GAYATRI

GAYATRI LALITPUR ROADWAYS LIMITED

"Infrastructure is the life line of an economy and we add our bit to it"

13th ANNUAL REPORT 2018-19

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Dated: 29th June 2019

To the Members of
Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019 and the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

N. C. MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI 110002 Chartered Accountants

29/06

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Standalone Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the

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aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, 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, the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

g) The Company has paid remuneration to Directors which is in conformity with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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)

   i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position except those disclosed in financial statements;

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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.

For **N. C. Mittal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 000237N)

NEW DELHI
110002

Nohar Chand Mittal
(Partner)
M No. 014213
29/06

Place: NEW DELHI 110002
Date : 29/06/2019

Annexure 'A'to the Independent Auditor's Report of GAYATRI LALITPUR ROADWAYS LIMITED for the Year ended as on 31st March 2019

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:-

i. a. The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;

b. The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the Management at regular Intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c. The company has no immovable property hence paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

ii. As the company is engaged in the business of infrastructure development, operations and its maintenance and there is no inventory in hand at any point of time, hence paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

iii. The Company has granted unsecured loans to three related parties amounting to Rs. 20,93,06,328 carrying zero rate of interest. The loan is repayable on demand.

iv. The Company has not entered into any transaction in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and securities, which attracts compliance to the provisions of the sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

v. The Company has not accepted deposits and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under are not applicable to the Company.

vi. The Company is prima-facie maintaining the cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.

vii. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee state insurance, income tax, service tax, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. As on 31st March

N. C. MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI 110002 Chartered Accountants

2019, there are no undisputed statutory dues payables for period exceeding for a period more than six month from the date they become payable .

b. According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of dispute.

viii. The company has taken term loans from various banks and a financial institution. During the year, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a banks and financial institution .The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from Government and has not issued any debentures during the year.

ix. Money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purpose for which it was raised. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer.

x. According to the information and explanation given to us by the management which have been relied by us, there were no frauds on or by the company noticed or reported during the period under audit.

xi. The company has not paid any managerial remuneration, hence paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence clause3 (xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2016 is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

N. C. MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI 110002 Chartered Accountants

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For N. C. Mittal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 000237N)

NEW DELHI 110002

Nohar Chand Mittal
(Partner)
M No. 014213

Place: NEW DELHI-110002
Date : 29/06/2019

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ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in our Report of even date)

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 **Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited**("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone 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 (the "Guidance Note"). 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 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.

N. C. MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI 110002 Chartered Accountants

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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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.

N. C. MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI 110002 Chartered Accountants

Opinion

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

For **N. C. Mittal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 000237N)

N. C. Mittal & Co. NEW DELHI 110002 Chartered Accountants

Nohar Chand Mittal
(Partner) 29/06
M No. 014213

Place: NEW DELHI-110002
Date : 29/06/2019

Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2019
(All amounts in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	3,694	7,188
Financial assets			
- Others	4	1,46,37,72,163	1,95,78,37,779
Deffered Tax Asset (Net)	5	24,66,165	24,66,165
Other Non-Current Assets	6	4,18,54,997	2,65,46,966
		1,50,80,97,019	**1,98,68,58,098**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
- Trade receivables	7	-	52,79,194
- Cash and cash equivalents	8	29,28,39,920	26,61,79,072
- Other bank balances	9	17,20,00,000	-
- Loan	10	20,93,06,328	-
- Others	11	9,78,59,318	14,40,71,665
Other Current Assets	12	4,64,958	2,91,628
		77,24,70,524	**41,58,21,559**
Total assets		**2,28,05,67,543**	**2,40,26,79,657**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	31,79,80,060	31,79,80,060
Other equity	14	12,71,90,520	13,62,51,510
Total Equity		**44,51,70,580**	**45,42,31,570**
Non-current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	15	1,32,62,72,699	1,51,57,10,838
Long-term provisions	16	30,55,66,946	24,34,14,690
		1,63,18,39,645	**1,75,91,25,528**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
-Other Financial Liabilities	17	20,11,87,457	18,52,27,009
-Trade payables	18	8,14,823	35,13,743
Provisions	16	71,626	58,385
Other current liabilities	19	14,83,412	5,23,422
		20,35,57,318	**18,93,22,559**
Total equity and liabilities		**2,28,05,67,543**	**2,40,26,79,657**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For N. C. Mittal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000237N

MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI (INDIA) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Nohar Chand Mittal
Partner
Membership No. 014213
Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-06-2019

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited

J. BRIJ MOHAN REDDY
Director
DIN:00012927

B.L. GUPTA
Director
DIN:07175777

U. NAGENDRA VARMA
Chief Financial Officer

A. KARTHIK
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26.04.2019

Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended 31 March 2019	For the year ended 31 March 2018
Revenue from operations	20	9,57,29,795	9,58,07,187
Other income	21	1,05,38,502	97,93,914
Finance income	22	25,84,40,935	25,70,93,076
Total income		**36,47,09,232**	**36,26,94,177**
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	23	96,32,705	72,95,537
Finance costs	24	21,46,56,578	20,11,68,480
Depreciation and amortization expense	3	3,494	3,312
Other expenses	25	14,94,43,453	16,79,63,914
Total expense		**37,37,36,230**	**37,64,31,243**
Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations		(90,26,998)	(1,37,37,066)
(a) Current tax		-	-
(b) MAT Credit Entitlement		-	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(90,26,998)	(1,37,37,066)
Other comprehensive income			
Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans		33,992	24,906
Total comprehensive income for the period		**(90,60,990)**	**(1,37,61,972)**
Earnings per equity share (EPES)			
Basic		(0.28)	0.32
Diluted		(0.28)	0.32

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For N. C. Mittal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000237N

Nohar Chand Mittal
Partner
Membership No. 014213
Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-06-2019

N. C. MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI (INDIA) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited

J. BRIJ MOHAN REDDY
Director
DIN:00012927

B.L. GUPTA
Director
DIN:07175777

U. NAGENDRA VARMA
Chief Financial Officer

A. KARTHIK
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26.04.2019

Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31 March 2019
(All amounts in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

		31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(90,60,990)	(1,37,61,972)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		3,494	3,312
Other income		(99,28,332)	(97,93,914)
Finance Cost		21,46,56,578	20,11,68,480
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
Increase /(Decrease) in provisions		6,21,65,497	(1,62,34,531)
(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables		52,79,194	-
(Increase)/Decrease in loans and other assets		54,54,43,663	15,09,25,520
Increase /(Decrease) in trade payables		(26,98,920)	26,98,920
Increase /(Decrease) in other financial liabilites		(16,46,485)	(10,42,98,410)
Increase /(Decrease) in other current liabilities		9,59,990	(32,70,456)
Income tax paid, net of refund		(1,53,08,031)	(96,57,456)
Net cash flow from operating activities	**(A)**	**78,98,65,658**	**19,77,79,493**
Investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-	(10,500)
Investment in Fixed Deposits		(17,20,00,000)	-
Short term loan given		(20,93,06,328)	-
Other income		45,89,302	97,93,914
Net cash flow from investing activities	**(B)**	**(37,67,17,026)**	**97,83,414**
Financing activities			
Repayment of long-term borrowings		(16,07,51,800)	(14,88,24,010)
Repayment of unsecured loan		(2,14,96,703)	
Interest paid		(20,42,39,281)	(19,91,12,379)
Net cash used in financing activities	**(C)**	**(38,64,87,784)**	**(34,79,36,389)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(A+B+C)**	2,66,60,848	(14,03,73,482)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		26,61,79,072	40,65,52,554
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		**29,28,39,920**	**26,61,79,072**
Components of cash and cash equivalents			
Cash on hand		24,131	20,850
Balances with banks			
- in current accounts		29,28,15,789	26,61,58,222
Cash and cash equivalents at year end		**29,28,39,920**	**26,61,79,072**
Cash and cash equivalents includes			
Cash on hand		24,131	20,850
Balances with banks in current accounts		29,28,15,789	26,61,58,222
Total cash and cash equivalents		**29,28,39,920**	**26,61,79,072**

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For **N. C. Mittal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000237N

N. C. MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI (INDIA) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Nohar Chand Mittal
Partner
Membership No. 014213
Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-06-2019

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited

J. BRIJ MOHAN REDDY
Director
DIN:00012927

B.L. GUPTA
Director
DIN:07175777

U. NAGENDRA VARMA
Chief Financial Officer

A. KARTHIK
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26.04.2019

Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2019

(All amounts in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

	Number	Amount
Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 31 March 2018	3,17,98,006	31,79,80,060
At 31 March 2019	3,17,98,006	31,79,80,060

(b) Other equity

For the year ended 31 March 2019

	Equity Component in Financial Instrument	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 April 2018	28,38,86,287	(14,76,34,777)	13,62,51,510
Adjustment during the year	-		-
Total Comprehensive income for the year		(90,60,990)	(90,60,990)
At 31 March 2019	28,38,86,287	(15,66,95,767)	12,71,90,520

For the year ended 31 March 2018

	Equity Component in Financial Instrument	Retained earnings	Total
At 1 April 2017	19,40,52,358	(13,38,72,805)	6,01,79,553
Adjustment during the year	8,98,33,929		8,98,33,929
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(1,37,61,972)	(1,37,61,972)
At 31 March 2018	28,38,86,287	(14,76,34,777)	13,62,51,510

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
This is the Statement of Changes in Equity Capital referred to in our report of even date.

For **N. C. Mittal & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000237N

Nohar Chand Mittal
Partner
Membership No. 014213
Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-06-2019

N. C. MITTAL & CO. NEW DELHI (INDIA) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited

J. BRIJ MOHAN REDDY
Chairman
DIN:00012927

B.L. GUPTA
Director
DIN:07175777

U. NAGENDRA VARMA
Chief Financial Officer

A. KARTHIK
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26.04.2019

1. Corporate information

M/s Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated on 7th July 2006 for execution of the project "Improvement, Operation and Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Strengthening of existing 2-lane Road and widening to 4-lane Divided Highway of NH-25/26 in the state of Uttar Pradesh on Build Operate Transfer (BOT)-Annuity Basis. The company has entered into a Concession Agreement with National Highways Authority of India, which specified a two and a half year of construction period and seventeen and a half years of Operation & Maintenance period. The project has achieved the Commercial Operations Date on 31st July 2010 for 45.22 Kms of the Project Highway, out of 49.305 Kms. The company has already obtained Final Completion Certificate with effect from 19th March 2012.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016. Unless otherwise stated, the accounting policies applied by the Group are consistent with those used in the previous year.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the group's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of work and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the group has ascertained its operating cycle as up to twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements is in conformity with Indian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the reporting date of the financial statements and amounts of income and expenses. Examples of such estimates include the provision for doubtful receivables, determination of recoverable amounts of fixed assets, deferred tax assets, employee benefits and useful lives of fixed assets.

Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised prospectively in the current and future periods.

c) 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.

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a. Financial Asset

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, a 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Derecognition

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

a) the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

b) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset, and (i) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (ii) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

c) The income pertains to the construction period will be used to derecognise/adjust against Financial Asset.

b. Financial Liability

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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Financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss. Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L.

However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

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

d) Fixed assets

Tangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition, less accumulated depreciation thereon. The cost of an item of fixed asset comprises its purchase price, including import duties and other non-refundable taxes or levies and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Intangible assets represent commercial rights to collect toll fee in relation to roads projects which has been accounted at the cost incurred on the project activity towards reconstruction, strengthening, widening, rehabilitation of the roads on build, operate and transfer basis. It includes all direct material, labour and subcontracting costs, inward freight, duties, taxes, obligation towards negative grant payable to concessionaires, if any, and any directly attributable expenditure on making the commercial right ready for its intended use.

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e) Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation on assets has been provided on straight-line basis at the useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on additions / deductions is calculated pro-rate from/to the month of additions / deductions.

f) Impairment

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value at the weighted average cost of capital.

g) Revenue

Revenue Recognition :

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 " Revenue from Contracts with Customers " with the date of initial application being April 1, 2018 . Ind AS 115, revenue from contracts with customers, mandatory for reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2018 replaced existing revenue recognition requirements i.e Ind AS 18 Revenue Recognition and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. There were no significant adjustments required to the retained earnings as on April 1, 2018.

Accordingly, the policy for Revenue is amended as under:

The Company derives revenue primarily from annuity and other miscellaneous construction contracts. To recognize revenue, the Company applies the following five step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, the Company assesses its promise to transfer services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations.. The Company applies judgment to determine whether each service promised to a customer are capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenue are recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the services to be provided. The method for recognizing revenues and cost depends on the nature of the services rendered.

Others

Insurance and other claims are recognized as revenue on virtual certainty of receipt basis.
Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive is established. Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive arises and recovery is certain.

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h) Borrowings Costs

In Case of concession arrangement under financial asset model, borrowing Costs that are attributable to the acquisition and/or construction of the infrastructure are charged to The Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred.

In Case of concession arrangement under intangible asset model, borrowing cost of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such assets till such time the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying asset is one that requires substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. Any income on the temporary investments of borrowings is deducted from the borrowing cost. All borrowing cost subsequent to the capitalization of the intangible assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred.

i) Earnings/(loss) per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, if any.

j) Employee Benefits

Provisions for/contributions to retirement benefit schemes are made as follow as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) – 19, "Employee Benefits:

a) Provident fund on actual liability basis
b) Gratuity based on actuarial valuation
c) Leave encashment benefit on retirement on actuarial valuation basis.

k) Taxes on Income

Current Tax

Tax on income for the current year is determined on the basis of taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax is recognized on timing differences between the accounting income and the taxable income for the year, and qualified using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the Balance Sheet date.

At each reporting date, the entities in the group re-assess unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognizes unrecognised deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The entities in the group writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably

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certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realised. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set-off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

l) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise of cash at bank and on hand and include short term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of a past event and when it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on management's best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates. A disclosure of a contingent liability is made when there is a possible or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

n) Claims

a. Company's claims against the Concessioning Authority for additional scope of work, utility shifting etc. are accounted for as and when received.
b. Contractor's claims regarding additional scope of work, utility shifting etc. are accounted for when related claims of the Company are received from the Concessioning Authority.
c. Other claims against/by the company are accounted for as and when accepted.

o) Pre-operative Expenditure

Incidental expenditure incurred during construction period towards "Concessionaire Asset" is capitalised on completion of construction and obtaining related COD.

p) Foreign currency transactions and derivatives

a. The reporting currency of the company is the Indian Rupee.
b. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the foreign currency, using the exchange rate on the date of the transaction.
c. At each Balance Sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of monetary items at the closing rate are adjusted in pre-operative expenses.

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3 Property plant and equipment

	Office Equipments	Furniture and fixtures	Computers & Software	Air Conditioner	Total
Gross block					
As at 1 April 2018	67,090	44,218	3,24,424	25,400	4,61,132
Additions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	67,090	44,218	3,24,424	25,400	4,61,132
Accumulated depreciation					
Up to 31 March 2018	67,090	44,218	3,17,236	25,400	4,53,944
Charge for the year	-	-	3,494	-	3,494
Up to 31 March 2019	67,090	44,218	3,20,730	25,400	4,57,438
Net block					
As at 31 March 2019	-	-	3,694	-	3,694
As at 31 March 2018	-	-	7,188	-	7,188

4 Other Financial Assets (Non-Current)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Financial Asset (Carriageway)		
Opening Balance	2,10,19,03,988	2,23,18,76,512
Add: Financial Income	25,84,40,935	25,70,93,076
Add: O & M Income	9,34,28,400	9,19,34,400
Less: Annuity Received	(47,90,00,000)	(47,90,00,000)
Less: Bonus Annuity Received	(41,79,52,425)	-
Closing Balance	**1,55,68,20,898**	**2,10,19,03,988**
Less: Transferred to Financial Asset (Current)	(9,30,48,735)	(14,40,66,209)
Closing Non-Current Financial Asset	**1,46,37,72,163**	**1,95,78,37,779**

5 Deffered Tax Asset (Net)

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
MAT Credit Entitlement	24,66,165	24,66,165
	24,66,165	**24,66,165**

6 Other Non-Current Assets

	As at 31 March 2019	As at 31 March 2018
Taxes Asset (Net)		
TDS Receivable	2,93,59,845	1,40,51,814
Less: Provision for Tax	-	-
Work contract tax receivable	1,24,95,152	1,24,95,152
GST TDS Receivable	-	-
	4,18,54,997	**2,65,46,966**

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7 Trade receivables

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
(Unsecured, considered good)		
- Considered good		
- from others	-	52,79,194
	-	**52,79,194**

No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is partner, a director or a member.

8 Cash and cash equivalents

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	29,28,15,789	26,61,58,222
Cash on hand	24,131	20,850
	29,28,39,920	**26,61,79,072**

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Balances with banks		
- on current accounts	29,28,15,789	26,61,58,222
Cash on hand	24,131	20,850

9 Other bank balances

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Balances with banks		
Fixed deposits with original maturity more than 3 months (Lein marked to IDFC Bank)	17,20,00,000	-
	17,20,00,000	**-**

10 Current Loan

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Loan to related party	20,93,06,328	-
	20,93,06,328	**-**

11 Other financial assets

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Current		
Financial Asset - Carriageway	9,30,48,735	14,40,66,209
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	48,05,127	-
Withheld money by NHAI- Utility bills	5,456	5,456
	9,78,59,318	**14,40,71,665**

12 Other Current Assets

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Prepaid Expeneses	2,89,958	2,91,628
Other Advances	1,75,000	-
	4,64,958	**2,91,628**

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13 Share capital (continued..)

(d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	31 March 2019		31 March 2018	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Gayatri Highways Limited and its nominnes-Holding Company	1,62,18,000	51.00%	1,62,18,000	51.00%
Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited	31,80,000	10.00%	31,80,000	10.00%
India Infrastructure Fund	1,24,00,000	39.00%	1,24,00,000	39.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

14 Other equity

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Equity Component of Financial Instrument		
Opening balance	28,38,86,287	19,40,52,358
Adjustment during the year	-	8,98,33,929
Closing balance	**28,38,86,287**	**28,38,86,287**
Retained earnings		
Balance as per last audited financial statements	(14,76,34,777)	(13,38,72,805)
Add: Net profit for the year	(90,60,990)	(1,37,61,972)
Balance at the end of the year	**(15,66,95,767)**	**(14,76,34,777)**
Total other equity	**12,71,90,520**	**13,62,51,510**

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15 Borrowings

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Non-current borrowings		
Term loans		
Secured		
From banks	1,19,49,71,890	1,32,30,83,690
From financial institutions	30,18,21,269	33,44,61,269
Less: Current maturities of long-term borrowings	17,05,20,460	16,07,51,800
Unsecured		
From related party (Refer Note III-c)	-	1,89,17,679
	1,32,62,72,699	**1,51,57,10,838**
Current borrowings		
Current maturities of long term loans		
Term loans		
Secured		
From banks and financial institutions	17,05,20,460	16,07,51,800
	17,05,20,460	**16,07,51,800**

I Nature of security for secured loans:

A. Term loans from banks and others are secured by:

i. First mortgage and charge of all the borrower's immovable properties, present and future.

ii. First charge by way of hypothecation of

a. all the movables, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, present and future.

b. Operating cash flows, book debts and receivables and any other revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future.

c. All intangibles, including but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capitai, present and future.

d. Assignment or creation of security interest in i) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in the project documents, duly acknowledged and consented to by the relevant counter-parties to such project documents. ii) all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in the clearances. iii) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in any letter of credit, guarantees, performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents and iv) all Insurance Contracts/Insurance proceeds.

e. Escrow Account, Debt Service Reserve, other reserves and any other bank accounts of the borrower wherever maintained.

f. Pledge of all the shares (equity and preference) held by the sponsors representing 51% of the paid up share capital.

B. Term Loans – Subordinated Debt from IDFC Bank is secured by:

i. Second mortgage and charge of all the borrower's immovable properties, present and future.

ii. Second charge by way of hypothecation of

a. all the movables, including movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, present and future.

b. Operating cash flows, book debts and receivables and any other revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future.

c. All intangibles, including but not limited to goodwill, uncalled capital, present and future.

d. Assignment or creation of security interest in i) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in the project documents, duly acknowledged and consented to by the relevant counter-parties to such project documents. ii) all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in the clearances. iii) all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the borrower in any letter of credit, guarantees, performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents and iv) all Insurance Contracts/Insurance proceeds.

e. Escrow Account, Debt Service Reserve, other reserves and any other bank accounts of the borrower wherever maintained.

f. Pledge of all the shares (equity and preference) held by the sponsors representing 51% of the paid up share capital.

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15 Borrowings (continued...)

II. Terms of repayment of Secured Loans

a. The Senior Debt from banks and others, amounting to Rs.2,33,57,00,000/-, is repayable in 29 unequal half yearly installments ranging from 1.68% to 7.38% commencing from 15th December 2011 till 15th December 2025.

b. The Subordinate Debt availed from Infrastructure Development Finance Company Ltd.(now IDFC Bank Ltd.) amounting to Rs.19,00,00,000/- is repayable in 30 unequal half yearly installments ranging from 1.50% to 10.08% commencing from 15th June 2012 till 15th December 2026.

c. In case of surplus cash flows, the Company has to accelerate the repayments pro-rata amongst Senior and Sub-Debt.

d. Additional funds received, if any, from NHAI as damages towards cost escalation will be utilized towards acceleration of the loan repayment to the extent of escalation in Interest on Term Loans.

III. Terms of repayment of Unsecured Loans

a. The Company shall repay the principal amount of the unsecured loan after the expiry of the tenor of loan read with (b) below:

b. Subject to the Lenders' approval, the Company has a right to advance the repayment of the Shareholders' Loan in the event of the cash flows of the Company are adequately in surplus for such advancement as determined by the subscriber or on successful refinancing of the loans as determined by the subscriber.

16 Provisions

	As at	
	31 March 2019	**31 March 2018**
Non-current		
Provision for periodic maintenance	30,52,69,644	24,32,02,244
Provision for employee benefits		
-Gratuity, non-funded	2,97,302	2,12,446
	30,55,66,946	**24,34,14,690**
Current		
Provision for expenses	-	-
Provision for employee benefits		
-Gratuity, non-funded	71,626	58,385
	71,626	**58,385**

17 Other financial liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2019	**31 March 2018**
Current maturities of long-term borrowings	17,05,20,460	16,07,51,800
Interest accrued	2,67,60,583	1,89,22,310
Creditors for expenses		
- to related party	19,69,406	33,67,167
- to others	16,74,833	18,18,358
Employee benefits payable	2,62,175	3,67,374
	20,11,87,457	**18,52,27,009**

18 Trade payables

	As at	
	31 March 2019	**31 March 2018**
Trade payables to related party	8,14,823	35,13,743
	8,14,823	**35,13,743**

The identification of micro, small and medium enterprise suppliers as defined under the provisions of "Micro, small and medium enterprises Act, 2006" is based on Management's knowledge of their status. There are no dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as on 31 March 2019 or 31 March 2018.

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Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Other Explanatory Information
(All amounts in ₹ unless otherwise stated)

19 Other current liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Statutory liabilities	14,83,412	5,23,422
	14,83,412	**5,23,422**

20 Revenue from operations

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Other Construction Income	23,01,395	38,72,787
Operation & Maintenance Income	3,13,61,000	2,98,67,000
MMR Income	6,20,67,400	6,20,67,400
	9,57,29,795	**9,58,07,187**

21 Other income

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Interest on fixed deposits	53,39,030	-
Dividend from mutual funds	45,89,302	97,93,914
Other Income	6,10,170	-
	1,05,38,502	**97,93,914**

22 Finance Income

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Interest on financial asset receivable	25,84,40,935	25,70,93,076
	25,84,40,935	**25,70,93,076**

23 Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Salaries and wages	95,68,600	72,38,139
Gratuity	64,105	57,398
	96,32,705	**72,95,537**

Provision for Gratuity is made on actuarial basis as summarized below. The Company does not have any policy for Compensated Absences.

Profit and Loss account for current period

Service Cost:

Current Service Cost	45,740	42,509
Past service cost and loss/(gain) on curtailments and		-
Net interest cost	18,365	14,889
Total included in 'Employee Benefit Expense'	64,105	57,398
Expenses deducted from the fund	-	-
Total Charge to P&L	**64,105**	**57,398**

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23 Employee benefits expense (continued..)

Other Comprehensive Income for the current period

Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations:		
Due to change in financial assumptions	3,600	6,648
Due to experience adjustments	30,392	18,258
Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**33,992**	**24,906**

Reconciliation of defined obligation

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	**31 March 2018**
Defined Benefit Obligation		
Opening defined benefit obligation	**2,70,831**	**1,88,527**
Service Cost	45,740	42,509
Net interest expense	18,365	14,889
Components of actuarial gain/lossess on obligations		
Due to change in financial assumptions	3,600	6,648
Due to experience adjustments	30,392	18,258
Benefits paid	-	-
Closing defined benefit obligation	**3,68,928**	**2,70,831**
Birfucation of liability as per schedule III		
Current Liability	**71,626**	**58,385**
Non-current liability	**2,97,302**	**2,12,446**

Principal Actuarial Assumptions

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	**31 March 2018**
Discounting Rate	7.45%	7.60%
Average Salary Growth Rate	4.00%	4.00%
Attrition Rate	3 % at all ages	3 % at all ages

Sensitivity to key assumptions

Discount Rate Sensitivity		
Increase by 0.5%	3,57,239	2,54,863
(% change)	-3.17%	-5.90%
Decrease by 0.5%	3,81,554	2,89,199
(% change)	3.42%	6.78%
Salary Growth Rate Sensitivity		
Increase by 0.5%	3,81,926	2,89,688
(% change)	3.52%	6.96%
Decrease by 0.5%	3,56,810	2,54,200
(% change)	-3.28%	-6.14%
Withdrawal Rate (W.R.) Sensitivity		
W.R. X 110%	3,70,764	2,74,952
(% change)	0.50%	1.52%
W.R. X 90%	3,66,985	2,66,007
(% change)	-0.53%	-1.78%

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24 Finance costs

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Interest on borrowings	16,90,53,486	18,20,97,658
Interest portion of financial liabilities	25,79,024	1,76,08,408
Loss on de-recognizaton of financial liabilities	4,05,23,297	-
Other finance costs	25,00,771	14,62,414
	21,46,56,578	**20,11,68,480**

25 Other expenses

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Other Construction Expenses	23,01,395	38,72,787
Operations and maintenance expenses	4,41,30,034	5,17,63,062
Periodic maintenance expenses	6,20,67,400	8,81,35,708
NHAI IC Expenses	30,50,346	35,21,955
Rent	14,52,660	14,26,575
Insurance	1,76,305	2,55,626
Travelling and conveyance	10,16,357	6,05,282
Legal and professional charges (refer note below)	2,71,82,393	1,65,23,499
Project Site expenses	14,15,483	15,40,627
Receivable written off	52,79,194	-
Miscellaneous expenses	13,71,886	3,18,793
	14,94,43,453	**16,79,63,914**

Legal and professional charges includes Payment to auditors as below:

	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
As auditor:		
Audit fee	**3,54,000**	**3,54,000**
Tax audit fee	-	**59,000**
In other capacity:		
Reimbursement of expenses	**66,080**	**76,580**
	4,20,080	**4,89,580**

26 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amount are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

	For the year ended	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company	(90,60,990)	(1,37,61,972)
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPES	3,17,98,006	3,17,98,006
Nominal value per equity share	10	10
Effect of dilution:		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computation	3,17,98,006	3,17,98,006
Basic and Diluted Earnings (Loss) per share	(0.28)	(0.43)

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27 Breakup of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Financial assets		
Financial assets-Others (Carriageway)	1,46,37,72,163	1,95,78,37,779
Trade receivables	-	52,79,194
Cash and cash equivalents	29,28,39,920	26,61,79,072
Other bank balances	17,20,00,000	-
Loan	20,93,06,328	-
Others	9,78,59,318	14,40,71,665
Total	2,23,57,77,729	2,37,33,67,710
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	1,49,67,93,159	1,67,64,62,638
Trade payables	8,14,823	35,13,743
Other financial liabilities	3,06,66,997	2,44,75,209
Total	1,52,82,74,979	1,70,44,51,590

The carrying amount of current financial assets and current trade and other payables measured at amortised cost are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The carrying value of Rupee Term Loan and Loan from Related Party approximate fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rate.

28 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and assumptions

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

29 Fair Values

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, current loans, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments or as they carry market rate of interest.

30 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks : market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors oversee compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework.

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31 Financial risk management objectives and policies (Continued)

a) Market Risk:

The 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. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as it has no borrowing or no material payables in foreign currency.The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates.

i) Interest rate risk

The company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrows funds primarily at floating interest rates. However, the interest rates are dependant on base rates/prime lending rates of the lead bank which are not expected to change very frequently and the estimate of the management is that these will not have significant upward trend.

The company's exposure to interest rate risk due to variable interest rate borrowings is as follows:

	As at	
	31 March 2019	**31 March 2018**
Senior Debt from Banks - Variable rate borrowings	1,49,67,93,159	1,67,64,62,638

Sensitivity analysis based on average outstanding Senior Debt

	Impact on profit/ loss after tax	
Interest Rate Risk Analysis	**31 March 2019**	**31 March 2018**
Increase or decrease in interest rate by 25 basis points	39,66,570	46,17,469

Note: Profit will increase in case of decrease in interest rate and vice versa

ii) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).

The company is exposed to price risk due to investments in mutual funds and classified as fair value through profit and loss.

The company measures risk through sensitivity analysis.

The company's risk management policy is to mitigate the risk by investments in diversified mutual funds.

The company does not expose to price risks as on 31st March 2019.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing creditworthy counterparties. The management believes that the credit risk is negligible since its mail receivable is from the grantors of the concession which is Government Authority.

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c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.

The company is exposed to liquidity risk due to bank borrowings and trade and other payables.

The company measures risk by forecasting cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company ensures that it has sufficient fund to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations.

The following tables detail the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the company may be required to pay.

31 c) Liquidity Risk (continued..)

As at 31st March 2019	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Borrowings	1,49,67,93,159	31,39,22,835	30,61,98,471	90,48,26,642	51,54,35,146
Other Financial Liabilities	3,06,66,997	3,06,66,997			
Trade payables	8,14,823	8,14,823	-	-	-

As at 31st March 2018	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Borrowings	1,67,64,62,638	32,12,92,200	31,39,22,835	90,11,11,003	84,69,68,302
Other Financial Liabilities	2,44,75,209	2,44,75,209			
Trade payables	35,13,743	35,13,743	-	-	-

The following table details the company's expected maturity for its non-derivative financial assets. The table has been drawn up based on the undiscounted contractual maturities of the financial assets including interest that will be earned on those assets. The inclusion of information on non-derivative financial assets is necessary in order to understand the company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

As at 31st March 2019	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Receivable under SCA	1,55,68,20,898	37,72,69,900	36,88,90,200	1,09,59,42,600	1,26,67,12,600
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	29,28,39,920	29,28,39,920	-	-	-
Others	48,10,583	48,10,583	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2018	**Carrying Amount**	**upto 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 5 years**	**> 5 years**
Receivable under SCA	2,10,19,03,988	38,55,71,600	37,72,69,900	1,10,13,96,600	1,41,41,03,800
Trade receivables	52,79,194	52,79,194	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	26,61,79,072	26,61,79,072	-	-	-
Others	5,456	5,456	-	-	-

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d) Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Debts	1,52,35,53,742	1,69,53,84,948
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	(46,48,39,920)	(26,61,79,072)
(A)	1,05,87,13,822	1,42,92,05,876
Equity & Other equity (B)	44,51,70,580	45,42,31,570
Net Debt / Total Capital (A/B)	2.38	3.15
Debts include		

Debts include Long term borrowing (including its current maturities) and interest accrued thereon.

32 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115 - " Service Concession Arrangements"

Description and classification of the arrangment

Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated on 7th July 2006 for execution of the project "Improvement, Operation and Maintenance, Rehabilitation and Strengthening of existing 2-lane Road and widening to 4-lane Divided Highway of NH-25/26 in the state of Uttar Pradesh on Build Operate Transfer (BOT)-Annuity Basis. The company has entered into a Concession Agreement with National Highways Authority of India, which specified a two and a half year of construction period and seventeen and a half years of Operation & Maintenance period. The project has achieved the Commercial Operations Date on 31st July 2010 for 45.22 Kms of the Project Highway, out of 49.305 Kms.The company has already obtained Final Completion Certificate

Significant Terms of the arrangements

Receipt of Annuity:

Annuities shall be received semi-annually subject to the provisions Article 6.1 of the Concession Agreement dated Sept 29, 2006.

Concession Fee and Other Fees:

As per Article 7.2 of the Concession Agreement, the company is liable to pay Concession Fee Re 1 every year during the Concession Agreement.

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32 Disclosure pursuant to Appendix - A to Ind AS 11 - " Service Concession Arrangements" (continued...)

Obligation of the Company

The company is under obligation to undertake, comply with and perform as per the Chaper III "Obligations and Undertakings" of the Concession Agreement.

Operation & Maintenance

The company is under obligation to carry out the routine and periodic maintenance of Project Highway as per Appendix-5 of the Concession Agreement.

Details of any assets to be given or taken at the end of concession period

At the end of the Concession period the company shall deliver the actual or constructive possession of the Project Highway, free and clear of all encumbrances.

Details of Termination

Concession Agreement can be terminated on account of default of the company or NHAI in the circumstances as specified under chaper VII of the Concession Agreement.

33 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Finance Cost	21,46,56,578	20,11,68,480
Less : Capitalized during the year	-	-
Finance Cost charged to Statement of P/L	21,46,56,578	20,11,68,480

34 Disclosures as per Ind AS 37 - "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets "

(a) Nature of provision:

The company is required to operate and maintain the project highway during the entire concession period and hand over the project back to the Authority (NHAI) as per the maintenance standards prescribed in Concession agreement.

For this purpose, a regular maintenance along with periodic maintenances is required to be performed. Normally periodic maintenance includes resurface of pavements, repairs of structures and other equipments and maintenance of service roads.

As per industry practice, the periodic maintenance is expected to occur after 5-7 years. The maintenance cost / bituminous overlay may vary based on the actual usage during maintenance period. Accordingly on the grounds of matching cost concept and based on technical estimates, a provision for major maintenance expenses is reviewed and is provided for in the accounts annually.

(b) Movement in provisions:

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Opening balance	24,32,02,244	25,94,41,327
Additional provision	6,20,67,400	8,81,35,708
Utilised	-	10,43,74,791
Unused amounts reversed	-	-
Unwinding of discount and changes in discount rate	-	-
Closing balance	**30,52,69,644**	**24,32,02,244**

(c)Contingent liabilities

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt	-	-
Guarantees	-	-
- Other money for which the company is contingently liable	-	-

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36 Related party disclosures (continued...)

c) Balances receivable/(payable)

	As at	
	31 March 2019	31 March 2018
Gayatri Highways Limited		
Subscription of Equity	(16,21,80,000)	(16,21,80,000)
Unsecured loan	-	(99,49,930)
Short-term Advance	6,57,26,528	-
India Infrastructure Fund		
Subscription of Equity	(12,40,00,000)	(12,40,00,000)
Unsecured loan	-	(89,67,748)
Short-term Advance	6,50,89,802	-
Gayatri Projects Ltd		
Subscription of Equity	-	-
EPC work	(8,14,823)	(8,14,823)
O & M Expenses	-	(26,98,920)
Payable for other misc. works	(19,69,406)	(33,67,167)
Gayatri Jhansi Roadways Limited		
Short-term Advance	7,84,89,998	-
Chief Financial Officer	(68,800)	(59,800)
Company Secretary	(36,300)	(34,800)
Manager	(1,28,500)	(1,16,500)

37 Segment reporting

Based on the Company's business model and considering the internal financial reporting to the management, the Company has identified only one reportable segment i.e. "construction, operations and maintenance of roads, highways and toll roads"

38 Comparatives

Previous year comparatives have been reclassified and regrouped wherever necessary, to confirm to current years' presentation.

39 Events after the reporting period

There are no significant events after the reporting period that substantially affect the financial position of the company.

For N. C. Mittal & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000237N

NEW DELHI (INDIA) CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Nohar Chand Mittal
Partner
Membership No. 014213
Place: New Delhi
Date: 29-06-2019

For and on behalf of Board of directors of
Gayatri Lalitpur Roadways Limited

J. BRIJ MOHAN REDDY
Director
DIN:00012927

B.L. GUPTA
Director
DIN:07175777

U. Nagendra Varma

U. NAGENDRA VARMA
Chief Financial Officer

A. Karthik

A. KARTHIK
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 26.04.2019