At March 31, 2018	30.82	30.83
At March 31, 2017	48.32	48.30
At April 1, 2016	16.12	16.12

3 Other Financial Asset - Non Current (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements		
Receivable from KSHIP	19,443.00	19,995.82
Total ::::	19,443.00	19,995.82

4 Other Non Current Asset (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
(A) Advances Recoverable other than in Cash:		
Trade Deposits		
Secured Considered Good	0.35	0.35
(B) Others :		
Income Tax Assets (Net)	203.94	203.94
Total ::::	204.29	204.29

5 Cash and cash equivalents (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
(A) Cash & Cash Equivalents		
(I) Cash on hand	0.35	0.67
(II) Balances with Banks		
On Current account	722.44	73.70
Sub Total ::::	722.79	74.36
(B) Other Bank Balances		
Deposits with maturity for more than 3 months	4,261.50	-
Total ::::	4,984.29	74.36

6 Other Financial Asset - Current (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements		
Receivable from KSHIP (Un-certified work)	7,898.00	9,322.50
Total ::::	7,898.00	9,322.50

7 Other Current Asset (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
(A) Advances other than Capital Advances :		
Advances Recoverable other than in Cash	6.00	4.50
(B) Others		
Prepaid Expenses	419.20	546.55
Interest Receivable on FDR	18.18	-
Total ::::	443.38	551.05

8 Equity Share Capital

(I) Authorised Capital:

Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	As at 31-Mar-18		As at 31-Mar-17	
		No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)
Equity Shares	10.00	60,000,000	6,000.00	60,000,000	6,000.00
Total ::::			6,000.00		6,000.00

(II) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital (Fully Paid-up):

Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	As at 31-Mar-18		As at 31-Mar-17	
		No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)
Equity Shares	10.00	55,230,000	5,523.00	55,230,000	5,523.00
Total ::::			5,523.00		5,523.00

(III) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

(IV) Reconciliation of Number of Shares Outstanding:

Class of Shares	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
Outstanding as at beginning of the	55,230,000	55,230,000
Outstanding as at end of the period	55,230,000	55,230,000

(V) Details of shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of Shares	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	39,213,300	39,213,300
GVR Infra Projects Ltd.	16,016,700	16,016,700

9 Other Equity

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Capital Contribution on Account of CG		
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	655.69	655.69
Addition During the Year	-	-
Deduction During the year	12.75	-
As at end of year	642.94	655.69
Surplus / Retained Earnings		
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	(106.18)	66.40
Addition During the Year	2,501.21	(172.58)
Deduction During the year	-	-
Amount available for appropriations	2,395.03	(106.18)
Gross Total ::::	3,037.97	549.51

10 Borrowings - Non Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Secured - at amortized cost		
(i) Term loans		
- from banks	21,178.42	18,880.25
- from others	-	-
(ii) Prepaid Upfront Fees on Loan	(153.59)	(196.74)
Gross Total :::	21,024.83	18,683.51

(a) Terms of Repayments:

Sr. No.	Particulars of Lender	Nature of Loan	EMI Amount (In ₹ Lakh)	Mode of Repayment	Interest Type	Rate of Interest	Maturity Date
1	HDFC Bank	Term Loan	285.00 - 916.75	14 EMI Half Yearly	Floating Rate	Base Rate +Spread	February-24
2	State Bank of India	Term Loan	210.00 - 675.50	14 EMI Half Yearly	Floating Rate	Base Rate +Spread	February-24
3	Aditya Birla	Term Loan	237.66 - 886.35	14 EMI Half Yearly	Floating Rate	Base Rate +Spread	February-24

b) Security

The facility and all interest, fees, commission and other monies in respect thereof shall be secured, to the extent permitted under the concession agreement by

- i) first charges on all the fixed assets/movable assets of the company (other than Project assets)
- ii) a first charge on the project's book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future intangibles goodwill uncalled capital (present and future)
- iii) a first charge on projects bank accounts, including but not limited to the Escrow account opened in a designated bank, where all cash inflows from the project shall be deposited and all proceeds shall be utilized in a manner and priority to be decided by the Lenders/investors

11 Borrowings - Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Unsecured - at amortized cost		
Loans from related parties (Holding Company)	-	649.96
Total :::	-	649.96

12 Trade Payables - Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Trade Payables:		
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises		
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-
Others	2.43	1.42
Unpaid Expenses	106.40	-
Total :::	108.84	1.42

13 Other Financial liabilities - Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt (Refer Note No)	2,888.50	2,186.25
Interest Accrued but not due	74.85	-
Total :::	2,963.35	2,186.25

14 Other current liabilities (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Duties & Taxes	3.85	43.55
Other Payables	190.06	2,559.15
Total :::	193.92	2,602.70

15 Current Tax Liabilities (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-18	As at 31-Mar-17
Current tax Liabilities		
Income tax Liabilities (net of advance taxes)	151.88	-
Total :::	151.88	-
Current Tax Assets (non-current portion)	151.88	-

16 Revenue From Operations (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18	For the Year ended 31-Mar-17
Contract Revenue:		
Closing work-in-progress - Current	27,336.24	30,977.47
Add: Contract Revenue	5,780.35	(216.55)
	33,116.59	30,760.91
Less: Opening work-in-progress	30,977.47	18,049.03
Total :::	2,139.12	12,711.88

17 Other Income (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18	For the Year ended 31-Mar-17
(A) Interest Income on financial assets carried at Cost/Amortised Cost:		
Interest on Bank Deposits	26.16	-
(B) Other Non Operating Income:		
Profit on sale of Investments	6.74	20.79
Financial Income	5,516.65	3,615.55
Total :::	5,549.55	3,636.35

18 Construction Expenses (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18	For the Year ended 31-Mar-17
Sub-contracting Charges	3,248.80	12,267.01
Repair to Machineries	0.59	4.22
Oil, Lubricant & Fuel	0.02	-
Other Construction Expenses	-	0.78
Power & Water Charges	-	0.07
Technical Consultancy Charges	142.53	380.64
Rates & Taxes	-	0.11
Provision for Loss of Annuity no longer required	(1,663.91)	1,663.90
Total :::	1,728.03	14,316.71

19 Employee Benefits Expenses

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18	For the Year ended 31-Mar-17
Salaries, Wages and Allowances	27.53	24.60
Staff Welfare Expenses	0.00	0.01
Total ::::	27.53	24.61

20 Finance Expenses

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18	For the Year ended 31-Mar-17
Interest on Loans	2,540.55	2,017.96
Financial Charges	0.83	6.51
Bank Charges	0.01	-
Unwinding of discount on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	155.63	127.06
Loan Modification Charges	-	-
Total ::::	2,697.02	2,151.53

21 Depreciation And Amortisation

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18	For the Year ended 31-Mar-17
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	19.58	3.42
Total ::::	19.58	3.42

22 Other Expenses

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-18	For the Year ended 31-Mar-17
Rent Rates & Taxes	3.04	1.87
Insurance	20.39	11.93
Printing and Stationery	0.03	0.03
Travelling & Conveyance	1.15	2.35
Power & Fuel	6.38	-
Communication	0.24	0.04
Vehicle Running Charges	1.54	-
Legal & Professional Fees	(0.23)	5.59
Director's Sitting Fee	1.40	2.20
Auditor's Remuneration	0.43	0.53
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.05	-
Testing Charges	2.27	-
Total ::::	36.67	24.54

Note 23 : Earnings Per Share :

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted
 (₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Year ended 31-Mar-2017
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders	2,501.21	-172.58
No of Weighted Average Equity Shares outstanding during the Year (Basic)	55,230,000	55,230,000
No of Weighted Average Equity Shares outstanding during the Year (Diluted)	55,230,000	55,230,000
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (in ₹)	10	10
Basic Earnings per Share (in ₹)	4.53	(0.31)
An explanation of how the transition to Ind-AS has affected the company's equity and Its net profit/Loss is	4.53	(0.31)

Note 24 : Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to whom the company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made. The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties has been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

Note 25 : Remuneration to Auditors :

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Year ended 31-Mar-2017
Audit fees	0.30	0.53
Other Services	0.20	-
Total :-	0.50	0.53

Note 26 : Segment information as required by Ind AS 108 are given below :

The Company is engaged in "Road Infrastructure Projects" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

Note 27 : Capital management :

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total Capital plus Net debt is calculated as borrowing less cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances and mutual funds investments.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	As At	As At
	31-Mar-2018	31-Mar-2017
Borrowings	23,913.33	18,880.25
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	4,984.29	74.36
Net debt (A)	18,929.04	18,805.89
Equity	8,560.97	6,072.51
Capital and Net debt (B)	27,490.01	24,878.40
Gearing ratio (%) (A/B)	69%	76%

Note 28 : Disclosure under Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 11)

(₹ in Lacs)

Particular	March 31, 2018
(i) Contract revenue recognised as revenue in the period	2,139
(ii) For Contracts that are in progress :	
(a) Aggregate amount of costs incurred upto the reporting date	38,996
(b) Recognised profits (less recognised losses) upto the reporting date	-
(c) Advances received from customer for contract work	-
(d) Retention money	-
(iii) Gross amount due from customers for contract work	27,336
(iv) Gross amount due to customers for contract work	-

Note 29 : Financial Instrument - fair values and risk management

Fair value measurements

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	Carrying amount	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Financial Assets		
<u>Financial assets measured at amortised cost</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	722.79	74.36
Other Financial Assets Non Current	19,443.00	19,995.83
Bank Balance Other than Cash above	4,261.50	-
Other Financial Assets - Current	7,898.00	9,322.50
<u>Financial assets mandatory measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)</u>		
Investments	-	-
Financial Liabilities		
<u>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</u>		
Borrowings	21,024.83	18,683.51
Trade payable	108.84	1.42
Others financial liabilities	2,963.35	2,186.25

Disclosure of Fair value of financial instruments carried at Cost/ Amortised cost (but fair value disclosures are required) are as under:

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)	
	Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Financial Assets		
<u>Financial assets measured at cost</u>		
Investments	-	-

NOTE:

1. The management assessed that carrying amount of all other financial instruments are reasonable approximation of the fair value.
2. Fair value of Investments carried at amortised cost has been determined using approved valuation technique of net assets value method.

Note 31 : Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2018:

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)			
	As at March 31, 2018	Fair value measurement as at March 31, 2018 using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments mandatory measured at FVTPL	-	-	-	-

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2017:

Particulars	(₹ in Lacs)			
	As at March 31, 2017	Fair value measurement as at March 31, 2017 using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
Investments mandatory measured at FVTPL	-	-	-	-

Level 1 - The hierarchy In level 1 Includes financial Instruments measured using quoted prices. This Includes mutual funds that have quoted

Level 2 - The fair value of financial Instruments that are not traded In an active market (like Investment in Preference Shares) Is determined

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant Inputs Is not based on observable market data, the Instrument Is Included In level 3. This is the case

There are no transfers between levels 1 ,2 and 3 during the year.

Financial risk management

Interest Rate Risk

As infrastructure development and construction business is capital intensive, the company are exposed to interest rate risks. The Company is in its initial stages of operation and does not have any interest bearing debt during the period and hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. During the period, Company did not enter into any foreign currency transaction, hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

Commodity Price Risk

The company requires for implementation (construction, operation and maintenance) of the projects, such as cement, bitumen, steel and other construction materials. For which, the company entered the fixed price contract with the EPC contractor and O&M Contractor so as to manage our exposure to price increases in raw materials. Hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

Credit risk on Financial Assets

The company engaged in infrastructure development and construction business on Annuity mode Basis and currently derive the turnover from EPC contracts with KSHIP. Payments are typically not secured by any form of credit support such as letters of credit, performance guarantees or escrow arrangements. Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, and other financial instruments.

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counter-parties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash, cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. Credit risk on cash balances with Bank are limited because the counterparties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. The exposure to credit risk for trade receivable is low as its mainly consist of NHAI and amount is received on timely basis within the credit period.

Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable/ Other Financial Assets amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

	(₹ in Lakh)
	March 31, 2018
Less than 90 days	Nil
Over 120 days	Nil
Total	Nil

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company top management 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 top management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's board of directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost.

The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial guarantees and financial instruments is noted in note 29 and the liquidity table below:

	(₹ in Lakh)			
	< 1 Year	>1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
As at March 31, 2018				
Borrowings	2,888.50	16,575.75	4,602.67	24,066.92
Trade and other payables	108.84	-	-	108.84
	2,997.34	16,575.75	4,602.67	24,175.76

At present, the Company does expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.

ASHOKA GVR MUDHOL NIPANI ROADS LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2018.

Note 30 : Related party disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 are given below :

1. Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Nature of Relationship	Name of Entity
Holding Company :	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd. GVR Infraproject Ltd.
List of Related Parties	
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka DSC Katni By Pass Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Highways (Durg) Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Highways (Bhandara) Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Belgaum Dharwad Tollway Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Sambalpur Baragarh Tollway Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Dhankuni Kharagpur Tollway Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Concessions Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Cuttak Angul Tollway Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Infrastructure Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Highway Research Co. Pvt Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Hungund Talikot Road Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Infraways Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Technologies Pvt. Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Precon Pvt. Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Unison Enviro Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Path Nirman Nasik Pvt Ltd
Fellow Subsidiary	Viva Infrastructure Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Viva Highways Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ratnagiri Natural Gas Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Endurance Road Developers Private Limited
Fellow Subsidiary	Blue Feather Infotech Pvt. Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Tech Berater Pvt. Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Aerospace Pvt. Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Ltd.
Fellow Subsidiary	Ashoka Ranastalam Anandapuram Road Ltd.

Key management personnel :

Key management personnel :	Sanjay P. Londhe
Key management personnel :	Paresh C. Mehta
Key management personnel :	Ravindra Vijaywarghiya
Key management personnel :	Manoj A. Kulkarni

An explanation of how the transition to Ind-AS has affected the company's equity and Its net profit/Loss is provided

2. Transaction during the Year

(₹ in Lakh)

Subcontract Charges

Sr.No	Related Party	Description	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
1	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	1,376.53	3,240.61
2	GVR Infraproject Ltd.	Holding Company	1,872.27	9,026.39

Interest On Loan

Sr.No	Related Party	Description	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
1	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	237.09	70.30
2	GVR Infraproject Ltd.	Holding Company	0.71	28.35

Loan Taken

Sr.No	Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:	Description	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018	For the Year Ended March 31, 2017
1	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	4,376.85	624.44
2	GVR Infraproject Ltd.	Holding Company	-	25.52

Payable to Contractor & Service Provider:

Sr.No	Related Party	Description	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017
1	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	0.31	381.73
2	GVR Infraproject Ltd.	Holding Company	190.06	1,021.11

Contractor Rentenations Money

Sr.No	Related Party	Description	As at March 31,2018	As at March 31,2017
1	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	-	47.69
2	GVR Infraproject Ltd.	Holding Company	-	856.71

Note 31 : Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to whom the company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made. The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties has been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

Note 32 :Segment information as required by Ind As 108 are given below

The Company is engaged in one business activity of toll collection of BOT project, thus there are no separate reportable operating segments in accordance with Ind As 108.

Note 33 : Events after reporting period

No subsequent event has been observed which may required on adjustment to the balance sheet.

Note 34 : Previous year comparatives :")

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to current year classification.

As per our report of even date attached
For S V A B & Co.
Firm Regn. No. 114117W
Chartered Accountants

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited

Sd/-
CA SANJAY V. GOYAL
(Partner)- M. No. 103080

Sd/-
(Manoj A. Kulkarni)
Company Secretary

Sd/-
(Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya)
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
(Paresh C. Mehta)
Director
DIN: 03474498

Sd/-
(Sanjay P. Londhe)
Director
DIN : 00112604

Place: Nashik
Date: May 19, 2018

Place: Nashik
Date: May 19, 2018