

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of CBD Tower Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **CBD Tower Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

2. 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 state of affairs (financial position), profits / losses (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

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.

Auditors' Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.
4. We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.
5. 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 are free from material misstatement.
6. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

7. 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

8. 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 state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and its profits / losses (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

9. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
10. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and 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, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2018 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 of Section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B";
 - 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. There were no pending litigations which would impact the financial position of the Company; however there is a liability which is of contingent upon certain approvals as explained in Note No. 1.3 of the Ind AS financial statements.

Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants

- ii. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2018.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2018

Annexure A to Auditors' Report

Referred to in our Auditors' Report of even date to the members of CBD Tower Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018


- (i) The Company does not have any fixed assets, hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(i) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (ii) As explained to us, there is no physical inventory in existence and hence, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to any company, firm, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information given to us, no cost records have been prescribed by the Central Government of India under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act.
- (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 depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.
 - (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable were outstanding, at the period end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income-tax, sales-tax, service-tax, customs duty, excise duty and value added tax as at March 31, 2018 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute.
- (viii) During the year the Company has not availed loan from any financial institution or bank or debenture holders hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable.

Pathak H.D. & Associates

Chartered Accountants

- (ix) During the year the Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans hence the reporting requirements under paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration during the year and hence, the reporting requirement under 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 based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and section 188 of the Act where applicable.
- The details of related party transactions as required under Ind AS 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, 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.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W


Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2018

Annexure - B to Auditor's report

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in paragraph "10(f)" under the heading "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of CBD Tower Private Limited for year ended March 31, 2018

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 CBD Tower Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS 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 Act.

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, specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

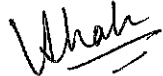
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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, 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 ICAI.

For Pathak H. D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.107783W



Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No.119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2018

CBD Tower Private Limited

Audited Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2018

CBD Tower Private Limited

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2018

Rupees in Lacs

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
Capital work-in-progress	2.1	58,304.14	58,302.52
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	2.2	1.38	3.02
Other financial assets	2.3	8,290.00	8,290.00
Total Assets		66,595.49	66,595.54
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	2.4	19,043.85	19,043.85
Other Equity	2.5	(388.37)	(388.37)
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	2.6	15,905.18	15,905.18
Current Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	2.7	32,034.83	32,034.88
Total Equity and Liabilities		66,595.49	66,595.54

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements. (1.1 to 2.16)

As per attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 107783W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No: 119303

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 21, 2018

Director
Dwij Kanadh
Cheruvu
DIN: 05225531
Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 21, 2018

Director
E Venkat Narayana Reddy
DIN: 06863725

CBD Tower Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2018

Rupees in Lacs

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
(I) Revenue from Operations		-	-
(II) Other Income		-	-
(III) Total Income (I+II)		-	-
(IV) Expenses		-	-
(V) Profit / (Loss) before tax (III-IV)		-	-
(VI) Tax Expenses			
Income tax			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities / (Assets) (Net)		-	-
(VII) Profit / (Loss) after tax (V-VI)		-	-
(VIII) Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income / (Loss) (VII+VIII)		-	-
Earnings per equity share: (face value per share Rs. 10 each)			
(1) Basic	2.14		
(2) Diluted			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements. (1.1 to 2.16)

As per attached report of even date


For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 107783W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



VISHAL D. SHAH
Partner
Membership No: 119303

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 21, 2018



Director
Dwarakanadh
Cheruvu
DIN : 05225521

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 21, 2018



Director
E Venkat Narsimha
Reddy
DIN : 06863725

CBD Tower Private Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

Rupees in Lacs

Equity share Capital	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
For the year ended March 31, 2017	19,043.85	-	19,043.85
For the year ended March 31, 2018	19,043.85	-	19,043.85

Other Equity	Retained Earnings	Total
As at April 01, 2016	(388.37)	(388.37)
Profit / Loss for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2017	(388.37)	(388.37)
As at April 01, 2017	(388.37)	(388.37)
Profit / Loss for the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2018	(388.37)	(388.37)

As per attached report of even date

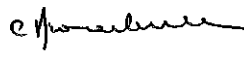
For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 107783W



Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No: 119303

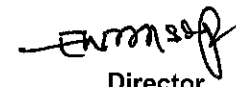
Place : Mumbai
Date : April 21, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Director
Dwarkanadh
Cheruvu
DIN : 05225531

Place : Hyderabad
Date : April 21, 2018



Director
E Venkat Narsimha
Reddy
DIN : 06863725

CBD Tower Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

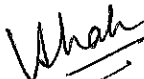
Rupees in Lacs

	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
A	Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
	Profit /(Loss) before taxation	-	-
	Operating Profit/(Loss) before Working Capital Changes	-	-
	Adjustments for :		
	Increase/ (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities/Other Liabilities	-	-
	Increase/ (Decrease) in Financial Assets/Other Assets	-	-
	Net Cash Flow generated from / (used in) Operating Activities	-	-
B	Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
	Capital Work-in-Progress	(1.63)	(2.36)
	Net Cash Flow used in Investing Activities	(1.63)	(2.36)
C	Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
	Proceeds from issue of Equity Shares	-	-
	Net Cash Flow generated from Financing Activities	-	-
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents	(1.63)	(2.36)
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents	3.02	5.38
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents - Balance in Current account with Bank	1.38	3.02
	Net Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents	(1.63)	(2.36)

The above statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with accompanying notes (1.1 to 2.16)

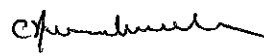
As per attached report of even date


For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Firm Registration Number: 107783W
Chartered Accountants


Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No: 119303

Place :Mumbai
Date : April 21, 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Director
Dwarakanadh
Cheruvu
PIN : 05225521


Director
E Venkat Narsimha
Reddy
DIN : 06862725

Place :Hyderabad
Date : April 21, 2018

1.1 Corporate Information

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 6-3-1090/A, Raj Bhavan Road, Camus Capri Apartments, Hyderabad-500 082, Telangana.

Pursuant to the competitive bidding process done by Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC), erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC) for selection of bidder for the development of trade tower and business district, Reliance Infrastructure Limited ("the Parent Company") had been selected as developer. The project envisages development of the land in two modules. The first module involves development of trade tower on 30 acres of the land and the second module involves development of business district on the remaining 50.27 acres of the land. For the purpose of the development of the project, the Company has been incorporated as a special purpose vehicle (SPV). Consequently, the Company and TSIIC had signed a Development Agreement dated May 28, 2008 for the same. After development of the project, the Company intends to lease out the developed property to the interested users. Also Refer Note 1.3 below.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018 were authorised for issue by the board of directors on April 21, 2018. Pursuant to the provisions of section 130 of the Act the Central Government, income tax authorities and other statutory regulatory body and section 131 of the Act the board of directors of the Company have powers to amend / re-open the financial statements approved by the board / adopted by the members of the Company.

1.2 Basis of Preparation, Measurement and Significant Accounting Policies

(i) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (IndAS)

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. The policies set out below have been consistently applied during the period presented.

(ii) Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis, except for certain assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

These financial statements are presented in 'Indian Rupees', which is also the Company's functional currency and all amounts, are rounded to the nearest Lacs, with two decimals, unless otherwise stated.

(iii) Financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with the applicable accounting standards prescribed in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Rules, 2015 Issued by the Central Government.

(iv) Recent accounting pronouncements:

Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 containing Appendix B to Ind AS 21, Foreign currency transactions and advance consideration which clarifies the date of the transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income, when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency.

The amendment will come into force from April 1, 2018, Since the Company does not have any foreign currency transactions and advance consideration there is no impact of this on the financial statements.

Ind AS 115- Revenue from Contract with Customers: On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the impact on the financial statement is being evaluated.

(v) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on accrual basis.

(vi) Property, plant and equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), tangible assets were carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation (excluding revalued assets). Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Cost may also include transfers from equity of any gains or losses on qualifying cash flow hedges of foreign currency purchases of property, plant and equipment.

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 group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

(vii) Capital Work in Progress

All project related expenditure viz. civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, preoperative has expenditure incidental / attributable to the construction of projects, borrowing cost incurred prior to the date of commercial operations and trial run expenditure are shown under CWIP and Intangible Assets under Development. These expenses are net of recoveries and income (net of tax) from surplus funds arising out of project specific borrowings.

(viii) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company.

(ix) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. The estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as the management becomes aware of the changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(x) Income Tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the country where the company and its subsidiaries generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transition that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

Income tax expense for the year comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Income tax is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, in which case the tax is recognised in 'Other comprehensive income' or directly in equity, respectively.

(xi) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities 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, and bank overdrafts.

(xii) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financial activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

(xiii) Borrowing Cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(xiv) Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(xv) Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is probable that an outflow of resources will not be required to settle the obligation. However, if the possibility of outflow of resources, arising out of present obligation, is remote, it is not even disclosed as contingent liability.

A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the notes to financial statements. A Contingent asset is neither disclosed nor recognized in financial statements.

(xvi) Provisions

Provisions for legal claims, service warranties, volume discounts and returns are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions for restructuring are recognised by the Company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the Company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the group.

(xvii) Financial Instruments:

The Company recognises financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair values on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price.

i) Financial Assets

Classification

The Company shall classify financial assets measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

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 financial assets.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised costs.

Subsequent Measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

(a) Financial assets at fair value or (b) Financial assets at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains or loss are either recognised entirely in the statement of profit and loss (i.e. fair value through profit or loss) or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e. fair value through other comprehensive income).

All other financial assets is measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

- Right to receive cash flow from assets have expired or
- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- It retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass through" arrangement.

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Where the entity has transferred an asset, the company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

ii) Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised at fair value. The Company financial liabilities includes Trade and other Payables, loans and borrowings.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost: After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in the statement of profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

(ii) Trade and Other Payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of Financial Liabilities

A Financial Liabilities is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from same lender on substantially different terms, or 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 and loss.

(xviii) Measurement of fair values

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.

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

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

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

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for recurring and non- recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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.

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.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions of financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Note No 2.11) and Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (Note No 2.12).

(xix) Earnings per Share

(i) Basic Earnings per Share (BEPS)

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

(ii) Diluted Earnings per Share (DEPS)

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(iii) Contributed Equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

1.3 Project Restructuring Plan

The Company had decided to restructure the project to mitigate the project risk arising due to reasons attributable to the economic slowdown, recession and uncertainty in the real estate market. The Company had prepared a Restructuring Plan to align the project with the changes in the real estate market conditions with the assistance from consultants which had been approved by the Board of Directors on October 28, 2009. The restructuring is undertaken in the following categories

- Financial Restructuring
- Restructuring of project development framework
- Restructuring of project implementation

The Restructuring plan was submitted to TSIC for its approval on October 28, 2009. TSIC approved the terms of the restructuring proposal vide its letter dated December 21, 2009 and July 24, 2010 ("Approval Letters"). Some of the key terms approved by TSIC include the following:

- (a) Waiver of development premium payable @ 12% p.a. as per the terms of Development Agreement upto March 31, 2012.
- (b) Interest coupon rate on debentures will be @ 2% p.a. for the period April 1, 2010 to March 31, 2014.
- (c) The Interest on debentures from the date of issue to March 31, 2010 is due to be paid by March 31, 2014.
- (d) Default penal charges amounting to Rs. 182.50 Lacs is payable by the Company as per the terms of development agreement.
- (e) Allowing balance Land payment to be made in installments by March 31, 2014

The financial obligation for payment of installments towards land and debentures interest, would be payable on execution of amended agreement.

In continuation of the approvals accorded by TSIC Board on December 21, 2009 and July 24, 2010 to the restructuring proposal for the project, the TSIC Board also approved further additions to restructuring proposal on May 7, 2011 which inter alia provided for;

- a) Treating date of signing amended agreement as effective date
- b) Mechanism for transfer of land for constructing trade tower
- c) Permitting construction of business district prior to construction of trade tower
- d) Permitting consortium to dilute its equity from 51% to 26% three years after the financial closure of trade tower.

TSIC Board also recommended appointment of an independent third party consultant to comment on the approved restructuring proposal.

The independent consultant appointment was inordinately delayed by TSIC, therefore, the company vide letter dated January 15, 2013, February 28, 2013 and May 16, 2013 put up supplementary demands to TSIC and requested for continuing the waivers / concessions until signing of amendment agreements and extension of timelines, corresponding to delay period, for all payment and project obligations.

TSIC appointed Ernst & Young LLP (E&Y) as third party consultant in August 2013 and advised E&Y to include our supplementary demands while giving their recommendations. E&Y since submitted their report and recommended in favour of restructuring including supplementary demands. The E&Y recommendations were placed in TSIC Board on December 20, 2013. TSIC Board, after discussion, created a sub-committee of directors to take a final decision on the recommendations of E&Y report. The sub-committee approved the E&Y recommendations which were then placed before TSIC Board on May 02, 2014 for their approval. The company has been intimated by TSIC, vide letter dated May 06, 2014, that their Board has agreed with the findings of the sub-committee and E&Y recommendations supporting restructuring.

After the bifurcation of state and creation of Telangana State, the project came under Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIC) in Telangana State jurisdiction. The Government of Telegana (GoT) then constituted a Committee of Secretaries (CoS) through G.O. Rt. No. 322 dated October 15, 2015 headed by Chief Secretary (GoT), empowering it to take final decision on the recommendations of TSIC Board read with E&Y report. Committee of Secretaries (CoS) asked the Company and E&Y to explain and make a presentation on Restructuring of project.

Post the presentation made on November 13, 2015 by the Company and E&Y to CoS, Chief Secretary asked the Company to formally put up a letter summarizing all the demands with reasons and the same was submitted to CoS on November 20, 2015. CoS then asked TSIC to furnish self contained note flagging all the pending issues to be decided by CoS which was accordingly submitted by them. TSIC again sent a detailed self explanatory note with recommendations to GoT for decision.

Thereafter the company had a meeting with Minister (MA&UD & IT & Industries) along with his senior officials in July 2016 wherein he assured a favorable communication shortly. Due to delay in communication, in December 2016 the Company

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again had a meeting with Principal Secretary (I&C) with a request to expedite the approval of Restructuring, which has been duly appreciated by the Minister and CoS. Immediate communication was assured. Further the Company vide letter dated December 28, 2017, has submitted the Revised Restructuring Proposal to TSIIC, to ensure that the viability of the project is maintained.

In view of above substantive development on the proposal of the Company for restructuring with the Government of Telangana, the Company has not made provision for (a) Development Premium of Rs. 22,424.59 Lacs @ 12% p.a compounded annually on Rs. 23,027.39 Lacs balance land cost payment of module- II and (b) Interest of Rs. 8,276.21 Lacs on Debentures, both for the period from April 01, 2012 to March 31, 2018, as per the existing agreements.

2. Notes to Financial Statements

2.1 Capital work in progress

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Capital work-in-progress :		
Land - Module I	19,710.00	19,710.00
Land - Module II	33,027.39	33,027.39
Total (A)	52,737.39	52,737.39
<u>Incidental Expenditure Pending Allocation / Capitalisation</u>		
Registration Charges for Development Agreement	746.95	746.95
Interest on Debentures	4,249.27	4,249.27
Legal and Professional Charges	236.95	236.63
Miscellaneous Expenses	28.72	28.35
Project Development Expenses	300.00	300.00
Director's Sitting Fees	2.00	1.40
Audit Fees	2.83	2.53
Total (B)	5,566.72	5,565.13
Total (A+B)	58,304.11	58,302.52

The total land of 80.27 acres at Hyderabad for the project is divided into two modules – I and II. The total quoted price for the module I (30 acres) is Rs. 19,710 Lacs and the total quoted price for module II (50.27 Acres) is Rs. 33,027.39 Lacs as per the terms of the development agreement dated May 28, 2008 executed between the Company and TSIIC. Against the total quoted price for module I, the Company had issued debentures of Rs. 17,999.88 Lacs for consideration other than cash and paid the balance amount. Against the total quoted price for module II, the Company has paid Rs.10,000 Lacs. The sale deed for the same would be executed on payment of full amount and on complying with the terms and conditions specified in the Development Agreement. Accordingly the same has been disclosed in Capital-work-in-progress.

Current Assets

Financial Assets

2.2 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Balances with banks in - Current Account	1.38	3.02
Total	1.38	3.02

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2.3 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Performance Security towards Development Agreement	8,290.00	8,290.00
Total	8,290.00	8,290.00

As per the terms of the Development Agreement (referred in note 1.3 above), 50% of the total payment towards total quoted price of land for module II would be treated as performance security and would be adjusted there from on execution of the sale deed for module II. The Company had paid Rs.10,000 Lacs towards the cost of the land for module II which is 30% of the total cost; accordingly 50% of the same (i.e. Rs. 5,000 Lacs) has been treated as performance security. The same would be transferred as the payment towards the cost of land on execution of the amended agreement. The performance security of Rs. 3,290 Lacs for Module 1 would be adjusted towards the balance payment of module II as per the payment schedule mentioned in the approval letters and the company would provide bank guarantee of equivalent amount as and when such adjustment is made.

2.4 Share Capital

Authorised

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
500,000,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	50,000.00	50,000.00

Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
190,438,494 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	19,043.85	19,043.85

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

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
For the year ended March 31, 2017	19,043.85	-	19,043.85
For the year ended March 31, 2018	19,043.85	-	19,043.85

b) Shares held by the holding company/ ultimate holding company and/or their associates/ subsidiaries and shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Reliance Infrastructure Limited	Numbers of Shares	Rupees in Lacs	% Held
March 31, 2017	169,490,260	16,949.03	89%
March 31, 2018	169,490,260	16,949.03	89%

Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC)	Numbers of Shares	Rupees in Lacs	% Held
March 31, 2017	20,948,234	2,094.82	11%
March 31, 2018	20,948,234	2,094.82	11%

c) Terms and Rights attached to Equity Shares

- a. Shares are issued at par value of Rs. 10 each.
- b. The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
- c. 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.

2.5 Other Equity

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	During the year	Balance at the end of the year
Retained Earnings			
For the year ended March 31, 2017	(388.37)	-	(388.37)
For the year ended March 31, 2018	(388.37)	-	(388.37)

2.6. Financial Liabilities: Non Current - Borrowings

Particulars	Numbers	Rupees in Lacs
Debentures - Fully Convertible Debentures of Rs. 10 each		
March 31, 2017	159,051,766	15,905.18
March 31, 2018	159,051,766	15,905.18

The Company had entered into a debenture subscription agreement dated May 28, 2008 with Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC), erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC) for the issue of 12% fully convertible debentures of Rs. 10 each aggregating to Rs.17,999.88 Lacs for consideration other than cash secured against a first charge created on the land till the date of execution of the financing documents and thereafter TSIIC will cede the first charge in favour of the lenders and shall continue to have a second charge till the debentures are fully converted into equity shares of the Company. The debentures shall be convertible into equity shares of the Company to maintain the equity holding of TSIIC of 11% in the Company till the debentures are fully converted into equity shares of the Company. The debentures shall be entitled to a coupon of 12% per annum compounded annually pending the conversion into equity shares. Pursuant to the restructuring of the project (Refer Note 1.3 above), the coupon rate for interest on debentures has been reduced to 2% p.a. for the period April 01, 2010 to March 31, 2014.

As per Ind AS 109, the compound financial instruments i.e. fully convertible debentures has to split between equity and financial liability as per features i.e. timeline, coupon rate, conversion ratio. The Project restructuring proposal of the Company and the signing of amendment agreements should take place, after receipt of final communication from TSIIC. Therefore the Company has in the interim classified the same as financial liability, since there is no definite timeline of conversion of debentures in to equity, presently available and there is a 'contractual obligation' to pay coupon rate as per the agreement up to the time of conversion of these debentures.

Disclosure of change in liabilities arising from financing activities, pursuant to para 44A to 44E of IndAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flow:

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Long Term Borrowings - Debentures		
Opening Balances	15,905.18	15,905.18
Add: Proceeds from borrowings	-	-
Less: Repayment of borrowings	-	-
Add/(Less) Non Cash Items	-	-
Closing Balances	15,905.18	15,905.18

2.7 Other Financial Liabilities – Current

Rupees in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	28,209.89	28,209.89
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings (refer note 1.3)	3,824.35	3,824.35
Other Payable (including Statutory Dues)	0.59	0.64
Total	32,034.83	32,034.88

2.8 Operating Segment

The Company is in the business of designing and development of the real estate / infrastructure projects including in particular trade tower and business district at Hyderabad, hence there are no separate reportable segments as specified in Ind AS 108 on 'Operating Segment' as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act.

2.9 Disclosure under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

There are no Micro and Small Scale Business Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at March 31, 2018. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

2.10 Related Party Disclosures

As per Ind AS 24, as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, the disclosures of transaction with related parties are given below:

- a) Parties where control exists
Reliance Infrastructure Limited (R Infra) – Holding Company
- b) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during year:

Telangana State Industrial Infrastructure Corporation (TSIIC), erstwhile Andhra Pradesh Industrial Infrastructure Corporation Limited (APIIC) - Investing Company which holds 11% of the voting rights in the Company

- c) Key Management Personnel:

Mr. Manish N. Jain - Manager *

* There are no transactions during the Year.

- d) Details of transactions during the year ended and closing balances as at March 31, 2018

Rupees in Lacs

Particulars	R Infra		TSIIC	
	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017	Year Ended March 31, 2018	Year Ended March 31, 2017
Transaction during the period	-	-	-	-
Closing Balances				
Investment in Equity Shares	16,949.03	16,949.03	2,094.82	2,094.82
Debentures	-	-	15,905.18	15,905.18
Other Financial Assets (Performance Security)	-	-	8,290.00	8,290.00
Interest accrued but not due on Debentures	-	-	3,824.35	3,824.35
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	-	-	28,209.89	28,209.89

2.11 Fair value measurements

Financial Instruments by category

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs	
	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Financial Assets		
At amortized cost		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.38	3.02
Performance Security	8,290.00	8,290.00
Total Financial Asset	8,291.38	8,293.02
Financial Liabilities		
Debentures	15,905.18	15,905.18
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	28,209.89	28,209.89
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	3,824.35	3,824.35
Other Payable (including Statutory Dues)	0.59	0.64
Total Financial Liabilities	47,940.01	47,940.06

Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost.

2.12 Fair Value Hierarchy

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

For the year ended March 31, 2018

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair Value				
		Amortised Cost	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobserva ble inputs	Total
Financial Assets						
At amortized cost						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.38	-	-	1.38	1.38	
Performance Security	8,290.00	-	-	8,290.00	8,290.00	
Total Financial Assets	8,291.38	-	-	8,291.38	8,291.38	
Financial Liabilities						
Debentures	15,905.18	-	-	15,905.18	15,905.18	
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	28,209.89	-	-	28,209.89	28,209.89	
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	3,824.35	-	-	3,824.35	3,824.35	
Other Payable (Including Statutory Dues)	0.59	-	-	0.59	0.59	
Total Financial Liabilities	47,940.01	-	-	47,940.01	47,940.01	

For the year ended March 31, 2017

Rupees in Lacs

Particulars	Carrying amount	Fair Value			
	Amortised Cost	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	Total
Financial Assets					
At amortized cost					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.02	-	-	3.02	3.02
Performance Security	8,290.00	-	-	8,290.00	8,290.00
Total Financial Assets	8,293.02	-	-	8,293.02	8,293.02
Financial Liabilities					
Debentures	15,905.18	-	-	15,905.18	15,905.18
Creditors for Capital Expenditure	28,209.89	-	-	28,209.89	28,209.89
Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	3,824.35	-	-	3,824.35	3,824.35
Other Payable (including Statutory Dues)	0.64	-	-	0.64	0.64
Total Financial Liabilities	47,940.06	-	-	47,940.06	47,940.06

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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 for borrowings, debentures included in level 3.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

2.13 Financial Instruments – Fair values and risk management

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company does not have any significant exposure to credit risk.

(ii) Cash and cash equivalents & Other Financial Asset

The Company held cash and cash equivalents & other financial assets with credit worthy banks aggregating Rs. 8,291.38 Lacs and Rs. 8,293.02 Lacs as at March 31, 2018 and March 31, 2017 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

(iii) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is not exposed to any significant currency risk and equity price risk.

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(a) 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.

Exposure to interest rate risk

For interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments. (Refer Note 1.3 and Note 2.6).

(b) Sensitivity analysis

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest income from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

(iv) Liquidity Risk

The table below analyses the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Particulars	Rupees in Lacs			
	Contractual Cash Flow			
	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
	1 year or less	Total	1 year or less	Total
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings *				
Creditors for Capital Expenditure Interest accrued but not due on Borrowings	28,209.89	28,209.89	28,209.89	28,209.89
Other Payable (including Statutory Dues)	0.59	0.59	0.64	0.64
Total Financial Liabilities	47,940.01	47,940.01	47,940.06	47,940.06

* Borrowings represents Convertible Debentures (Refer Note 2.6), hence there is no liquidity risk on the Company with respect to Borrowings.

2.14 Earnings per share

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2018	For the Year ended March 31, 2017
Profit / (Loss) for the year (Rupees in Lacs) (A)	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares (B)	19,043.85	19,043.85
Add: Adjustment on account of convertible debentures	#	#
Weighted average number of equity shares (C) – Diluted	190,438,494	190,438,494
Earnings per share – Basic and Diluted (Rupees) (A/B)	-	-
Nominal value of an equity share (Rupees)	10	10

Since there is no Profit/(Loss) for the year, hence there is no dilution on account of conversion of Potential equity shares of Convertible Debentures. Hence no adjustment is made for the same.

2.15 Since there is no difference between the tax base and accounts base, hence no deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) has been recognized in the financial statements.

CBD Tower Private Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018

2.16 Figures for the previous year have been regrouped, reclassified, rearranged wherever necessary.

As per our attached report of even date

For Pathak H.D. & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 107783W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vishal D. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 119303

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2018

Director
Dwarkanadh Cheruvu
DIN: 05225531
Place: Hyderabad
Date: April 21, 2018

Director
E Venkat Narsimha Reddy
DIN: 06863725