A S P & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited

Report on the Separate Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate Ind AS financial statements of **Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017, and 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Separate Ind AS 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 separate Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), loss (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, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).
This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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 separate Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Head Office : 19 A, Gobind Mansion, IInd Floor, H-Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi -110001
Phone : 41513219 Fax :43595776 e-mail : aspco.ca@gmail.com

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

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 there under.

We conducted our audit of the separate 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 separate Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the separate Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 31st March 2017, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the financial statements:

1. The company had in earlier years, claimed CENVAT Credit of Rs. 43.04 crores on purchases of fixed assets and accordingly netted off the same from the "Right Under Concession Agreement". The claim of CENVAT Credit was disallowed by Commissioner, Rohtak, which was under dispute with Commissioner (Appeals) of Customs and Excise, Delhi and imposed a penalty of Rs. 65.01crores. The company has filed an appeal with CESTAT against the order of commissioner and pending the outcome of the appeal, the same has not been provided in the books of accounts {refer Note 27 (4)}.

2. Pursuant to certain events of default by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited (DAMEPL), "the company" has terminated the concession agreement and entire assets (including project assets) and operations have been handed over to DMRC with effect from 1st July 2013. The company has claimed an amount of Rs. 2823.17 crores, from DMRC being claim based on termination arising owning to DMRC's event of default. The matter has been referred to arbitration. The arbitration proceedings have been completed and award is awaited. Based on legal opinion, the assets, including project assets and borrowings have been continued to be shown in the books of accounts of the company. The pending the receipt of Arbitration Award, adjustment, if any, shall be carried out in the separate Ind AS financial statements at the time of final outcome of the arbitration (refer Note 28).

3. The Company has accumulated losses which exceeded the net worth of the company. Pending final outcome of the arbitration, Holding Company 'Reliance Infrastructure Limited' continues to fund the Statutory and Other obligations of DAMEPL. As legally advised, DAMEPL's claim for the termination payments are

considered fully enforceable. The separate Ind AS financial statements are continued to prepare on going concern basis. (Refer Note 40 a).

4. Since the company has already handed over the entire assets (including projects assets) and operations to DMRC and the amount claimed by the company from DMRC is higher than the carrying value of assets in the books, no adjustment has been made in the carrying value of assets/project assets on account of IND AS, which may otherwise be required (Refer Note 40 b).

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

Other Matters

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2016 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 audited by us, as adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS, which have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matter.

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 in terms of sub section 11 of Section 143 of the Act and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the Other Comprehensive Income), 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 separate Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

e) The going concern matter described sub paragraph 3 under the Emphasis of Matters paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the company.

f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

g) 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 2".

h) 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements- Refer note 25 to 26 to the Ind AS financial statements;

   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;

iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in its Ind AS financials statement as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016. Based on the audit procedures and relying on the management representation, we report that the disclosures are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company.

For ASP & Co.
(Firm Reg no.: 000576N)
Chartered Accountants

Rajendra Prasad
(Partner)
Membership No. 098941

Place of signature: New Delhi
Date: 13/04/17

ANNEXURE -1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in our report of even dated to the members of Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March 2017:

i) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company has handed over all the assets to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) upon termination of concession agreement with effect from 1st July 2013, however, due to pending arbitration proceedings, the fixed assets have been continued to be shown in the books of accounts of the company. Therefore, clauses (a), (b) & (c) of (i) the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

ii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company does not have any inventory therefore clauses (ii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company

iii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, clauses (a), (b) & (c) of (iii) the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company has not granted any loans, investment, guarantees and security. Therefore, clause (iv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

v) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that the company has not accepted any deposit from the public in terms of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under.

vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the product of the company. Therefore, clause (vi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company.

vii) a) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities though there has been a slight delay in few cases. There are no outstanding statutory dues for more than six months as on 31st March 2017.

b) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that there are no dues of income tax or sale tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute, except as below:

Name of Statute	Nature of Dues	Period to which it relates	Amount in Rs. 000.	Forum Where dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	CENVAT penalty	A.Y. 2010-11 & 2011-12	65,01,44-	CESTAT

viii) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that the company have defaulted in repayment of loans from financial institution and banks. Details as at the balance sheet date are as below:

Particulars	Period of default in days	Interest Amount (Rs.'000)	Principal Amount (Rs.'000)	Default remedied status as on date of approval of financials
Axis Bank Limited, Mumbai	58	19,918	-	Not paid
Axis Bank Limited, Mumbai	30	18,017	-	Not paid
Allahabad Bank	58	14,162	-	Not paid
Allahabad Bank	30	12,831	-	Not paid
Andhra Bank	58	9,133	-	Not paid
Andhra Bank	30	8,271	-	Not paid
Bank of India	58	19,720	-	Not paid
Bank of India	30	17,852	-	Not paid
Canara Bank, Mumbai	58	7,288	-	Not paid
Canara Bank, Mumbai	30	6,607	-	Not paid
Central Bank of India	58	19,778	-	Not paid
Central Bank of India	30	17,908	-	Not paid
Dena Bank	58	19,728	-	Not paid
Dena Bank	30	18,090	-	Not paid
Punjab & Sind Bank	58	14,987	-	Not paid
Punjab & Sind Bank	30	13,579	-	Not paid
UCO Bank	58	22,318	-	Not paid
UCO Bank	30	20,190	-	Not paid
Canara Bank, London*	58	8,439	-	Not paid

Canara Bank, London*	30	7,894		Not paid
IIFC, UK	60	20,918	-	Not paid
IIFC, UK	31	19,687	-	Not paid
IIFC, UK	1	20,726	-	Not paid
Total		**3,58,040**	-	Not paid

ix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year. Therefore clause (ix) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

x) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, no fraud on the company or by the company, by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

xi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company is a private company and section 197 does not applies to private company. Therefore clause (xi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the company is not a Nidhi company. Therefore, clause (xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

xiii) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 & 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the separate Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that the company has made preferential allotment of Sub-ordinate debts during the year and the requirement of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the amount raised have been used for the purpose for which the funds were raised.

xv) In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that the Company has not entered into non- cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him. Therefore, clause (xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of audit, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For ASP & Co.
(Firm Reg no.: 000576N)
Chartered Accountants

Rajendra Prasad
(Partner)
Membership No. 098941

Place of signature: New Delhi
Dated: 13/04/17

ANNEXURE -2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in our report of even dated to the members of Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited on the accounts for the year ended 31st March 2017:

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 **Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the separate 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the

Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 separate 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 separate 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 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 separate 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 31st March 2017, 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 ASP & Co.
(Firm Reg no.: 000576N)
Chartered Accountants

Rajendra Prasad
(Partner)
Membership No. 098941

Place of signature: New Delhi
Dated: 13/04/17

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2017

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Assets				
I. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2.1	90,802	90,802	90,802
(b) Other Intangible Assets	2.2	27,124,551	27,124,551	27,124,551
(c) Financial assets		-	-	-
(d) Other non-current assets				
(i) Advance other than capital advance	3	40,898	40,898	40,948
(i) Others	3	430,401	430,401	430,401
		27,686,652	27,686,652	27,686,702
Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Investments	4	66	1,562	18,684
(ii) Trade receivables	5	1,813	1,813	15,629
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	8,644	6,690	36,001
(iv) Other Recoverable	7	9,666,895	7,667,807	5,177,012
(b) Current tax assets	8	12	2,322	15,262
(c) Prepaid assets and other advances	9	1,266	1,281	17
		9,678,696	7,681,475	5,262,605
Total assets		37,365,348	35,368,127	32,949,307
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital	10 (a)	100	100	100
Other equity	11	16,592,216	13,885,473	10,416,244
		16,592,316	13,885,573	10,416,344
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	12	16,075,930	18,464,818	18,885,027
(b) Provisions	13	4,456	4,942	3,505
		16,080,386	18,469,760	18,888,532
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	14	2,429,199	713,330	1,800,124
(ii) Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise	15	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise	15	1,272,067	1,293,594	1,306,160
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	516,056	531,659	22,992
(b) Provisions	17	1,131	819	2,279
(c) Other current liabilities	18	474,193	473,392	512,876
		4,692,646	3,012,794	3,644,431
Total Equity and Liabilities		37,365,348	35,368,127	32,949,307
See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-45				

In terms of our report of even date attached

For ASP & Co.

(Firm Registration No. 000576N)

Chartered Accountants

Rajendra Prasad

Partner

M No 098941

For and on behalf of the Board

Abhay Mishra

Whole Time Director

DIN : 02132305

Satish Kumar Mishra

Director

DIN-03538005

Place of Signature: New Delhi

Date: 13/04/17

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Revenue from Operations	19	-	-
Other Income	20	11,000	2,975
Total Income		**11,000**	**2,975**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expenses	21	42,977	44,628
Finance Cost	22	13,884	14,977
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	2.1 & 2.2	-	-
Other Expenses	23	39,236	61,052
Total Expenses		**96,097**	**120,657**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional item and tax		**(85,098)**	**(117,682)**
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year after tax		**(85,098)**	**(117,682)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Actuarial (gain)/loss in respect of defined benefit plan	24	(840)	689
Total Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes		**(840)**	**689**
Total Comprehensive income for the period		**(84,257)**	**(118,371)**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period attributable to:			
-Owners of the Company		**(85,098)**	**(117,682)**
-Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(85,098)	**(117,682)**
Other comprehensive income for the period attributable to			
-Owners of the Company		**(840)**	**689**
-Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(840)	**689**
Total comprehensive income for the period attributable to			
-Owners of the Company		**(84,257)**	**(118,371)**
-Non-controlling interests		-	-
		(84,257)	**(118,371)**
Earning per equity share			
(1) Basic	37	(8,510)	(11,768)
(2) Diluted	37	(8,510)	(11,768)
See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-45			

In terms of our report of even date attached

For ASP & Co.
(Firm Registration No. 000576N)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajendra Prasad
Partner
M No 098941

Abhay Mishra
Whole Time Director
DIN : 02132305

Satish Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN-03538005

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 13/04/17

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2017

	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017 (Amount in Rs.'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2016 (Amount in Rs.'000)
(A)	**Cash flow from Operating Activities**		
	Net Profit /(Loss) after tax	(84,257)	(118,371)
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flow:		
	Finance Cost (including Interest and Finance Charges)	13,884	14,977
	Finance Income (including Interest & Dividend Income and Capital Gain)	(455)	(2,807)
	Net Foreign Exchange Differences	(10,526)	15,198
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	12,008
	Bad Debts	-	57
	Cash loss from operating before Working Capital Changes	**(81,354)**	**(78,938)**
	Working Capital Adjustment:		
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-	13,815
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(1,999,088)	(2,490,795)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	2,324	11,676
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(21,526)	(12,566)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other financial Liabilities	(15,603)	508,667
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	802	(39,482)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Current Provision	312	(1,460)
	Increase/(Decrease) in Non Current Provision	(486)	1,437
	Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	(12,008)
	Bad Debts	-	(57)
	Cash flow from Operating Activities (A)	**(2,114,619)**	**(2,099,711)**
(B)	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**		
	Fixed Assets / Intangibles	-	-
	Finance Income (including Interest & Dividend Income and Capital Gain)	455	2,807
	(Increase)/Decrease in Investment	1,496	17,122
	(Increase)/Decrease in Advances other Than Capital Advances	-	50
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non current Assets	-	-
	Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)	**1,951**	**19,979**
(C)	**Cash flow from Financing Activities**		
	Secured Loans (net)	(673,019)	(1,507,004)
	Other Equity Component of Financing Instrument	2,791,000	3,587,600
	Financial Expenses	(13,884)	(14,977)
	Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	10,526	(15,198)
	Cash flow from Financing Activities (C)	**2,114,623**	**2,050,421**

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017 (Amount in Rs.'000)	For the year ended March 31, 2016 (Amount in Rs.'000)
(D) Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	1,954	(29,311)
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents	6,232	35,543
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash equivalents	8,186	6,232
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents	1,954	(29,311)
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 6)		
Cash in Hand	-	-
Balances with Banks		
(a) In Current account	8,186	6,232
(b) In Deposit account	-	-
	8,186	6,232

Notes

i. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the IND AS-7 on Cash Flow Statements.

ii. Previous year's figures have been rearranged/regrouped wherever necessary

In terms of our report of even date attached

For ASP & Co.
(Firm Registration No. 000576N)
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajendra Prasad
Partner
M No 098941

Abhay Mishra
Whole Time Director
DIN : 02132305

Satish Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN-03538005

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 13/04/17

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Share capital	Other Equity- Equity Component of compound financial instruments	Retained Earning	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
As at 1 April 2015	100	17,573,168	(7,156,924)	-	10,416,344
Net Profit/ (Loss) for FY 15-16	-	-	(117,681)	-	(117,681)
Actuarial (gain)/loss in respect of defined benefit plan	-			(689)	(689)
Sub Debt Taken/ (Paid) during the year	-	3,587,600			3,587,600
As at March 31,2016	100	21,160,768	(7,274,605)	(689)	13,885,574
Net Profit/ (Loss) for FY 16-17	-	-	(85,098)	-	(85,098)
Actuarial (gain)/loss in respect of defined benefit plan	-			840	840
Sub Debt Taken/ (Paid) during the year	-	2,791,000			2,791,000
As at March 31, 2017	100	23,951,768	(7,359,703)	151	16,592,316

The above consolidated statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

Note 1. Corporate Information, Basis of Preparation of Financials and Significant Accounting Policies

1.1 Background of the Company:

a. Corporate Information

Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited ("the Company or SPV" or "DAMEPL"), having CIN numbe U74210DL2008PTC176177, was incorporated on April 01, 2008 having its registered office at Radisson Blue plaza, Commercia Tower, A - Wing, Ground Floor, NH-8 Mahipalpur, South West Delhi, New Delhi 110037.

DAMEPL has been set up to undertake the business of "Design, Installation, Commissioning, Operation and Maintenance of Airport Metro Express Line i.e. New Delhi - Indira Gandhi International Airport - Dwarka Sector-21" (project). Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has entered into a Concession Agreement with the Company on August 25, 2008 for the project for a period of 30 years.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited (DAMEPL), "the company" has terminated the concession agreement and entire assets and operations have been handed over to DMRC with effect from 1st July 2013.

1.2 Basis of Preparation

a. Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting and comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. These are the Company's first Ind AS compliant financial statements and Ind AS 101 'First Time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards' has been applied.

For all the periods up to and including 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in India, accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company followed the provisions of Ind AS 101 in preparing its opening Ind AS Balance Sheet as of the date of transition, viz. 1 April 2015. Some of the Company's Ind AS accounting policies used in the opening Balance Sheet are different from its previous GAAP policies applied as at 31 March 2015, and accordingly the adjustments were made to restate the opening balances as per Ind AS. The resulting adjustments arose from events and transactions before the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, as required by Ind AS 101, those adjustments were recognized directly through retained earnings as at 1 April 2015. This is the effect of the general rule of Ind AS 101 which is to apply Ind AS retrospectively.

An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in note 1.3.

b. Basis of Measurement

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND ASs) with the going-concern principle and on a historical cost basis except for Certain Financials Assets and Liabilities that are measured at Fair Value (Refer Accounting Policy Regarding Financial Instruments). The methods used to measure fair values are discussed below.

The presentation and grouping of individual items in the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss and the Cash Flow statement are based on the principle of materiality.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between marke participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuatior technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statement are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, describes as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
• Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
• Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
• Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

c. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency.

d. Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.
An asset is classified as current if:
· It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
· It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
· It is expected to realise the asset within 12 months after the reporting period; or
· The asset is a cash or equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

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

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

e. Use of Estimates :

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that may impact the application of accounting policies and the reported value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and related disclosures concerning the items involved as well as contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date. The estimates and management's judgments are based on previous experience and other factors considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.
Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

1.3 Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

The Company has elected to utilize the option under Ind AS 101 by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 16 & Ind AS 38 retrospectively and continue to use the previous GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as per the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2015, i.e.; the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, were maintained on transition to Ind AS.

a 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.

a.1 Financial assets

a.1.1 Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized 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 or issue of the financial asset.

a.1.2 Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the 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 income in the Statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value through OCI)

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

(a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

(b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI

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

Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

a.1.3 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 delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

a.1.4 Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(a)Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

(b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI.

(c) Trade receivables under Ind AS 18.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

a.2 Financial liabilities

a.2.1 Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

a.2.2 Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the 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 profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade payables and other contractual liabilities.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the profit or loss.

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

Borrowings

After initial recognition, borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. 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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

b. Intangible Assets :
Initial recognition and measurement

The company has classified the rights under the Concession Agreement to manage, operate and maintain the Airport Metro Express Line as Intangible Assets being 'Rights under Concession Agreement'. The value of the Intangible asset was measured and recognized on the date of completion of construction for the completed portion of the project at the cost incurred on the Project towards construction, Design, Installation and Commissioning of the Airport Express Line.

Cost incurred on project includes all project related expenditure viz civil works, machinery under erection, construction and erection materials, pre-operative expenditure, expenditure incidental/ attributable to the construction of project and related borrowing cost. These expenses are net of recoveries and income (net of tax) from surplus funds arising out of project specific borrowings.

The Company has elected to utilize the option under Ind AS 101 by not applying the provisions of Ind AS 38 retrospectively and continue to use the previous GAAP carrying amount as a deemed cost under Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS. Therefore, the carrying amount of intangible assets as per the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2015, i.e.; the Company's date of transition to Ind AS, were maintained on transition to Ind AS.

Derecognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c. Property, Plant & Equipment :
Initial recognition and measurement

The gross block of the Property, Plant and Equipment's are stated at cost of acquisition or construction including any cost attributable to bringing the asset to their working condition for their intended use, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment in value.

The carrying values of Property, Plant and Equipment's are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Derecognition

An item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in statement of Profit & Loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

The asset's residual values, useful lives and methods are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at each financial year end.

d. Depreciation & Amortisation:

(i) Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment's

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment's is provided on the Straight Line Method rates over the useful lives as prescribed in the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from property, plant & equipment during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the month in which the asset is available for use/disposed.

(ii) Amortisation:

Intangible Assets being 'Rights under Concession Agreement' are amortized over the remaining Concession period on straight line method as per Ind AS - 38 as prescribed in Schedule - II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Cost of software recognized as intangible asset, is amortized on straight line method over a period of legal right to use or 3 years, whichever is less.

(iii) Leasehold Improvement :

Leasehold Improvements are amortized over the respective lease period.

However, depreciation/ amortization on assets are not charged w.e.f. 1st July, 2013 as the entire assets had been handed over to DMRC on account of termination of concession agreement, as explained above.

e. Impairment of Non- Financial Assets :

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then th asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its value in use. I assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows fron continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", o "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

f. Borrowing Cost :

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/exploration/ development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

When the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the borrowing costs incurred are capitalized. When Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the capitalization of the borrowing costs is computed based on the weighted average cost of general borrowing that are outstanding during the period and used for the acquisition, construction/exploration or erection of the qualifying asset.

Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Income earned on temporary investment of the borrowings pending their expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs include exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

g. Provisions :

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

h. Employee benefits

I. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into separate entitie and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plan are recognized as an employee benefits expense in profit or loss in the period during which services are rendered by employees.

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as Provident Fund, etc. are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss, as anc when incurred.

II. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.
The gratuity is funded by the Company and is managed by separate

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted tc determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a benefit to the Company, the recognized asset is limited to the total of any unrecognized past service costs and the present value of economic benefits available in the form of any future refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan. An economic benefit is available to the Company if it is realizable during the life of the plan, or on settlement of the plan liabilities. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise.

When the benefits of a plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit relating to past service by employees is recognized in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. To the extent that the benefits vest immediately, the expense is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

III. Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment constitute other long term employee benefits.

The Company's net obligation in respect of leave encashment is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations. The calculation is performed using the projected unit credit method. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

IV. Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.
A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under performance related pay if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

i. Lease

Leases, where the lessor effectively retains substantially all risks and benefits of ownership of the leased term, are classified as operating leases. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Finance leases which effectively transfer to the company substantial risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased item, are capitalized and disclosed as leased assets. Lease payments are apportioned between the finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are charged directly against income.

j. Revenue Recognition :

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue comprises:

(i) Income from fare collection is recognized on the basis of use of tokens, money value of actual usage in case of Smart Cards and other direct fare collection.

(ii) Interest income is recognized, when no significant uncertainty as to measurability or collectability exists, on time Proportion Basis (using the effective interest method that is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset).

(iii) Income on investment is recognized based on the terms of the investment. Income from mutual fund scheme having fixed maturity plans is accounted on declaration of dividend or on maturity of such investment.

k. Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional/ reporting currency of the Company is Indian Rupees.

(i) Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Foreign currency monetary items (assets and liabilities) are retranslated using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Non-monetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Gains and losses, if any, at the year-end in respect of monetary assets and monetary liabilities are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except in case of gains or losses arising on long term foreign currency monetary items relating to the acquisition of depreciable assets which are added to or deducted from the cost of such assets.

l. Earnings per share :

Basic earnings are calculated by dividing the net profit/ (loss) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earning per share are calculated by dividing the net profits attributable to ordinary equity holders and potential equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary equity shares outstanding during the year and weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the diluted potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

m. **Accounting for Taxes on Income :**

Provision for current tax represents the amount that would be payable based on computation of tax as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current tax is determined based on the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year after taking into consideration benefits admissible under the Income Tax Act, 1961.Current tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

n. **Cash and Cash Equivalents:**

Cash comprises of Cash on Hand, Cheques on Hand and demand deposits with Banks. Cash Equivalents are short term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risks of changes in value.

o. **Cash flow statement**

Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

p. **Contingent liabilities :**

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

q. **Exemptions and exceptions availed**

In preparing these Ind AS financial statements, the company has availed certain exemptions and exceptions in accordance with Ind AS 101, as explained below. The resulting difference between the carrying values of the assets and liabilities in the financial statements as at the transition date under Ind AS and previous GAAP have been recognised directly in equity (retained earnings or another appropriate category of equity). This note explains the adjustments made by the company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2016.

1.3 Reconciliation between Previous GAAP and Ind AS

Ind AS 101 requires the company to reconcile equity, total comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods. The following tables represent the reconciliations from previous GAAP to Ind AS.

I. Head wise reconciliation of Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2015 and 2016.

Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition - April 1, 2015

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	Regrouped previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
I. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment		90,802	-	90,802
(b) Other Intangible Assets		27,124,551	-	27,124,551
(c) Financial assets		-		
(d) Other non-current assets				
(i) Advance other than capital advance		40,948	-	40,948
(i) Others		430,401	-	430,401
		27,686,702	-	27,686,702
Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Investments		18,684	-	18,684
(ii) Trade receivables		15,629	-	15,629
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		36,001	-	36,001
(iv) Other		5,177,012	-	5,177,012
(b) Current tax assets		15,262	-	15,262
(c) Other current assets		17	-	17
		5,262,605	-	5,262,605
Total assets		32,949,307	-	32,949,307
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital		100	-	100
Other equity	i & ii	(7,236,524)	17,652,768	10,416,244
		(7,236,424)	17,652,768	10,416,344
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	i & ii	36,526,013	(17,640,985)	18,885,027
(b) Provisions		3,505	-	3,505
		36,529,518	(17,640,985)	18,888,532
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	i & ii	1,811,907	(11,783)	1,800,124
(ii) Trade payables				-
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise		-	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise		1,306,160	-	1,306,160
(iii) Other financial liabilities		22,992	-	22,992
(b) Provisions		2,279	-	2,279
(c) Other current liabilities		512,875	-	512,875
		3,656,213	(11,783)	3,644,431
Total Equity and Liabilities		32,949,307	0	32,949,307

Reconciliation of equity as at date of transition - March 31, 2016

Particulars	Notes to first-time adoption	Regrouped previous GAAP*	Adjustments	Ind AS
Assets				
I. Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment		90,802	-	90,802
(b) Other Intangible Assets		27,124,551	-	27,124,551
(c) Financial assets		-		-
(d) Other non-current assets				-
(i) Advance other than capital advance		40,898	-	40,898
(i) Others		430,401	-	430,401
		27,686,652	-	27,686,652
Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Investments		1,562	-	1,562
(ii) Trade receivables		1,813	-	1,813
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents		6,690	-	6,690
(iv) Other		7,667,807	-	7,667,807
(b) Current tax assets		2,322	-	2,322
(c) Other Current Assets		1,281	-	1,281
		7,681,475	-	7,681,475
Total assets		35,368,127	-	35,368,127
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital		100	-	100
Other equity	i & ii	(7,343,112)	21,228,585	13,885,473
		(7,343,012)	21,228,585	13,885,573
Non-current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	i & ii	39,681,936	(21,217,118)	18,464,818
(b) Provisions		4,942	-	4,942
		39,686,879	(21,217,118)	18,469,760
Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	i & ii	724,797	(11,467)	713,330
(ii) Trade payables			-	-
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise		-	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise		1,293,594	-	1,293,594
(iii) Other financial liabilities		531,659	-	531,659
(b) Provisions		819	-	819
(c) Other current liabilities		473,392	-	473,392
		3,024,261	(11,467)	3,012,793
Total Equity and Liabilities		35,368,127	(0)	35,368,127

(Amount in Rs.'000)

II.	Equity Reconciliation	Notes to first-time adoption	As At March 31, 2016	As At April 1, 2015
	Equity under previous GAAP (regrouped)		100	100
	Less : Adjustment	-	-	-
	Equity under Ind AS		100	100

(Amount in Rs.'000)

III.	Other Equity Reconciliation	Notes to first-time adoption	As At March 31, 2016	As At April 1, 2015
	Other Equity under previous GAAP (regrouped)		(7,343,112)	(7,236,524)
	Add: Processing Fees paid on Term Loan	i	67,818	79,600
	Add: Sub-ordinated debt converted into Equity	ii		
	Subordinate Debt		14,502,028	14,502,028
	0% Subordinate Debt		5,926,500	2,338,900
	Inter Corporate Deposit		732,240	732,240
	Other Equity under Ind AS		13,885,473	10,416,244

(Amount in Rs.'000)

IV.	Profit Reconciliation	Notes to first-time adoption	Year Ended March 31, 2016
	Net Income under Previous GAAP		(106,588)
	Less: Amortisation of Processing Fees paid on Term Loan	i	(11,783)
	Employee Benefit	iii	689
	Net Income under Ind AS		(117,682)

V. Reconciliation of Cash Flow

There is no change activity wise cash flow, hence no reconciliation has been disclosed.

Notes to first-time adoption

Note i Under Previous GAAP, Processing fees paid for term loan have been capitalised in the intangible assets. Whereas under IND AS Processing fees paid needs to be amortised over the period of term loan. Since, the Company has terminated the concession agreement with effect from 1st Jul 2013 and entire assets have been handed over to DMRC. Since the Company has availed the deemed cost option provided in IND AS 101. The Value of Intangible Assets has not been changed. The adjustment related to the outstanding loan to bring them in conformity with IND AS 109, it has been recognised in the Retained Earnings on the Date of Transition.

Note ii Under Previous GAAP, Subordinate Debt and Inter Corporate Deposits were classified as Borrowings. However, under IND AS Subordinate Debt and Inter Corporate Deposits are treated as equity instruments, as per the guidance in Paragraph 16 of Ind AS 32.

Note iii Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, the return on plan asset and actuarial gains and losses form part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income.

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note 2.1: Property, plant and equipment (Amount in Rs.'000)

Description	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)					DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at Apr 1, 2016	Additions During the Year	Deletion During the Year	Adjustments	As at Mar 31,2017	As at Apr 1, 2016	For the Year	On Deletions During the Year	As at Mar 31,2017	As at Mar 31,2017	As at Apr 1, 2016
Property, plant and equipment*											
Leasehold Property Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixture & Furniture	56,872	-	-	-	56,872	-	-	-	-	56,872	56,872
Vehicles	608	-	-	-	608	-	-	-	-	608	608
Office Equipment	14,908	-	-	-	14,908	-	-	-	-	14,908	14,908
IT & Communication equipment's	18,414	-		-	18,414	-	-	-	-	18,414	18,414
Total	90,802	-	-	-	90,802	-	-	-	-	90,802	90,802

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Description	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)					DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at Apr 1, 2015	Additions During the Year	Deletion During the Year	Adjustments	As at Mar 31,2016	As at Apr 1, 2015	For the Year	On Deletions During the Year	As at Mar 31,2016	As at Mar 31,2016	As at Apr 1, 2015
Property, plant and equipment*											
Leasehold Property Improvement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fixture & Furniture	56,872	-	-	-	56,872	-	-	-	-	56,872	56,872
Vehicles	608	-	-	-	608	-	-	-	-	608	608
Office Equipment	14,908	-	-	-	14,908	-	-	-	-	14,908	14,908
IT & Communication equipment's	18,414	-		-	18,414	-	-	-	-	18,414	18,414
Total	90,802	-	-	-	90,802	-	-	-	-	90,802	90,802

* Pursuant to certain events of default by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited (DAMEPL), "the company" has terminated the concession agreement with effect from 1st Jul 2013 and entire assets (including project assets) have been handed over to DMRC and the Company ceases to provide depreciation/ amortisation. However, due to pending the settlement of cases through arbitration, acceptance of termination by DMRC and based on legal opinion, the assets including project assets, have been continued to be shown in the books of accounts of the company.

Deemed Cost at April 1, 2015 (Amount in Rs.'000)

	Gross Block As at Apr 1, 2015	Accumulated Depreciation As at Apr 1, 2015	Net Block As at Apr 1, 2015	Ind AS Adjustments	Deemed Cost As at Apr 1, 2015
Property, plant and equipment*					
Leasehold Property Improvement	15,151.16	15,151.16	-	-	-
Fixture & Furniture	72,271.73	15,399.54	56,872.20	-	56,872.20
Vehicles	855.73	248.06	607.67	-	607.67
Office Equipment	17,657.92	2,750.02	14,907.90	-	14,907.90
IT & Communication equipment's	32,771.80	14,357.72	18,414.07	-	18,414.07
Total	138,708.35	47,906.50	90,801.85	-	90,801.85

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note 2.2: Other Intangible Assets

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Description	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)					DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at Apr 1, 2016	Additions During the Year	Deletion During the Year	Adjustments	As at Mar 31,2017	As at Apr 1, 2016	For the Year	On Deletions During the Year	As at Mar 31,2017	As at Mar 31,2017	As at Apr 1, 2016
Other Intangible Assets *											
Software	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	20
Rights Under Concession Agreement	27,124,531	-	-	-	27,124,531	-	-	-	-	27,124,531	27,124,531
Total	27,124,551	-	-	-	27,124,551	-	-	-	-	27,124,551	27,124,551

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Description	GROSS BLOCK (AT COST)					DEPRECIATION				NET BLOCK	
	As at Apr 1, 2015	Additions During the Year	Deletion During the Year	Adjustments	As at Mar 31,2016	As at Apr 1, 2015	For the Year	On Deletions During the Year	As at Mar 31,2016	As at Mar 31,2016	As at Apr 1, 2015
Other Intangible Assets *											
Software	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	20	20
Rights Under Concession Agreement	27,124,531	-	-	-	27,124,531	-	-	-	-	27,124,531	27,124,531
Total	27,124,551	-	-	-	27,124,551	-	-	-	-	27,124,551	27,124,551

* Pursuant to certain events of default by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited (DAMEPL), "the company" has terminated the concession agreement with effect from 1st Jul 2013 and entire assets (including project assets) have been handed over to DMRC and the Company ceases to provide depreciation/ amortisation. However, due to pending the settlement of cases through arbitration, acceptance of termination by DMRC and based on legal opinion, the assets including project assets, have been continued to be shown in the books of accounts of the company.

Breakup of "Rights Under Concession Agreement"

Assets	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Depot, Workshop & other Civil works	4,250,901.74	4,250,901.74	4,250,901.74
Electrical & Mechanical Equipment's	11,977,468.32	11,977,468.32	11,977,468.32
Trains and Track Works	10,976,765.36	10,976,765.36	10,976,765.36
Total	27,205,135.41	27,205,135.41	27,205,135.41

Deemed Cost at April 1, 2015

(Amount in Rs.'000)

	Gross Block As at Apr 1, 2015	Accumulated Depreciation As at Apr 1, 2015	Net Block As at Apr 1, 2015	Ind AS Adjustments	Deemed Cost As at Apr 1, 2015
*Other Intangible					
Software	403.31	383.15	20.17	-	20.17
Rights Under Concession Agreement	27,205,135.41	80,604.69	27,124,530.72	-	27,124,530.72
Total	27,205,538.73	80,987.84	27,124,550.89	-	27,124,550.89

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Name of Project	Description of the arrangement	Significant terms of the arrangement		Intangible Assets		Financial Asset
				Gross book value	Net book value	
Airport Metro Express Line	Design, Installation, Commissioning, Operation and Maintenance of Airport Metro Express Line i.e. New Delhi - Indira Gandhi International Airport - Dwarka Sector-21 (project)	Period of concession	August 25, 2008 to August 25, 2038*	**March 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2017**	**March 31, 2017**
		Remuneration	NA*	27,124,531	27,124,531	-
		Investment grant from concession grantor	NA*	**March 31, 2016**	**March 31, 2016**	**March 31, 2016**
		Infrastructure return at the end of concession period	NA*	27,124,531	27,124,531	-
		Investment and renewal obligations	NA*	**April 1, 2015**	**April 1, 2015**	**April 1, 2015**
		Re-pricing dates	NA*	27,124,531	27,124,531	-
		Basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined	NA*			
		Premium payable to grantor	NA*			

* Pursuant to certain events of default by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited (DAMEPL), "the company" has terminated the concession agreement with effect from 1st Jul 2013 and entire assets (including project assets) have been handed over to DMRC and the Company ceases to provide depreciation/ amortisation. However, due to pending the settlement of cases through arbitration, acceptance of termination by DMRC and based on legal opinion, the assets including project assets, have been continued to be shown in the books of accounts of the company.

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

(Amount in Rs.'000

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As a April 1, 201
3 Other Non Current Assets			
(I) Advance other than capital advance			
Security Deposits	40,898	40,898	40,948
Sub Total (A)	40,898	40,898	40,948
(II) Others			
CENVAT Credit Receivable [Refer note - 25(4)]	430,401	430,401	430,401
Sub Total (B)	430,401	430,401	430,401
Total	471,299	471,299	471,349
4 Current Investment			
Investment in Mutual Funds (Quoted, Non-Trade)			
Reliance Money Manager Fund-Daily Dividend Reinvestment	-	-	66
Reliance Liquid Fund-Treasury Plan-Daily Dividend Option Plan (CY: 1.108 units @ Rs. 1528.74 each, PY: 1.106 units @ Rs. 1528.74 each)	2	2	2
Reliance Liquidity Fund- Daily Dividend Plan (CY: 34.968 units @ Rs. 1000.51 each, PY: 243.269 units @ Rs. 1000.51 each)	35	243	-
Reliance Liquidity Fund- Direct Plan Daily Dividend Plan (CY: 26.222 units @ Rs. 1000.51 each, PY: Nil)	26	-	-
Reliance Liquidity Fund- Growth Plan Growth Option (CY: Nil, PY: 578.637 units @ Rs. 2277.54 each)	-	1,314	-
Reliance Money Manager Fund- Growth Plan Growth Option (CY: 1.356 units @ Rs. 2240.7982 each, PY: 1.356 units @ Rs. 2074.8590 each)	3	3	18,61[illegible]
Total	66	1,562	18,68[illegible]
5 Trade Receivables			
(i) Unsecured, considered good	1,813	1,813	1,81
(ii) Unsecured considered doubtful	12,008	12,008	13,81
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(12,008)	(12,008)	-
	-	-	13,81
Total	1,813	1,813	15,6[illegible]

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Cash and Cash Equivalent			
ash and Cash Equivalent			
Balances with Banks			
Current Accounts	8,186	6,232	35,543
Fixed Deposits	-	-	-
	8,186	**6,232**	**35,543**
Cash on Hand	-	-	-
)ther Bank Balance			
Margin Money deposit*	458	458	458
Total	**8,644**	**6,690**	**36,001**

* **Margin Money deposits given as guarantees**
Margin money deposits are given as guarantees to various government departments.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
7. Other Recoverable			
Trade Advances	4,605	4,605	4,635
Recoverable from DMRC [Refer note - 28(a)]*	9,661,988	7,662,910	5,168,529
Other Advances	17	61	3,669
Other Receivables			
- Interest Receivable on FDR	285	231	179
Total	**9,666,895**	**7,667,807**	**5,177,012**
* **DMRC Recoverable includes:**			
Foreign Exchange Loss on repayment	511,119	622,357	300,822
Interest Expense	8,200,823	6,091,387	3,918,251
Liquidated Damages	349,672	349,672	349,672
Bank Guarantee Encashed	601,089	601,089	601,08ç

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
8 Current Tax Assets			
Advance Tax and Tax Deducted at Source	12	2,322	15,26
Total	**12**	**2,322**	**15,26**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
9. Other Current Assets			
Prepaid Expenses	1,266	1,281	
Total	**1,266**	**1,281**	

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
10. Equity Share Capital			
Authorized			
870,000,000 (PY 870,000,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	8,700,000	8,700,000	8,700,000
	8,700,000	**8,700,000**	**8,700,000**
Issued, Subscribed & Fully Paid up			
10,000 (previous year 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	100	100	100
	100	**100**	**100**

(Amount in Rs.'000)

(a) Movements in equity share capital	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	No of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	10,000	100	10,000	100
Outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**100**	**10,000**	**100**

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Shares held by holding company

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
Equity Shares	No of Shares	Percentage	No of Shares	Percentage
Noida Global SEZ Private Limited (formerly known as Spice Commerce and Trade Private Limited)	6,500	65%	6,500	65%

(d) Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
Equity Shares	No of Shares	Percentage	No of Shares	Percentage
Noida Global SEZ Private Limited (formerly known as Spice Commerce and Trade Private Limited)	6,500	65%	6,500	65%
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	3,000	30%	3,000	30%

11. Other Equity (Amount in Rs.'000)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(I) Retained Earnings			
Balance as per last period Balance Sheet	(7,274,606)	(7,156,924)	(7,156,924)
Add: Gain /(Loss) for the period	(85,098)	(117,682)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**(7,359,703)**	**(7,274,606)**	**(7,156,924)**

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
(II) Other Comprehensive Income			
Balance as per last period Balance Sheet	(689)	-	-
Add: Gain / (Loss) for the period	840	(689)	-
Balance at the end of the year	**151**	**(689)**	**-**
(III) Other Equity component of financing instrument			
Subordinate Debt	15,212,028	14,502,028	14,502,028
0% Subordinate Debt	8,007,500	5,926,500	2,338,900
Inter Corporate Deposit	732,240	732,240	732,240
	23,951,768	**21,160,768**	**17,573,168**
Total	**16,592,216**	**13,885,473**	**10,416,244**

a) 0% Subordinate Debts are repayable by mutual consent of the parties only after the primary lenders (Banks and Financial Institution) are paid in full and in instalments as may be mutually agreed between the company and investors.

b) Subordinate Debt and Inter Corporate deposits carry zero percent interest and are repayable after one year from the balance sheet date on mutual consent of the parties.

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	Maturity	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
12. Non Current Liablities - Borrowings				
Secured				
Loan from Banks				
Indian Rupee Term Loan (Floating Rate of Interest)	2012-2025	13,012,243	13,458,272	14,054,881
Foreign Currency Loan (Floating rate of Interest)	2012-2017	-	1,732,483	1,644,665
Loan from Others				
Foreign Currency Loan From Financial Institution (Floating Rate of Interest)	2012-2026	3,063,688	3,274,063	3,185,482
Total		**16,075,930**	**18,464,818**	**18,885,027**

Repayment Terms of Long Term Borrowings

a. The Rupee Term loan from Banks and Foreign Currency loan from financial institution is repayable by quarterly installment of 0.25% starting from 1st April 2012 to January 2015 of the disbursed amount. The quarterly installment shall increase by 0.25% every year after 31st March 2015 and by additional 0.25% in F.Y. 2018-19, 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2024-25.

b. The Foreign Currency Loan from Canara Bank, London Branch is repayable in 21 quarterly instalment of $ 42,000 (Approx. Rs. 2,785,982) starting from 31st March 2012 and one final instalment of $ 26,118,000 (Approx. Rs. 1,732,482,682) payable on 30th June 2017.

The Foreign Currency Loan from Axis Bank Ltd, Dubai Branch was repaid in Previous year. The loan was paid in 13 quarterly instalment of $ 62,500 (Approx. Rs. 3,911,925) starting from 1st April 2012 and final instalment of $ 24,187,500 (Approx. Rs. 1,513,914,975) paid during the F.Y. 2015-16.

Effective Interest Rate

Rupee Term Loan	12.02% to 12.62%
Foreign Currency Loan from Bank	5.80%
Foreign Currency Loan from Others	6.28%

Security for Term Loans

Indian Rupee Term Loan and Foreign Currency Loan from banks and others, are secured by first charge against moveable properties, machinery, machinery spares, equipment, tools and accessories, vehicles, and all other movable assets except project assets, both present and future and the borrower's other assets, book debts, operating cash flow, commission, outstanding moneys including claims etc.

A Corporate Undertaking had been provided by the Investing Company, M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd to Consortium Lenders (Banks and Financial Institution) for debt servicing.

Loan covenants:

Bank loans contain certain debt covenants relating to limitation on indebtedness, debt -equity ratio, net borrowings to EBIDA ratio and debt service coverage ratio. The limitation on indebtedness covenant gets suspended if the company meets certain prescribed criteria. Due to the handing over the project and termination of the concession agreement, pending award of arbitration, the limitation on indebtedness remains suspended the debt covenants prescribed in the terms of bank loan.

Details of default as on balance sheet date

Particulars	Period of default in days	Interest Amount (Rs.'000)	Principal Amount (Rs.'000)	Default remedied status as on date of approval of financials
Axis Bank Limited, Mumbai	58	19,918	-	pending
Axis Bank Limited, Mumbai	30	18,017	-	pending
Allahabad Bank	58	14,162	-	pending
Allahabad Bank	30	12,831	-	pending
Andhra Bank	58	9,133	-	pending
Andhra Bank	30	8,271	-	pending
Bank of India	58	19,720	-	pending
Bank of India	30	17,852	-	pending
Canara Bank, Mumbai	58	7,288	-	pending
Canara Bank, Mumbai	30	6,607	-	pending
Central Bank of India	58	19,778	-	pending
Central Bank of India	30	17,908	-	pending
Dena Bank	58	19,728	-	pending
Dena Bank	30	18,090	-	pending
Punjab & Sind Bank	58	14,987	-	pending
Punjab & Sind Bank	30	13,579	-	pending
UCO Bank	58	22,318	-	pending
UCO Bank	30	20,190	-	pending
Canara Bank, London*	58	8,439	-	pending
Canara Bank, London*	30	7,894		pending
IIFC, UK	60	20,918	-	pending
IIFC, UK	31	19,687	-	pending
IIFC, UK	1	20,726	-	pending
Total		**358,040**	**-**	

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
13. Non Current Provision			
Provision for Employee Benefits			
-Provision for Leave Encashment	4,456	4,942	3,505
Total	4,456	4,942	3,505

14. Current Liabilities - Borrowings

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current Matuiry of Long Term Borrowings			
Secured			
Loan from Banks			
Indian Rupee Term Loan	5,96,882	5,96,609	2,29,782
Foreign Currency Loan	16,96,178	13,333	15,23,829
Loan from Others			
Foreign Currency Loan From Financial Institution	1,36,139	1,03,388	46,513
Total	24,29,199	7,13,330	18,00,124

15. Trade Payables

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise*	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprise	12,72,067	12,93,594	13,06,160
Total	12,72,067	12,93,594	13,06,160

*Note: There are no outstanding dues to Micro, Medium and Small Scale Business Enterprises. 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.

16. Other Financial liabilities

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	1,601	1,105	1,321
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	5,14,455	5,30,554	21,671
Total	5,16,056	5,31,659	22,992

17. Current Provision (Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Provision for Employee Benefits			
-Provision for Leave Encashment	1,131	819	2,279
Total	**1,131**	**819**	**2,279**

18. Other Current Liabilities (Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Refundable Security Deposit	32,300	32,300	41,403
BG Encashment	432,691	432,691	432,691
Employee Benefit Payable	1,745	1,488	1,476
Statutory Dues Payable	6,271	5,578	4,597
Expense Payable	1,186	1,334	32,708
Total	**474,193**	**473,392**	**512,875**

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2017	For the Year ended March 31, 2016
19. Revenue from Operation		
Sale of services		
Revenue from Fare Collection	-	-
Rental Income	-	-
Advertisement Income	-	-
Communication Lease Income	-	-
Total	-	-
20. Other Income		
Interest received on		
Fixed Deposits	60	57
Others	373	2,375
Dividend Income from current Investment	17	355
Net gain on financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	6	20
Write Back of Miscellaneous Liabilities no long required	-	145
Others Miscellaneous Income	18	22
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (net)	10,526	-
Total	**11,000**	**2,975**
21. Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salaries and Wages	39,267	39,151
Contribution to Provident Fund	2,353	2,894
Workmen and Staff Welfare Expenses	1,357	2,583
Total	**42,977**	**44,628**
22. Finance Cost		
Interest on Loan	-	-
Other interest	105	30
Other borrowing Cost (Including Bank charges)	13,779	14,947
Total	**13,884**	**14,977**

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2017	For the Year ended March 31, 2016
23. Other Expenses		
Rent	2,208	2,399
Repairs and Maintenance		-
- Buildings	-	195
- Machinery	-	-
- Others	624	758
Insurance	333	150
Legal and Professional Charges	30,375	25,262
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation (net)	-	15,198
Communication Expenses	235	206
Vehicle Hire Charges	1,054	1,387
Travelling and Conveyance	1,895	3,017
Advertisement Expenses	-	-
Provision for Doubtful Debts	-	12,008
Miscellaneous Assets Written off	-	57
Payment to auditors (refer note no. 29)	95	56
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	2,417	359
		-
Total	**39,236**	**61,052**

24. Other Comprehensive Income

Actuarial (gain)/loss in respect of defined benefit plan	(840)	689
Total	**(840)**	**689**

Note 25 : Financial Instruments - Accounting Classification and Fair Value Measurements

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short terms deposits, trade and other short receivables, trade payables , other current liabilities , short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments

2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameter such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by

Level: 1 Quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observables, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 : Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data

Financial Assets at fair value		Carrying Amount	Fair Value		
			Level1	Level 2	Level 3
Investments	As at April 1, 2015	18,684	18,684	-	-
Investments	As at March 31, 2016	1,562	1,562	-	-
Investments	As at March 31, 2017	66	66	-	-

The management assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other recoverable, trade payables, other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

Note 26 : Financial Risk Management Objective and Policies

The company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Board of Directors.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

Credit Risk Management

Credit risk arises when a counterparty defaults on its contractual obligations to pay resulting in financial loss to the Company. The company's business model was such that it worked purely on a cash basis for its fare revenue (which was the predominant source of revenue.

The company has handed over its operations to DMRC pursuant to default as per Concession Agreement with effect from 1st July 2013. Upon handing over the operations to DMRC, there are certain claims, which are recoverable from DMRC. The realisable amount and timing of realisation is dependent on the final award of the Arbitration.

Liquidity Risk

a) Post handing over of the operations to DMRC, the company obtains sub-ordinate debts and other debts from the Holding Company to meet out the operational cost and repayment of loans.

b) Maturities of financial liabilities:

Pursuant to default by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), the company has handed over its operations and entire assets (including project assets) with effect from 1st July 2013, and the company has claimed the termination payments along with the various associated claims from DMRC in terms of the Concession Agreement. As per the Concession Agreement, DMRC is supposed to discharge the debts of the company, due as on date of termination (i.e. due date-effective date of termination) along with other payables (i.e. equity and depreciated value of the project assets, if any, acquired/ installed). The matter is under arbitration and outcome of the arbitration is still awaited. Pending the finalization of arbitration proceedings, the company continues to show its assets and liabilities in its books of accounts and the company is paying all the operational costs and financial liabilities and other liabilities on the maturity dates by taking sub-ordinate debts/ other debts from the Parent Company. However, the company is showing repayment of loans along with interest as recoverable from DMRC after the date of default. The future cash flows are expected to vary based on future interest rates and foreign exchange rates and unfavourable outcome of arbitration.

The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Company may be required to pay.

DELHI AIRPORT METRO EXPRESS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3 Years to 5 Years	5 years and above
Financial liabilities				
31-Mar-17				
Borrowings	2,429,198	2,397,399	3,702,417	9,976,114
Trade payables	1,272,878	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	516,056	-	-	-
Total	4,218,132	2,397,399	3,702,417	9,976,114
31-Mar-16				
Borrowings	562,478	3,578,946	2,969,671	12,067,053
Trade payables	1,293,594			
Other financial liabilities	531,659			
Total	2,387,731	3,578,946	2,969,671	12,067,053
1-Apr-15				
Borrowings	1,800,124	2,915,913	2,381,620	13,587,495
Trade payables	1,306,160			
Other financial liabilities	22,992			
Total	3,129,276	2,915,913	2,381,620	13,587,495

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The company is exposed to 2 types of market risks namely currency risk and interest rate risk. Since the company has handed over its operations to DMCR with effect from 1st July 2013 in pursuant to default of DMRC, any fluctuation on account of currency risk and interest rate risk with respect to financial liabilities except trade payables (in foreign currency), are recoverable from DMRC. The company monitors the risks arising out of trade payables on a regular basis with the help of the group treasury team. Further the company may enter into derivatives if the exposure arising out of these risks exceeds significantly.

a) Currency Risk:

The Company undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations arise. Exposure to currency risk relates primarily to the Company's operating activities and borrowings when transactions are denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency. Pursuant to default of DMRC, any fluctuation on account currency risk with respect to borrowings are recoverable from DMRC.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Particulars	Currency	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
		Amounts in foreign currency	Amount (INR)	Amounts in foreign currency	Amount (INR)	Amounts in foreign currency	Amount (INR)
Trade payables	USD	1,508	97,766	1,573	104,330	1,603	100,322
Trade payables	EUR	1,560	108,057	1,560	117,182	1,560	105,346
Advances Receivables	EUR	348	24,117	348	26,154	348	23,512
Secured bank loans	USD	75,840	4,917,359	77,628	5,149,287	102,752	6,431,299
Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings	USD	25	1,601	17	1,105	24	1,489
Interest Accrued but due on borrowings	USD	1,342	87,007	802	53,226	-	-

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD and EUR exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's loss before tax and equity is due to changes in the carrying value of monetary assets and liabilities other than secured bank loans since the exchange differences in respect of these loans are recoverable from DMRC. However, these exchange differences may affect recoverable amount depending upon the final outcome of the arbitration. The Company's exposure to foreign currency changes for all other currencies is not material.

Particulars	Currency	Change in rate	Effect on loss before tax and pre-tax equity
31-Mar-17			
	USD	+10%	-9,776.56
Based on YOY change between FY16 & FY17	USD	-10%	9,776.56
	EUR	+10%	-8,393.93
	EUR	-10%	8,393.93
31-Mar-16			
	USD	+10%	-10,433.04
Based on YOY change between FY15 & FY16	USD	-10%	10,433.04
	EUR	+10%	-9,102.79
	EUR	-10%	9,102.79

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. Pursuant to default of DMRC, any fluctuation on account currency risk and interest rate risk with respect to financial liabilities except trade payables (in foreign currency), are recoverable from DMRC.

Interest rate sensitivity

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on exposure to interest rate for variable rate borrowings at the end of reporting period. The analysis is prepared assuming the amount of liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year.

The sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on variable rate borrowings with all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax will not be affected because interest paid is recoverable from DMRC pursuant to default.

Collaterals

The company has pledged part of its short term deposit in order to fulfil collateral (margin's money) requirements of guarantees given in favour of various Government Authorities and property plant and equipment's in favour of lenders. The amortised cost / carrying amount of collaterals on each reporting date are given in table below. The counter parties have an obligation to return the securities to the company upon settlement of contracts.

	Notes	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Current				
Financial assets				
First charge				
Cash and cash equivalents (at Amortised cost)	6	457.87	457.87	457.87
Non-financial assets		-	-	-
Total current assets pledged as security		457.87	457.87	457.87
Non-current				
First charge				
Property, plant and equipment at carrying cost	2.1	90,801.86	90,801.86	90,801.86
Intangible Assets (at carrying cost)		-	-	-
Total non-current assets pledged as security		90,801.86	90,801.86	90,801.86
Total assets pledged as security		91,259.73	91,259.73	91,259.73

Note: 27 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

(i) Claim against the company not acknowledged as debts and under litigation: **(Amount in Rs. Crores)**

S. No.	Contingent Liabilities	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
1	**Liquidated Damages** Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has demanded Rs 60.38 crores as liquidated damages for delay in completion of the project. The Company has paid Rs. 43.48 crores against the same under protest. The Company has disputed the demand as the delay in execution of the project is attributable to the DMRC and matter was referred to Arbitration. Arbitrators awarded claim amount of Rs. 23.25 crores and interest on same Rs. 1.75 crores vide order dated 27th June 2014 and sustained the balance in favour of DMRC. The company has filed the appeal against the award by Arbitrators in the High Court. Matter being sub-judice, the net amount Rs. 34.97 (i.e. Rs. 43.48 crores less Rs. 8.51 crores refunded by DMRC) to DMRC is considered as recoverable (Refer Note No 7).	60.38	60.38	60.38
2	**Deployment cost of CISF :** The Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India had insisted on the engagement of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). Cost of deployment of CISF was Rs. 39.48 crores for the period from February 2011 to June 2013. Out of the same Rs. 23.78 crores were provided in the books and balance Rs. 15.70 cores for the period from 1st May 2012 to 30th June 2013 was not provided in the books. The amount of Rs. 39.48 crores along with interest and other miscellaneous claims was disputed by the Company and the matter was referred to Arbitration. Arbitrators awarded the decision against the company vide arbitration order dated 27th June 2014. The company has filed the appeal against the order of Arbitration in the High Court.	15.70	15.70	15.70
3	**Maintenance cost of Rolling Stock (CAF) :** Construcciones Y Auxiliar de Ferrocarriles (CAF) has demanded Rs. 5.35 crores and Euro 703,321.59 (approx. Rs. 4.87 crores) i.e. an amount of Rs. 10.22 crores of Rolling Stock Maintenance and Euro 4,761,964 (approx. Rs. 32.98 crores) towards bank guarantee encashed by the Company. The same was disputed by the company and the matter was referred to Arbitration. Arbitrators awarded the decision against the company vide arbitration order dated 22nd August 2016. The company has filed a petition before Honourable high court of Delhi challenging the award. The Honourable High Court of Delhi is in process of hearing the petition on the issue of maintainability of the petition. Pending the same, the company has not provided, maintenance cost of Rolling stock for the period 1st April 2013 to 30th June 2013 amounting to Rs. 1.52 crores, Euro 212,739 (approx. Rs.1.47 crores) and impact of Forex Gain of Rs. 6.96 crores on reinstatement of bank guarantee encashed, as on March 31, 2017, has not been provided in the books of accounts.	2.99	3.28	3.28
4	**CENVAT Input Credit Receivable:** The company had in earlier years, claimed Cenvat Input Credit of Rs. 43,04,01,291/- on purchases of fixed assets and accordingly netted off the same from the "Right Under Concession Agreement". The claim of Cenvat Credit is disallowed by Commissioner, vide Order No.16/ST/COMMR/DM/RTK/2014-15, dated 12-12-2014 which was under dispute with Commissioner (Appeals) of Customs and Excise, Delhi and imposed a penalty of Rs. 65.01 crores. The company has filed an appeal with CESTAT against the order of commissioner and pending the outcome of the appeal, the same has not been provided in the books of accounts.	65.01	65.01	65.01

Note: 28. Termination of Concession Agreement

a) Pursuant to certain events of default by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), Delhi Airport Metro Express Private Limited (DAMEPL), "the company" has terminated the concession agreement and entire assets (including project assets) and operations have been handed over to DMRC with effect from 1st July 2013, and DAMEPL has claimed Rs. 2823.17 crores (Previous Year Rs. 2823.17 crores) from DMRC as termination claims along with various other claims, including interest of Rs. 820.08 crores (Previous year Rs. 609.14 crores) on borrowings, foreign exchange loss of Rs 3.64 crores (Previous Year Rs. 3.43 crores) on repayment of foreign currency loans & Interest for the period from 1st Jul 2013 to March 31, 2017, unrealized loss of Rs. 47.47 crores (Previous Year Rs. 58.80 crores) on reinstatement of foreign currency loans as on March 31, 2017 and disputed amount of encashment of Bank Guarantee of Rs. 60.10 crores (which includes bank charges of Rs. 5.10 crores for encashment of Bank Guarantee), (Previous Year Rs. 60.10 crores) by DMRC. The matter has been referred to arbitration where proceeding are over and award is awaited.
Based on legal opinion, the assets including project assets and borrowings have been continued to be shown in the books of accounts of the company. The Company has ceased to provide depreciation/ amortisation with effect from 1st Jul 2013. Pending the receipt of Arbitration Award, adjustment, if any, shall be carried out in the financial statements at the time of final outcome of the arbitration.

b) **Additional works claims**
The Company had also filed claims worth Rs. 102.36 Crores on account of change in Scope Order, namely additional works for the baggage handling system (Rs. 25.12 crores), additional works related to Passenger Tunnel at IGI Airport Station (Rs. 22.89 crores) and various other additional works (Rs. 54.35 crores), which have not been awarded in favour of the company vide Arbitration order dated 27th June 2014. The Company has filed an appeal against the award by Arbitrators in the High Court.

Note: 29. Payment to Auditors (Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
As auditors		
Audit Fee	52	26
Limited Review	17	15
Internal Financial Control	12	-
In other Capacities		
Certification	14	15
Total	95	56

Note: 30 Note on Demonetisation

Details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 as provided in the Table below:-

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	SBNs	Other Denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on November 8, .2016	-	-	-
(+) Permitted receipts	-	-	-
(-) Permitted payments	-	-	-
(-) Amount deposited in Banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on December 30, 2016	-	-	-

Note 31. Un-hedged Foreign Currency Risk Exposure

Foreign Currency Risk Exposures are not hedged by derivative instruments or otherwise. Particulars of Un-hedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date are as follows:

	Foreign Currency (USD '000)		(Amount in Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Foreign Currency Exposure in USD				
Trade Payables	1,508	1,573	97,766	104,330
Borrowing from Banks	75,840	77,628	4,917,359	5,149,287
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	25	17	1,601	1,105
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	1,342	802	87,007	53,226
Total Payables	78,714	80,020	5,103,733	5,307,948

	Foreign Currency (EURO '000)		(Amount in Rs.'000)	
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Foreign Currency Exposure in Euro				
Trade Payables	1,560	1,560	108,057	117,182
Total Payables	**1,560**	**1,560**	**108,057**	**117,182**
Advances	348	348	24,117	26,154
Total Receivables	**348**	**348**	**24,117**	**26,154**

Note 32. Expenditure incurred in foreign currency

(Amount in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Professional and consultancy fees	-	723
Travelling expenses	-	-
Financial Charges	-	-
Total	-	723

Note 33. Segment Reporting

There are no reportable segments in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard-108 'Operating Segment' prescribed under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Note 34. Leasing Transaction

Operating Lease Rentals during the year: **(Amount in Rs.'000)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Rent paid- Depot and other premises	2,208	2,399
Total	**2,208**	**2,399**

Note 35. Employee benefit obligations

A. Defined contribution plans

(a) Provident Fund;

(b) State Defined Contribution Plan:

-Employer's Contribution to Employees' Pension Scheme 1995

-National Pension Scheme

Company are required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits. These funds are recognized by the Income tax authorities. The only obligation of the company with respect to the retirement benefit plan is to make the specified contribution. The total expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and loss of Rs. 22,68 thousand (for the year ended March 31, 2016: Rs. 17,04 thousand) represent contributions payable to these plans by the company at rates specified in the rules of the plans. As at March 31, 2017, contributions of Rs. 98 thousand (as at March 31, 2016 Rs. 1,94, thousand) due in respect of 2016-17 had not been paid over to the plans. The amounts were paid subsequent to March 31, 2017.

The Company has recognised the following amounts as expense in the financial statements for the year:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Contribution to Provident Fund	1,308	1,314
Contribution to National Pension Scheme	959	390
Total	**2,268**	**1,704**

B. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity is payable to employees as per Payment of Gratuity Act. Leave Encashment is payable to eligible employees who have earned leaves, during the employment and/ or on separation as per the Company's Policy. Valuations in respect of Gratuity and Leave Encashment have been carried out by independent actuary, as at the Balance Sheet date, based on the assumptions described below.

(a) Leave encashment

Leave encashment is payable to eligible employees who have earned leaves, during the employment and/or on separation as per the company's policy.

Particulars	PV of obligation	FV of plan Assets	Total
As at April 1, 2015	**5,784**	-	**5,784**
Current Service Cost	1,287	-	1,287
Interest Expense/(Income)	357	-	357
Total Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**1,644**	-	**1,644**
Remeasurement:			
Difference in Present value of Obligation	-	-	-
Experience (Gain)/Loss	689	-	689
Total Amount Recognised in OCI	**689**	-	**689**
Contributions :			
Employers	-	-	-
Benefit Payments	(2,355)		(2,355)
As At March 31, 2016	**5,762**	-	**5,762**

Particulars	PV of obligation	FV of plan Assets	Total
As at April 1, 2016	**5,762**	-	**5,762**
Current Service Cost	1,435	-	1,435
Interest Expense/(Income)	401	-	401
Total Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**1,836**	-	**1,836**
Remeasurement:			
Difference in Present value of Obligation	(623)	-	(623)
Experience (Gain)/Loss	(217)	-	(217)
Total Amount Recognised in OCI	**(840)**	-	**(840)**
Contributions :			
Employers	-	-	-
Benefit Payments	(1,170)		(1,170)
As At March 31, 2017	**5,588**	-	**5,588**

The net liability relates to non funded plans is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	5,588	5,762	5,784
Fair value of plan assets	-	-	-
Funded status Surplus/(Deficit)	5,588	5,762	5,784
Others	-	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	5,588	5,762	5,784

(b) Gratuity

The Company operates a funded gratuity plan administered by trust. Every employee is entitled to a benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service in line with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 or Company scheme whichever is beneficial. The same is payable at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefits vest after five years of continuous service.

Particulars	PV of obligation	FV of plan Assets	Total
As at April 1, 2015	**2,167**	**3,110**	**(943)**
Current Service Cost	505	-	505
Interest Expense/(Income)	168	-	168
Total Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**673**	-	**673**
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)	-	169	(169)
Actuarial (Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions			
Actuarial (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions			
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in Experience adjustments	(696)	60	(756)
Total Amount Recognised in OCI	**(696)**	**229**	**(925)**
Contributions :			
Employers	-	-	-
Benefit Payments	-	(714)	714
As At March 31, 2016	**2,144**	**2,625**	**(481)**

Particulars	PV of obligation	FV of plan Assets	Total
As at April 1, 2016	**2,144**	**2,625**	**(481)**
Current Service Cost	511	-	511
Interest Expense/(Income)	138	150	(12)
Total Amount Recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**649**	**150**	**499**
Remeasurement (gains)/losses:			
Return on plan assets, excluding amount included in interest expense/(income)		20	(20)
Actuarial (Gain)/loss from change in demographic assumptions			-
Actuarial (Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	48	-	48
Actuarial (gain)/loss from change in Experience adjustments	(525)	-	(525)
Total Amount Recognised in OCI	**(477)**	**20**	**(497)**
Contributions :			
Employers	-	-	-
Withdrawals	-	(769)	769
Benefit Payments	(730)	-	(730)
As At March 31, 2017	**1,586**	**2,025**	**(440)**

The net liability relates to funded plans is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Present value of funded defined benefit obligations	1,586	2,144	2,167
Fair value of plan assets	2,025	2,625	3,110
Funded status Surplus/(Deficit)	**440**	**481**	**943**
Others	-	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	**440**	**481**	**943**

The plan exposes the company to actuarial risks such as: investment risk, interest rate risk, salary risk and longevity risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

C. **Significant estimates: Actuarial assumptions and sensitivity**

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Mortality Rate	IAL 2006-08 Ultimate	IAL 2006-08 Ultimate	IAL 2006-08 Ultimate
Attrition Rate	10% P.A.	10% P.A.	10% P.A.
Imputed Rate of Interest (D)	6.68% P.A.	7.75% P.A.	7.80% P.A.
Imputed Rate of Interest (IC)	7.75% P.A.	7.80% P.A.	7.80% P.A.
Salary growth rate	10.00% P.A.	10.00% P.A.	10.00% P.A.
Return on Plan Assets	6.68% P.A.	6.15%	9.50%
Remaining Working Life	5 Years	5 Years	5 Years

D. **Sensitivity analysis**

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

(a) Change in Assumptions

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**
Discount rate	(+/-) 1% P.A.	(+/-) 1% P.A.
Salary growth rate	(+/-) 2% P.A.	(+/-) 2% P.A.
Attrition rate	(+/-) 5% P.A.	(+/-) 5% P.A.

(b) Impact on defined benefit obligation

	Increase in assumptions		**Decrease in assumptions**	
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**
Discount rate	360	557	(322)	(471)
Salary growth rate	(169)	(248)	182	275
Attrition rate	(147)	(235)	170	411

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

Information with respect to Assets for gratuity is as follows:

Major category of plan assets are as follows

	As at March 31, 2017			
Particulars	**Quoted**	**Unquoted**	**Total**	**in %**
Government of India assets	-	-	-	0%
Debt instruments	-	-	-	0%
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	0%
Investment funds	-	-	-	0%
Insurer Managed Funds	-	2,025	2,025	100%
Others	-	-	-	0%
Total	**-**	**2,025**	**2,025**	**100%**

	As at March 31, 2016			
Particulars	**Quoted**	**Unquoted**	**Total**	**in %**
Government of India assets	-	-	-	0%
Debt instruments	-	-	-	0%
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	0%
Investment funds	-	-	-	0%
Insurer Managed Funds	-	2,625	2,625	100%
Others	-	-	-	0%
Total	**-**	**2,625**	**2,625**	**100%**

	As at April 1, 2015			
Particulars	**Quoted**	**Unquoted**	**Total**	**in %**
Government of India assets	-	-	-	0%
Debt instruments	-	-	-	0%
Corporate bonds	-	-	-	0%
Investment funds	-	-	-	0%
Insurer Managed Funds	-	3,110	3,110	100%
Others	-	-	-	0%
Total	**-**	**3,110**	**3,110**	**100%**

E. The following payments are expected contribution to the defined benefit plan in future years

Leave Encashment

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**
Within the next 12 months i.e. 2017-18 (PY: 2016-17)	1,131	819
2018-19 (PY: 2017-18)	3,976	340
2019-22 (PY: 2018-21)	217	2,832
beyond 2022 (PY: beyond 2021)	2,943	5,061

Gratuity

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2017**	**As at March 31, 2016**
Within the next 12 months i.e. 2017-18 (PY: 2016-17)	1,074	258
2018-19 (PY: 2017-18)	64	1,222
2019-22 (PY: 2018-21)	131	532
beyond 2022 (PY: beyond 2021)	727	1,875

Note 36. Related Party Disclosures

As per the Indian Accounting Standard-24 prescribed under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the Company's related

A) Holding Company

1. Noida Global SEZ Private Limited (formerly known as Spice Commerce and Trade Private Limited)- based on shareholding
2. Reliance Infrastructure Limited (R Infra)- based on control

B) Key management personnel

- Mr. Abhay Mishra — Director
- Mr. Satish Kumar Mishra — Director

C) Companies under the significant influence of individual having significant influence over R Infra

- Utility Powertech Ltd.(UPL)
- Reliance General Insurance Company Limited
- Reliance Communications Limited

Details of transactions and closing balances

D) Key management personnel compensation

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Compensation of key management personnel*	27,312	19,999
Total compensation	27,312	19,999

* Post retirement benefits is determined by the Company as a whole for all the employees put together and hence disclosure of post employment benefits of key management personnel is not separately available.

E) Transactions with related parties (Amounts in Rs.'000)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Statement of profit and loss heads		
Expenses:		
Consultancy Charges		
- Mr. Natwar Singh Sekhawat	-	1,200
Insurance Premium		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	333.28	177
Rent		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1,328	-
Reimbursement of Expenses by the Company		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	8	26
Hire Charges		
- Utility Powertech Limited	1,431	1,219
Other Transactions		
Subscription to 0% Subordinate Debt by		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	2,081,000	3,587,600
Subscription to Subordinate Debt by		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	710,000	-

F) Outstanding balances arising from sale/purchases of goods and services

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Trade Payable		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited	8,012	6,459
- Utility Powertech Limited	25	91
Trade Receivables		
- Reliance Communications Limited	1,813	1,813
Security Deposit Payable		
- Reliance Communications Limited	25,500	25,500

G) Loans to/from related parties

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Balance sheet heads (Closing balances):		
Inter Corporate Deposit (ICD) taken		
- Reliance Infrastructure Limited		
Subordinated Debt	15,212,028	14,502,028
0% Subordinate Debt received	8,007,500	5,926,500
Inter Corporate Deposit	732,240	732,240

The above disclosure does not include transactions with public utility service providers, viz. electricity and communication in the normal course of business.

Bank Guarantee given by Investing Company, M/s Reliance Infrastructure Limited to Commissioner of Customs, Mumbai Rs. 193,638,404/- (PY: Rs. 193,638,404/-)

A Corporate Undertaking had been provided by the Investing Company, M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd to Consortium Lenders (Banks and Financial Institution) for debt servicing.

Note 37. Earning per Equity Share

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
(a) Basic and Diluted Earnings per Share		
From continuing operations attributable to the equity holders of the company	(8,510)	(11,768)
From discontinued operation	-	-
Total basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the company	(8,510)	(11,768)
(b) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator		
Weighted average number of equity shares and potential equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic and diluted earnings per share	10,000	10,000

Note: There are no outstanding dilutive potential equity shares

Note 38. Deferred Tax Assets

In compliance with IND AS-12, "Income Taxes" prescribed under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, the deferred tax asset arising on account of brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation has not been recognised in view of consideration of prudence and uncertainty regarding the realisation of the same in the foreseeable future.

(Amounts in Rs. '000)

Deferred Tax Assets	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Deferred Tax Liability			
Excess depreciation as per companies act over income tax act	(2,837,865)	(2,935,722)	(2,935,722)
Gross Deferred Tax Liability	**(2,837,865)**	**(2,935,722)**	**(2,935,722)**
Deferred Tax Assets			
Unabsorbed depreciation & Carry forward Losses	5,034,611	5,207,467	5,234,632
Provision for Leave Encashment	1,669	1,780	1,787
Provision for doubtful debt	3,587	3,710	-
Gross Deferred Tax Assets	**5,039,867**	**5,212,957**	**5,236,419**
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	2,202,002	2,277,235	2,300,697
Differed Tax Income/ Loss for the year	(75,233)	(23,462)	-

Note 39. Capital Management

The Company considers the following components of its Balance Sheet to be managed capital:

1. Total equity - Share Capital, Retained Profit/ (Loss) and Other Equity.
2. Working capital.

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to-day needs. The Company considers the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditor, and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company's focus is on keeping strong total equity base to ensure independence, security, as well as a high financial flexibility for potential future borrowings, if required, without impacting the risk profile of the Company. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure. The Company is not subject to financial covenants in any of its significant financing agreements.
Pursuant to default by DMRC, the management monitors the requirement of capital to repay the borrowings and to meet the other operational costs of the company from time to time and infuse the capital through sub-ordinate debt, which is classified as other equity. The Company's goal is to continue to operations after the settlement of dispute with DMRC.

Amount in Rs. '000

Summary of quantitative data of the capital of the company	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Equity - Issued and paid up capital	100	100	100
Other Equity -Sub-ordinate debts	16,592,216	13,885,473	10,416,244
TOTAL	16,592,316	13,885,573	10,416,344

Note 40.

a) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

The Company has accumulated losses which exceeded the net worth of the company. Pending final outcome of the arbitration, Holding Company 'Reliance Infrastructure Limited' continues to fund the Statutory and Other obligations of DAMEPL. As legally advised, DAMEPL's claim for the termination payments are considered fully enforceable. The financial statements are continued to prepare on going concern basis.

b) Impairment of Intangible Assets

Pursuant to certain events of default by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC), the company has terminated the concession agreement and referred the matter for arbitration. The company has handed over entire assets and operations to DMRC with effect from 1st July 2013 and has claimed various amount from DMRC as termination and other claims. Based on legal opinion, the assets including project assets have been continued to be shown in the books of accounts of the company though no depreciation/ amortisation has been provided with effect from 1st Jul 2013.
Since the company has already handed over the entire assets and operations to DMRC and the amount claimed by the company from DMRC is higher than the carrying value of assets in the books, no adjustment has been made in the carrying value of assets/project assets on account of IND AS, which may otherwise be required.

Note 41. First Time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statement for the year ended 31 March 2017, are the first the company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For period up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the company prepared its financials statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (accounts) Rules 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Accordingly, the company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for period ending 31 march 2017, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016, as described in the summit of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financials statements, the company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2015, the company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the company in restating the company's Indian GAAP financial statements including the balance sheets as at 1 April 2015 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2016.

a.1 Ind AS optional exemptions

a.1.1. Deemed cost

As per Para D7AA of IND AS 101, since the functional currency of the company has not changed, the company has exercised the option to use the deemed cost exemption whereby the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment & Intangible Assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, measured as per the previous IGAAP will be used as cost for Ind AS after making adjustments as per Para D21 and D21A.

a.1.2 Long Term Foreign Currency Monetary Items

Ind AS 101 provides an exemption to account for exchange differences arising on translation of such items as per previous GAAP (on application of Para 46A of AS-11) can be continued under Ind AS for items outstanding as on March 31, 2016.
The company has elected to apply this exemption for its long term foreign currency borrowings and investments.

a.1.3 Financial assets or intangible assets accounted for in accordance with Appendix A of Ind AS 11 (Service concession arrangements)

The company has used exemption under Ind AS 101 and has continued to adopt the accounting policy of previous GAAP for amortization for intangible assets arising from service concession arrangements i.e. Rights Under Concession Agreement recognized in the financial statements.

a.2 Ind AS mandatory exceptions

a.2.1 Estimates

The company's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.
Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.

a.2.2 Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires the company to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Note 42. Events occurring after the reporting period

(a) Other events

There are no events occurring after the reporting period which have material impact on the financials.

Note 43. Previous years (corresponding period)

The previous year (corresponding period) figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary.

Note 44. Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 13, 2017.

Note 45. Figures have been rounded off to Rupees thousand otherwise than specifically stated.

For ASP & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No.- 000576N

For and on behalf of the Board

Rajendra Prasad
Partner
M.No.098941

Abhay Mishra
Whole time Director
DIN- 02132305

Satish Kumar Mishra
Director
DIN-03538005

Place of Signature: New Delhi
Date: 13/04/17