G.D. PANDIT & CO.
Chartered Accountants
H.O. : U-15/21-22, DLF –III
Gurgaon.
Tel. : 9818119232, 9810559089

Admin. : 209, Vardhman Sunder Plaza
Sector 12, Plot no.12,
Dwarka-110075
Tel : 9818119232, 9810559089
E-mail : gdpanditandco@gmail.com
anupsharmaca@gmail.com

Branches : 101, Subhash Nagar,
Rohtak, Haryana.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited

Revised Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

This report is issued in supersession of our earlier audit report dated 23rd May , 2018 to address the observations vide Half Margin issued by Office of the Principal Director of Commercial Audit & Ex Officio Member, Audit Board – III, New Delhi as communicated to us by the management of Cross Border Power Transmission Company Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of **Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the 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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, 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, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS Financial Statements based on our audit. In conducting 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 in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

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

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion c the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind A Financial Statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of th Company as at 31st March, 2018, its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and th changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

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 terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure -A, which forms a part of this report, statement on the matters specified in paragraph 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 beli were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

   (b) in our opinion, proper books of account, as required by law have been kept by the Company so far, as appears fro our examination of such books.

   (c) the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cas Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accou and returns;

   (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified und Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

   (e) As major equity contribution in the company is done by central public undertakings of Government of India. Fo Government company, section 164 (2) of the companies act is not applicable as per Gazette Notification vide GS 463 (E) dated 5-6-15.

   (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and th operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure- B".

3. In terms of sub section (5) of section 143 of Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure-C" a statement on th directions issued under the aforesaid section by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

4. As required by Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 issued by the Central Government of India terms of clause (j) of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act, in our opinion and to the best of our information an according to the explanation given to us:

   (a) the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS Financi Statements – Refer Note 25 to the Ind AS financial statement.

   (b) the Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any materi foreseeable losses.

   (c) there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education an Protection Fund by the Company.

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

C.A. G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 005410
Date & Place : 06th August, 2018 Gurgaon

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2018, we report that:

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification as compared to the book records.

(c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

ii. There is no inventory during the period of audit, therefore this clause is not applicable.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on such tests which we considered necessary, we report that the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms , limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 . Therefore the provisions of paragraph (iii) (a) , (b) and (c) of the above order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any loans, investments, or given any guarantees or provided any security pursuant to the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the provisions of paragraph (iv) of the above order are not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year under audit. Therefore, directives issued by 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 not required to maintain cost record. Therefore this clause is not applicable.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs , Value Added Tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. We are informed that the provisions of Excise Duty are not applicable to the company. According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amounts payable were outstanding as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b)According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs or value added tax

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to any financial institution , bank or Government . The Company does not have any debenture holders.

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year .

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year under review.

xi. For Government company, section 197 of the companies act is not applicable as per Gazette Notification vide GSR 463 (E) dated 5-6-15. Therefore this clause in not applicable.

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-14/X-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

xii. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further the details of the transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review . Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.

xv. According to 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 person connected with him. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable.

xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C!A. G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 005410

Date & Place : 06th August, 2018 Gurgaon

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") 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 and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that;

a. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

b. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and

c. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

G.D. PANDIT & CO.

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122002 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C.A. G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 005410

Date & Place : 06th August, 2018 Gurgaon

ANNEXURE - C TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure-C referred to in our Independent Auditor's report to the members of the Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited on the Ind AS financials statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018, we report that:

On the directions issued by the comptroller and Auditor General of India under sub section (5) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, based on the verification of records of the Company and information and explanation given to us, we report that :

Direction	Report
Whether the company has clear title/lease deeds for freehold and leasehold land respectively? If not please state the area of freehold and leasehold land for which title/lease deeds are not available.	The Company does not have any Freehold and leasehold land.
Whether there are any cases of waiver/ write off of debts/loans/interest etc., if yes, the reasons there for and the amount involved.	There are no case of waiver/ write off of debts/loans/interest reported or observed during the year under audit.
Whether proper records are maintained for inventories lying with third parties & assets received as gift/grant(s) from Government or other authorities.	The Company does not hold any inventory.

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C.A. G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 005410

Date & Place : 06th August, 2018 Gurgaon

G.D. PANDIT & CO.
Chartered Accountants
H.O. : U-15/21-22, DLF –III
Gurgaon.
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Tel : 9818119232, 9810559089
E-mail : gdpanditandco@gmail.com
anupsharmaca@gmail.com

Branches : 101, Subhash Nagar,
Rohtak, Haryana.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited

Report on the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements of **Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, 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, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

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 Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements based on our audit. In conducting 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 in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Standalone 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 financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, its financial performance Including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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 Act, we give in the Annexure -A, which forms a part of this report, a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 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 purpose of our audit;

   (b) in our opinion, proper books of account, as required by law have been kept by the Company so far, as appears from our examination of such books.

   (c) the Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;

   (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

   (e) on the basis of written representations received from the Directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, we report that none of the Directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a Director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

   (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".

3. As required by Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of clause (j) of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Act, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:

   (a) the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements – Refer Note 25 to the Ind AS financial statement.

   (b) the Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   (c) there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C.A. G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 005410

Date & Place : 23rd May, 2018, Gurgaon

ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2018, we report that:

i. (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification as compared to the book records.

(c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

ii. (a) Physical verification has been carried out by the Management in respect of inventory at reasonable intervals including as on March 31, 2018. In our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable.

(b) The Company is maintaining proper records of inventory. As per the information and explanations provided to us by the Management, the discrepancies observed on physical verification of inventory were not material and the same has been properly dealt with in the books of account.

iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on such tests which we considered necessary, we report that the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms , limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 . Therefore the provisions of paragraph (iii) (a) , (b) and (c) of the above order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any loans, investments, or given any guarantees or provided any security pursuant to the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the provisions of paragraph (iv) of the above order are not applicable to the Company.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year under audit. Therefore, directives issued by 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. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company pursuant to the sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, specified by the Central Government and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

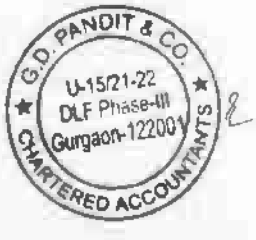
vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs , Value Added Tax, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. We are informed that the provisions of Excise Duty are not applicable to the company. According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amounts payable were outstanding as at March 31, 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs or value added tax

viii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to any financial institution , bank or Government . The Company does not have any debenture holders.

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year .

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or any fraud on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year under review.



xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of company, the company has paid / provided for the managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act , 2013.

xii. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further the details of the transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review . Therefore the provisions of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable.

xv. According to 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 person connected with him. Accordingly, provisions of paragraph 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable.

xvi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C.A. G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 005410

Date & Place : 23rd May, 2018, Gurgaon

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Cross Border Power Transmission Company Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") 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 and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

a. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

b. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Standalone Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and

c. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Financial Statements.

G.D. PANDIT & CO
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT
DLF Phase-II
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C.A. G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 005410

Date & Place : 23rd May, 2018, Gurgaon

G.D. PANDIT & CO.
Chartered Accountants
H.O. : U-15/21-22, DLF –III
Gurgaon.
Tel. : 9818119232, 9810559089

Admin. : 209, Vardhman Sunder Plaza
Sector 12, Plot no.12,
Dwarka-110075
Tel : 9818119232, 9810559089
E-mail : gdpanditandco@gmail.com
anupsharmaca@gmail.com

Branches : 101, Subhash Nagar,
Rohtak, Haryana.

Compliance Certificate

We have conducted the audit of accounts of "CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED" for the year ended 31st March, 2018 in accordance with the directions/ sub-directions issued by the C & AG of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the Directions/ Sub-directions issued to us.

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO. ★ U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

C.A. G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 005410

Date & Place : 23rd May, 2018, Gurgaon

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI - 110065

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2018

(In Lakhs)

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3A	2.56	2.03
(b) Other intangible assets	3B	0.38	0.73
(c) Financial assets			
Service concession agreement	4	20,022.12	20,997.50
(d) Other non-current assets	5	-	-
		20,025.06	**21,000.26**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	6	-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	1,032.08	2,255.52
(ii) Other bank balances		5.00	5.00
(iii) Loans and advances	8	813.95	493.65
(iv) Service concession agreement	4	4,300.78	4,446.55
(v) Other financial assets	9	449.92	533.21
(b) Other current assets	10	147.59	52.68
		6,749.32	**7,786.61**
	TOTAL ASSETS	**26,774.38**	**28,786.87**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11A	4,850.95	4,850.95
(b) Other equity	11B		
(i) Retained earnings		3,061.30	2,525.28
(ii) Share application money		-	-
	Total equity	**7,912.25**	**7,376.23**
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	15,994.62	17,274.20
(b) Provisions	15	4.53	128.28
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	22	435.23	435.23
(2) Current liabilties			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Other financial liabilities	13	1,646.45	1,844.03
(b) Other current liabilities	14	781.09	1,728.38
(c) Provisions	15	0.21	0.52
	Total liabilities	**18,862.13**	**21,410.64**
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**26,774.38**	**28,786.87**

See accompanying notes to the financial statement 1-33

In terms of our report attached

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number 000481N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No:005410

Place Gurgaon
Date 23/5/2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Haziq Beg
Director
DIN. 00063364

S C Misra
Director
DIN:02131665

Sandip Rai
Company secretary & CFO

Place Gurgaon
Date 23/5/2018

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI - 110065

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(In Lakhs)

	Notes	Year Ended 31 March 2018	Year Ended 31 March 2017
Continuing operations			
Revenue from operations	16	446.67	560.38
Other income	17	7.46	-
Finance income	18	3,141.74	3,564.42
Total income		3,595.87	4,124.80
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	19	104.66	120.00
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3A & 3B	1.61	2.24
Finance cost	20	1,771.41	1,835.16
Transmission, administration and other expenses	21	423.16	402.54
Total expenses		2,300.84	2,359.94
Profit/ loss before tax from continuing operations		1,295.03	1,764.86
Current tax	22	348.92	449.19
Mat credit entitlement		-348.92	-449.19
Deferred tax		-	-
Income tax expense		-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year		1,295.03	1,764.86
Other comprehensive income			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		-	-
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year, net of tax		1,295.03	1,764.86
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of the parent			
Non-controlling interests			
Earnings per share			
Basic, profit/(loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent	28	2.67	4.13
Diluted, profit/(loss) for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent		2.67	4.13
See accompanying notes to the financial statement	1-33		

In terms of our report attached

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number:000101N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No:005410

Place Gurgaon
Date 23/05/2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Haziq Beg
Director
DIN: 00063364

S C Misra
Director
DIN:02131665

Sandip Rai
Company secretary & CFO

Place Gurgaon
Date 23/5/2018

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI - 110065

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

(In Lakhs)

	Year Ended 31 March 2018	Year Ended 31 March 2017
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before taxation	1,295.03	1,764.86
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation expense	1.61	2.24
Interest income	(3,141.74)	(3,564.42)
Interest expense	1,771.41	1,835.16
Operating loss/ profit before working capital changes	-73.69	37.84
Movement in working capital:-		
Increase (Decrease) in receivable against service concession agreement		
Non current	975.38	4,635.41
Current	145.77	(245.68)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other non current assets	-	-
Decrease/ (Increase) in trade receivables	-	84.82
Decrease/ (Increase) in loans and advances	(320.30)	79.40
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current financial assets	83.29	(81.31)
Decrease/ (Increase) in other current assets	(94.90)	(49.81)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	(197.59)	967.20
Increase/ (Decrease) in other current liabilities & provisions	(1,071.36)	(3,617.81)
Cash flow from/ used in operations	(553.41)	1,810.06
Direct taxes paid/ refund received	-	(379.90)
Net cash flow from/ used in operating activities	(553.41)	1,430.15
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1.81)	(1.80)
Purchase of intangible assets	-	-
Interest received	3,141.74	93.70
Net cash flow from investing activities	3,139.93	91.90
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds/(Payment)/ borrowings	(1,279.58)	2,594.62
Issue of equity share capital	-	881.69
Dividend paid	(630.62)	(927.00)
Tax on dividend	(128.38)	(188.72)
Interest paid	(1,771.41)	(1,835.16)
Net cash flow from financing activities	(3,809.99)	525.42
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(1,223.45)	2,047.47
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,260.52	213.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,037.08	2,260.52

G.D. PANDIT & CO.
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY

Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand		
Balances with scheduled banks:		
On current accounts	1,030.47	1,998.90
On deposit accounts	6.61	261.62
Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement:	**1,037.08**	**2,260.52**

Note: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year on 01 April 2017 includes Rs. 5,00,000/- i.e fixed deposit kept with axis bank ltd. against bank guarantee.

Cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method set out in Ind AS-7

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1-33

In terms of our report attached

For G.D. Pandit & Co
ICAI firm registration number: 000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No:005410

Place Gurgaon
Date 23/5/2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Haziq Beg
Director
DIN. 00063364

S C Misra
Director
DIN:02131665

Sandip Rai
Company secretary & CFO

Place Gurgaon
Date 23/5/2018

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI - 110065

STATEMENT OF CHANGE IN EQUITY

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2018

(In Lakhs)

	Share capital (A)	Share application money (B)	Retained earnings (C)	Dividend & tax on dividend (D)	Total shareholders equity (A+B+C-D)
	In Lakhs	In Lakhs	In Lakhs	In Lakhs	In Lakhs
Opening balance as at April 01, 2016	3,969.26	-	1,876.14	-	5,845.40
Share application money received during the year	-	881.69	-	-	881.69
Issue of share capital	881.69	-881.69	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	1,764.86	-	1,764.86
Dividend and tax on dividend	-	-	-	1,115.72	-1,115.72
Balance as at March 31, 2017	**4,850.95**	-	**3,641.00**	**1,115.72**	**7,376.23**
Share application money received during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	1,295.03	-	1,295.03
Dividend and tax on dividend	-	-	-	759.00	-759.00
Balance as at March 31, 2018	**4,850.95**	-	**4,936.03**	**759.00**	**7,912.26**

1. Corporate information

The Company is a public limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at 10, Community Center, 2nd Floor, East of Kailash, New Delhi-110065.

The Company is principally engaged in establishment, operation & maintenance and transfer of Indian Portion of Indo-Nepal Cross Border Transmission Line from Muzaffarpur to Dhalkebar.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant provisions of the Act.

For all the periods upto and including the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 are the first which the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)

iii) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rupees or ₹), which is Company's functional currency and all the values are rounded to the nearest Rupee, except when otherwise indicated.

iv) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses & cash flows during the reporting period. Although, such estimates and assumptions are made on a reasonable and prudent basis taking into account all available information, actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future years.

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as Non-current.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Foreign Currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rupees or ₹).

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

c. **Fair value measurement**

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

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

d. **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government

Revenue relating to construction services under a service concession arrangement is recognised based on stage of completion of the wok performed. Operation or service revenue is recognised in the period in which the services are provided by the Company. When the Company provides more than one service in a service concession arrangement, the consideration received is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered.

The transmission system incentive / disincentive is accounted for based on certification of availability by the respective Regional Power Committees and in accordance with the CERC tariff regulations

Surcharge recoverable from trade receivable are recognised when no significant uncertainty as to measurability and collectability exists.

Scraps are accounted for as and when sold

Dividend income is recognised when right to receive payment is established.

e. **Service Concession Arrangements (SCA)**

The Company has entered into concession agreement under public-to-private Service Concession Arrangements (SCA) to construct, operate and maintain infrastructural facilities. Under SCA, the Company recognises Intangible Assets and Financial Assets depending on the terms of Concession granted by the Concessionaire. Further, revenue recognition also requires estimation of construction margin, overlay expenses and operations & maintenance costs. Under SCA, where the Company has received the right to charge users of the public service, such rights are recognised and classified as Intangible Assets. Where the Company has acquired contractual rights to receive specified determinable amounts, such rights are recognised and classified as Financial Assets. Such financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition. Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at amortised cost.

If the Company is paid for construction services partly by a financial asset and partly by an intangible asset, then each component of the consideration is accounted for separately and is recognised initially at the fair value of the consideration.

G.D. PANDIT & CO
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY

f. Receivable Under SCA

Under a SCA, where the Company has acquired contractual rights to receive specified determinable amounts (Annuity) for use of an asset, such amounts are recognised as "Financial Assets" and are disclosed as "Receivable against Service Concession Arrangements". The value of a Financial Asset covered under a SCA includes the fair value estimate of the construction services which is estimated at the inception of the contract and is based on the fair value of the constructed asset and comprises of the actual construction cost, a margin as per the SCA, estimates of the future operating and maintenance costs, including overlay / renewal costs. The cash flow from a Financial Asset commences from the Provisional / Final Commercial Operation Date as certified by the granting authority for the SCA. The cash flow from a Financial Asset is accounted using the effective interest rate method. The intrinsic interest element in each Annuity receipt is accounted as finance income and the balance amount is accounted towards recovery of dues from the "Receivable against Service Concession Arrangements".

g. Taxes

Current Income Tax

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

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except, when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

h. Property, plant and equipment

On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has considered the carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment as per previous GAAP to be the deemed cost as per Ind AS 101.

Property, Plant and Equipment are initially measured at cost of acquisition/construction including any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Property, Plant and Equipment acquired as replacement of the existing assets are capitalized and its corresponding replaced assets removed/ retired from active use are derecognized.

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

After initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation / amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

Spares parts whose cost is ₹.5,000/- and above, standby equipment and servicing equipment which meets the recognition criteria of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

i. Depreciation/Amortization

Mobile phones & iphone/tablets are charged off in the year of purchase

All assets provided to employees are amortized over a period of 3 years, except mobile phones & iphone/tablets.

Fixed Assets costing ₹. 5,000/- or less, are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

Cost of software capitalized as intangible assets is amortized over the period of legal right to use or 4 years, whichever is less with nil residual value.

Depreciation is recognised based on the cost of assets less their residual value over their useful life, using the straight line method

j. Intangible assets

On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has considered the carrying value of Intangible Assets as per previous GAAP to be the deemed cost as per Ind AS 101. Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation expense on intangible assets is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

k. Borrowing costs

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

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U-15/21-22
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Gurgaon-122002
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY

l. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

m. Provisions and contingencies

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

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the Notes to the Financial Statements. Contingent assets are not recognised.

n. Retirement and other employee benefits

Company contribution paid/payable during the year to defined pension contribution scheme and provident fund scheme is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The same is paid to a fund and administered through a separate trust.

The liability for Gratuity, ascertained annually on actuarial valuation at the year end, is provided and funded separately.

The liabilities for compensated absences, leave encashment, post -retirement medical benefits, settlement allowance and long service awards to employees are ascertained annually on actuarial valuation at the year end and provided for.

Short term employee benefits are recognized at the undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which the related services are rendered.

Re-measurements pertaining to defined benefit obligations are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income (OCI) in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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U-15/21-22
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Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

o. **Financial instruments**

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

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

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

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

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

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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

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

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

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 consolidated 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 the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

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

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD

liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

G.D. PANDIT & CO.
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

p. **Impairment of non-financial assets, other than inventories**

Cash generating units as defined in Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets' are identified at the Balance Sheet date. At the date of Balance Sheet, if there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use), an impairment loss is recognized. The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed to the extent of increase in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

q. **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

r. **Earnings per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

s. **Cash Flow statement**

Cash flow statement is prepared as per indirect method prescribed in the relevant accounting standard

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G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI-110 065

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 3A
(i) TANGIBLE ASSETS

In Lakhs

Particular	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				NET BLOCK	
	As at 01-April-2017	Additions	Disposals	As at 31-March-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	Depreciation expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-March 2018	As at 31-March 2017
Data processing Equipment (Computers)	4.91	1.61		6.51	3.21	1.07		4.28	2.23	1.70
Office equipment										
Office equipment depriciated at the year of purchase	0.80	0.20		1.00	0.80	0.10		0.90	0.10	-
Office equipment depriciated @ 20%	0.47			0.47	0.14	0.09		0.23	0.24	0.33
Total	6.17	1.81	-	7.98	4.15	1.27	-	5.42	2.56	2.03

Note 3B
(ii) Intangible assets

Particular	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				NET BLOCK	
	As at 01-April-2017	Additions	Disposals	As at 31-March-2018	As at 31-Mar-2017	Depreciation expense for the year	Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at 31-Mar-2018	As at 31-March 2018	As at 31-March 2017
Licensed software	1.38			1.38	0.65	0.35		1.00	0.38	0.73
Total	1.38	-	-	1.38	0.65	0.35	-	1.00	0.38	0.73

G.D. PANDIT & CO.
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI - 110065

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	As at 31 March 2018	In Lakhs As at 31 March 2017
Note 4: Service concession agreement		
Non-current		
Service concession agreement	20,022.12	20,997.50
Total	**20,022.12**	**20,997.00**
Current		
Service concession agreement	4,300 78	4,446 55
Total	**4,300.78**	**4,446.66**

Note

Calculation of service concession agreement (SCA) receivable as at 31.03.2018	Rs.
Opeing SCA receivable	
Current (receivable in one year)	4,446.55
Non current (cumulative receivable after one year)	20,997.50
Total opening SCA receivable	25,444.05
Add: finance income on SCA receivable	3,065 29
Less. received from NEA against SCA receivable during the year 2017-18	4,186 44
Total closing SCA receivable	24,322.90
Current (receivable in one year)	4,300.78
Non current (cummulative receivable after one year)	20,022 12

The fair value of other non-current financial assets in not materially different from the carrying value present

Note 5 : Other non current assets		
(i) Capital advances	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Doubtful		
		-
Less provision for doubtful capital advances	-	-
Total	-	-
(ii) Deferred receivables	-	-
Unsecured, considered good		
Doubtful		
Less: provision for doubtful receivables		-
Total	-	-
Note 6 : Trade receivables		
Outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment		
Unsecured, considered good		
Doubtful		
Less. provision for doubtful receivables		-
Other receivables		-
Unsecured, considered good		
Total		
Note 7: Cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks		
In current account	1,030.47	1,998.90
In deposit account	1.61	261.62
Cheques in hand		
	1,032.08	2,255.52

G.D. PANDIT & CO.
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Other bank balances		
Margin money deposit (under lien)	5.00	5.00
Total	**1,037.08**	**2,260.52**

Note: fixed deposit of Rs 5,00,000/- is kept with axis bank ltd for issuance of bank gaurantee which has expired

Note 8: Loans and advances

(a) Loan and advances to related parties		
Unsecured, considered good	15.85	44.46
Mat credit entilement	798.10	449.19
Total	**813.95**	**493.65**

Note 9: Other financial assets

Unbilled revenue	449.92	533.21
Compensation recoverable from subsidiaries		
Interest accrued on bank deposits		
Total	**449.92**	**533.21**

Note 10: Other current assets

Loans to related parties		
Unsecured, considered good (advance to powergrid under an agreement of O&M- as revolving fund)	50.00	50.00
Doubtful		
	50.00	50.00
Less: provision for doubtful loans and advances to related parties		
Total	**50.00**	**50.00**
Advances recoverable in cash or kind		
Unsecured, considered good	0.55	1.91
Doubtful		
	0.55	1.91
Less provision for doubtful advances recoverable in cash or kind		
Total	**0.55**	**1.91**
Other loans and advances		
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Advance tax, including taxes deducted at source (net of provision for taxation)	96.33	-
Prepaid expenses	0.71	0.77
Ancillary cost of arranging the borrowings		
Balance with statutory authorities		
	97.04	**0.77**
Total	**147.59**	**52.68**

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

In Lakhs

Note 11A: Equity share capital	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Authorised shares		
Equity shares of Rs.10 each	7,500.00	7,500.00
Total	7,500.00	7,500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	4,850.95	4,850.95
Total	4,850.95	4,850.95

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end for the reporting year

Equity shares

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
	No.	(In Lakhs)	No.	(In Lakhs)
At the beginning of the year	4,85,09,512	4,850.95	3,96,92,627	3,969.26
Issued during the year	-	-	88,16,885	881.69
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,85,09,512	4,850.95	4,85,09,512	4,850.95

Terms/ rights attached to Equity shares:

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

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders

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

	31-Mar-18		31-Mar-17	
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	No.	% holding in the class	No.	% holding in the class
IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited	1,84,33,609	38%	1,84,33,609	38%
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	1,26,12,473	26%	1,26,12,473	26%
SJVN Limited	1,26,12,473	26%	1,26,12,473	26%
Nepal Electricity Authority	48,50,951	10%	48,50,951	10%

Note as per records of the Company, the above shareholding represents legal ownership of shares

Note 11B: Other equity		
Reserves and surplus		
(Deficit) in the statement of Profit and loss	-	-
Balance as per last financial statements	2,525.28	1,876.14
Profit/(Loss) for the year	1,295.03	1,764.86
Total appropriations	3,820.31	3,641.00
Less:		
Dividend payment	630.62	927.00
Tax on dividend	128.38	188.72
Net (deficit) in the statement of profit and loss	3,061.30	2,525.28
Total other equity	3,061.30	2,525.28

Note 12: Long term borrowings		
(a) Long term loan from financial institution	15,994.62	17,274.19
	15,994.62	17,274.19
The above amount includes		
Secured borrowings	15,994.62	17,274.19
Total	15,994.62	17,274.19

Note

i. All long term borrowings are sanctioned through Power Finance Corporation of India Ltd. (PFC) for amount of Rs. 2,07,09,00,000/- crores, and disbursed Rs. 1,91,37,73,105/- as at 31st March, 2018.

ii. Long term borrowings are secured by first pari passu charge on all fixed assets of the Company including lease hold rights of the Land, hypothecation of all movable assets, first charge on current assets of the Company including book debts and stock.

iii. Interest rate applicable as notified by PFC i.e. 12% to 11.25% and with 25 bps rebate (on timely payments), . However, from 17th November 2016, the effective rate of interest toward term loan is 9.95% p.a (net of 0.25% rebate)

iv. The loan shall be repayable in 60 equal quarterly installments, the first repayment started from 01st Sept 2016 and repayment of Rs 18,63,53,660/-(Rs 2,91,98,363+Rs [illegible] Rs.3,19,89,248*4 Qtr) has been repayed to PFC till date agaist the term loan.

v. Rs 12,79,56,996/- is payable as repayment for the FY 2017-18 and therefore reclassified at short term borrowings

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Note 13: Other financial liabilities		In Lakhs
(a) Current maturities of long term debt	1,279.57	1,279.57
(b) Current maturities of finance lease obligations	-	-
(c) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	366.88	376.75
(d) Interest accrued and due on borrowings	-	-
(e) Tax on dividend	-	-
(f) Premium on redemption of debentures	-	188.71
(g) Revenue share payable under collaboration agreement	-	-
(h) Excess amount received from customers	-	-
(i) Claims and compensation payable	-	-
(j) Expenses payable	-	-
(k) Security deposits	-	-
Total	**1,646.45**	**1,845.03**

Note:

The Company has declared interim dividend at 58th board meeting held On 26th march 2018

The Company declared interim dividend of Rs. 6,30,62,364/-(Rs. 1.30 paisa/equity share) to equity shareholder holding 4,85,09,512 equity shares

Particulars	**In Lakhs**
Distributable amount of dividend	759.00
Dividend distribution tax @ 15% on net dividend	111.29
Surcharge @ 12%	13.35
Cess @ 3%	3.74
Total tax on dividend	**128.38**
Dividend payable	**630.62**

Note 14: Other current liabilities		
(a) Unpaid dividend	63.06	927.00
(b) Statutory dues payable (TDS & PF)	0.06	5.93
(c) Payable against operating expenses	62.61	109.14
(d) Payable against capital expenditure	655.36	686.31
Total	**781.09**	**1,728.38**

Note 15: Provisions		
Non Current		
Provision for employee benefit		
- Compensated absences	1.84	7.09
- Gratuity	2.69	4.55
	4.53	**11.64**
Provision for tax (net of advance tax)	-	116.64
	4.53	**128.28**
Current		
Provision for employee benefit		
- Compensated absences	0.20	0.52
- Gratuity	0.002	0.001
	0.21	**0.52**
Total	**4.74**	**128.81**

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED

10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR

EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI - 110065

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

	Year Ended 31 March 2018	(In Lakhs) Year Ended 31 March 2017
Note 16: Revenue from operations		
Transmission service charges	446.67	560.38
Income from construction contract	-	-
Total	**446.67**	**560.38**

Note:

Total amount received from NEA during the year 2017-18		Lakhs
Annual TSC on normative basis		4,689.04
Incentive		246.79
Gross amount		**4,935.83**
Less: rebate @ 2% (including rebate for the month of March 2017 of Rs.10,66,435)		109.38
Net amount		**4,826.45**
Less: adjustment for true up for the TSC for fy 2016-17		193.33
Net amount received after adjustment		**4,633.12**
Less: amount recived for construction activity and agjusted with SCA receivable		
Return on equity (post tax)	751.90	
Transmission majoration factor (Post tax)	121.27	
MAT	236.91	
Interest on loan capital	1,795.71	
Depreciation	1,280.65	
Sub total		**4,186.44**
Transmission service income		**446.67**

Note 17: Other income		
Profit on sale of assets	0.03	-
Acturial gain of leave salary and gratuity	7.43	
Total	7.46	-

Note 18: Finance income		
Interest income on service concession agreement*	3,065.29	3,464.61
Interest on bank deposits	74.12	93.71
Interest income - others	2.33	6.10
Total	**3,141.74**	**3,564.42**

* Refer note no 4- service concession agreeent for detail calculation

Note 19: Employee benefits expenses		
Deputation cost	57.77	101.41
Salary	44.08	16.79
Contribution to provident and other funds	1.56	0.79
Staff welfare expenses	1.25	0.84
Leave Salary & Gratuity Expenses	-	0.17
Total	**104.66**	**120.00**

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY

Note 20: Finance cost

Interest expense on term loan	1,771.41	1,835.16
Total	**1,771.41**	**1,835.16**

Note 21: Transmission, administration and other expenses

Rates and taxes	22.92	5.68
Compensation	-	-
Operation and maintenance	187.40	177.92
Filling Fees	0.11	0.15
Legal and professional expenses	7.65	15.38
Business promotion expenses	20.45	16.15
Office maintenance expenses	37.26	39.93
Travel and conveyance	21.93	21.70
Audit fee	0.48	0.46
Insurance expenses	1.55	1.33
Management advisory services	112.10	109.25
Miscellaneous expenses	11.31	14.58
Total	**423.16**	**402.53**

Note:

Corporate social responsibility as per section 135 of the companies act 2013, a corporate social responsibility (CSR) committee has not yet formed by the company. The Company is required to spend INR 13.19 lakhs i.e. 2% of average profit as per provision of section 135 of companies act. The Company has not incur the said amount towards CSR activities during the year 2017-18 and therefore to defer the said expenditure in 2018-19. No provison for CSR expenditure for the year 2017-18 has been made.

G.D. PANDIT & CO
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
EAST OF KAILASH NEW DELHI - 110065

COMPUTATION FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018

Note no 22: **Calculation of current tax for the FY 2017-18**

There is business loss as per income tax act, therefore tax has to paid as per provisions of MAT u/s 115JB	In Lakhs
Calculation of MAT for the FY 2017-18	
Book profit for the assessment year 2017-18	1,295.03
Add: book profit due to adoption of IND AS (please note amendment in section 115JB of income tax act, 1961)	339.89
Total book profit for calculation of MAT for the FY 2017-18	**1,634.91**
MAT @ 18.5 %	302.46
Surcharge @ 12 %	36.30
Edu. Cess @ 3 %	10.16
Total tax for the FY 2017-18	**348.92**

Note:

In the first year of adoption of Ind AS, the companies would prepare Ind AS financial statement for reporting year with a comparative financial statement for immediately preceding year. As per Ind AS 101, companies would make all Ind AS adjustments on the opening date of the comparative financial year. The entity is also required to present the equity reconciliation between previous Indian GAAP and Ind AS amounts, both on the opening date of preceding year as well as on the closing date of the preceding year. It is proposed that for the purposes of computation of book profit of the year of adoption and the proposed adjustments the amounts adjusted as of the opening date of the first year of adoption shall be considered. For example, companies which adopt Ind AS with effect from 1 April 2016 are required to prepare their financial statements for the financial year 2016-17 as per requirements of Ind AS. Such companies are also required to prepare an opening balance sheet as of 01-04-2015 and restate the financial statements for the comparative period 2015-16. In such a case, the first time adoption adjustments as of 31 March 2016 shall be considered for computation of MAT liability for previous year 2016-19 (Assessment year 2019-18) and thereafter. Further, in this case, the period of five years proposed above shall be previous years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21. As the Ind-AS is required to be adopted by certain companies for financial year 2016-17 mandatorily, these amendments will take effect from 1st April, 2017 and will, accordingly, apply in relation to the assessment year 2019-18 and subsequent assessment years.

Impact at retained earning due to first time adoption of IND AS	As per IGAAP (2006)	As per IND AS	Change in Retained Earning
	In Lakhs	In Lakhs	In Lakhs
Retained earning as on March 31, 2016	176.71	1,876.14	1,699.43

As per finance bill, 2017, all other adjustments in reserve and surplus (excluding capital reserve and securities premium reserve) as referred to in division II of schedule III of companies act, 2013 and which would otherwise never subsequently be reclassified to the profit and loss account, shall be included in the book profit, equally over a period of five years starting from the year of first time adoption of Ind AS.

Therefore, Rs.16,99,43,118 will be added to book profit in five years i.e Rs. 339,88,624/- will be added to the book profit of the FY 2016-17, 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 & 2020-21.

Note

The Company has started availing the tax benefit under 80IA of income tax act, 1961, with effect from financial year 2017-18, whereby th ecompany will be entitled to tax holiday for 10 years

Date of Completion of Project is 16.02.2016.

Claculation of deffered tax liabilities In Lakhs

Particulars	Change in retained earning	Mat @ 18.5%	Surcharge @ 7%	Edu Cess @ 3%	Total deffrend tax liability
Change in retained earning as on 01st April 2015 due to change in law	599.96	110.99	7.77	3.56	122.32
Re- measurement of Income and Expenses due to change in law during the FY 2015-16	1,534.71	283.92	19.87	9.11	312.91
Deffered tax liabilities					435.23

No deferred tax assets has been recognised on the unutilized tax credit as there is no evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available in the future against which they can be utilized by the Company.

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122002 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LIMITED
10, COMMUNITY CENTER, 2ND FLOOR
EAST OF KAILASH, NEW DELHI - 110065

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Note 23

There are no micro, small and medium enterprise, to whom the Company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at the date of the financial statements. This information is required to be disclosed under the micro, small and medium enterprise development act, 2006, has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note 24

In the opinion of the Directors of the Company and to the best of their knowledge and belief, the value on realisation of current assets, loans & advances in the ordinary course of business would not be less then the amount at which they are stated in the financial statement.

Note 25 : Contingent liabilities and commitments

There is NIL contingent liabilities and commitments as on balance sheet date. However there are some court cases for which monetary estimation is not possbile, details mentioned below:

S.No	Name of petitioner/ nature of case/location of court/ case no	Status as on 31.03.2018
1	Gopal Prasad sahi/Patna HC/CWJC 6046/2015	Case disposed of with certain direction Compensation paid. MJC (contempt) is pending for hearing New WRIT application filed against DM order.
2	Ganesh Kumar/Civil/Patna High Court/CWJC21504/2014	Counter affidavit filed & hearing pending.
3	Manju Singh/Civil/CWJC19686/2015	Counter affidavit filed & hearing pending.
4	Md. Salamat & others/Civil/Patna High Court/CWJC12234/2015	Counter affidavit filed & hearing pending.
5	Krishna Kanti Sah/Criminal/Patna High Court/904/2015	As per instruction given to the lower court from high court, case has been transfered and next hearing date is given on dated 07.05.18
6	Munshi Prasad Gupta/civil/muzafarpur court/47/2017/	Hearing pending

Note 26 : Auditor's remuneration

	Year ended 31-Mar-2018 (Lakhs)	Year ended 31-Mar-2017 (Lakhs)
Auditors remuneration		
For audit fees (excluding tax)	0.40	0.40

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

27 **Related Party Disclosures**

I As per the Accounting Standard on 'Related Party Disclosures' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the related parties with whom the companies has made the transactions during the period are as follows

a **Holding Company**

IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited (upto August 10, 2012)

b **Joint Venture Companies having significant influence**

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited

SJVN Limited

IL&FS Energy Development Company Ltd. (from August 11, 2012)

Nepal Electricity Authority

c **Affiliates**

Power Transmission Company Nepal Limited upto August 10, 2012
IL&FS DOC - Project Development Fund upto August 10, 2012
Infrastucture Leasing and Financial Service Limited

d **Key Managerial Personnel**

-Mr P N Prasad (CEO) and Mr Sandip Rai (CFO)

II The nature and volume of transactions during the year with the above related parties were as follows

In Lakhs

	Particulars	Affiliates	JV & significant influence
A	**Transactions during the year**		
	Share capital		
	IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited	-	-
		(-)	(334.76)
	SJVN Limited	-	-
		(-)	(229.05)
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	-	
		(-)	(229.05)
	Nepal Electricity Authority	-	
		(-)	(88.83)
	Expenses/Income		
	IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited		
	Deputation Cost	-	8.71
	(Excluding taxes)	(-)	(22.64)
	Business Support Service	-	-
	(Excluding taxes)	(-)	(26.04)
	Management Advisory Services	-	95.00
	(Excluding taxes)	(-)	(95.00)
	SJVN Limited		
	Deputation Cost	-	-
	(Excluding taxes)	(-)	(12.26)
	Power Grid Corporation of India Limited		
	Deputation Cost	-	51.64
	(Excluding taxes)	(-)	(42.37)
	Business Support Service	-	0.59
	(Excluding taxes)	(-)	(2.58)
	Operation and Maintenance Expenses	-	159.83
	(Excluding taxes)	(-)	(154.71)

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD

Infrastucture Leasing and Financial Service Limited		
Business Support Service	29.46	-
(Excluding taxes)	-	(-)
Short term advance given		
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (Tree Crop and Hut Compensation Advance)	- (-)	- (1,062.37)
B Outstanding balances*		
Other current liabilities		
IL&FS Energy Development Company Limited	- (-)	0.68 (34.40)
SJVN Limited	- (-)	- (12.87)
Short term loans and advances (asset)		
Power Grid Corporation of India Limited	- (-)	15.85 (44.86)
Power Transmission Company Nepal Limited	- (1.91)	- -
Deputation Cost and Salary of KMP	**CEO**	**CFO**
Deputation cost of KMP- Mr. P N Prasad (CEO)	51.64 (42.37)	- (-)
Salary of KMP- Mr. Sandip Rai (CFO)	- (-)	12.96 (10.62)

Note: Amount in brackets represents previous year

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122002 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

28 **Earnings per equity share**

Basic earnings per equity share have been computed by dividing net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares

Particulars	Unit	Year ended 31-Mar-2018	Year ended 31-Mar-2017
a Net profit for the year	Lakhs	1,295.03	1,764.86
b Weighted average of number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each	Nos.	4,85,09,512	4,27,02,931
c Basic earnings per share		2.67	4.13
d Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period for calculation of diluted earnings per share	Nos.	4,85,09,512	4,27,02,931
e Diluted earnings/(loss) per share *	In Rupees	2.67	4.13

*In case the effect of potential equity shares is anti-dilutive, these have not been considered for calculation of diluted earnings per share.

29 **Employee Benefits**

The Company participated in defined contribution scheme, no asset has been separately funded for the benefits. For contribution scheme, the amount charged to the profit and loss is the total contribution payable in the year

a. Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes contribution towards provident fund to a defined contribution retirement benefit plan for qualifying employees. The Company's contribution to the employees provident fund is deposited with the regional provident fund commissioner. Under the scheme, the company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit scheme to fund the benefits

The Company recognised Rs.1,55,607 /- for provident fund contribution in the statement of profit and loss account. The Contribution payable to the plan by the Company is at the rate specified in the rules to the scheme

b. Defined benefit Plan- Gratuity Plan

The Gratuity liability arises on retirement, withdrawal, resignation and death of an employee. The aforesaid liability is calculated on the basis of fifteen days salary (i.e. last drawn basic salary) for each computed year of service subject to completion of five year of service.

c. Principal acturial assumptions:

Principal acturial assumption used to determine the present value of benefit obligation are as follows:

S.No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
i	Discount rate (p.a)	7.55%	7.29%
ii	Rate of return on assets (p.a)	0%	0%
iii	Salary escalation rate (p.a)	10%	6%
iv	Attrition Rate	2%	5%
v	Leave accounting & consumption technique	LIFO	LIFO
vi	Proportion of leave availment	5%	5%
vii	Proportion of encashment on separation	95%	95%

Note

1 The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations

2 The Company has not made any assets, therefore NIL rate of return has been taken for consideration

3 The estimates of future increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevent factors

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

d. The following tables set out funded status of the gratuity plan and amounts recognised in the Company's financial statements as at 31st March 2018.

(In Lakhs)

S.No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
Changes in benefit obligations:			
i.	Present value of obligations at the beginning of the year	4.55	4.49
ii.	Current service cost	0.92	1.35
iii.	Past service cost	-	-
iv.	Interest cost	0.34	0.34
v.	Acturial gain/(loss) on obligation	(3.12)	(1.63)
vi.	Benefits paid	-	-
vii.	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
viii.	Present value of obligation at the end of the year	2.69	4.55

e. **Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss account**

(In Lakhs)

S.No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2018	Year ended 31.03.2017
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss account			
Current service cost		0.92	1.35
Interest cost		0.34	0.34
Immediate recognition of (Gain)/Losses-other long term benefits		-	-
Net charges/(credit)		1.26	1.70

f. **Actuarial assumptions for long- term compensated absences**

Principal actuarial assumptions

S.No	Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2016	Year ended 31.03.2017
1	Discount rate (p.a)	7.55%	7.29%
2	Salary escalation rate (p.a)	10.00%	6.00%
3	Attrition rate	2.00%	5.00%

Note

1 The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of obligations.

2 The estimates of future increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevent factors.

G.D. PANDIT & CO.
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-II
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

30 - Financial instruments

30 (i) Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through optimisation of debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt of Rs. 17,27,419,445 (borrowing as detailed in notes 12 and 13) offset by cash and bank balances of Rs.10,37,07,701 as detailed in note 7) and total equity of Rs 79,04,78,770.

30 (ii) Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period was as follows:

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
		In Lakhs
Debt (see note i below)	17,274.20	18,553.76
Cash and bank balances (see note (ii) below)	1,032.08	2,260.53
Net debt	**16,242.12**	**16,293.23**
Total equity	7,912.25	7,376.23
Net debt to equity ratio	205%	221%

Note

(i) Debt is defined as long term and short term borrowings (including current maturity of long term borrowings) as described in note 12 and 13.

(ii) Cash and bank balance includes cash and cash equivalent and bank balance held as margin money with lenders as described in note 7

30 (iii) Categories of financial instruments

	As at 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
		In Lakhs
Financial assets (at amortised cost)		
Service concession agreement (non current)	20,022.12	20,997.50
Service concession agreement (current)	4,300.78	4,446.55
Trade receivables	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,032.08	2,260.53
Bank balances (other than above)	-	-
Others financial assets	449.92	533.22
Financial liabilities (at amortised cost)		
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	17,274.20	18,553.76
Other financial liabilities (excluding current maturities of long term borrowings)	366.88	564.46

30 (iv) Interest rate risk management

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

The Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings in the form of term loans taken from the banks. The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

The Company has borrowing on account of term facility from banks. The borrowings are based on applicable floating rates as stated in Note 12. The sensitivity analysis is based on a reasonably possible change in the market interest rates computed from historical data.

30 (v) Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company's exposure and the credit worthiness of its counterparties are continuously monitored.

The Company has entered into Implementatioin and Transmission Service Agreement (ITSA) with the NEA (Nepal Electricity Authority). There is no substantial evidence of default from NEA.

The maximum exposure to NEA is	Carrying amount 31.03.2018	Carrying amount 31.03.2017
		In Lakhs
Financial assets (at amortised cost)	20,022.12	20,997.50
Service concession agreement (current)	4,300.78	4,446.55
Total	**24,322.90**	**25,444.05**

30 (vi) Liquidity risk management

The responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the Corporate Finance department which functions under the guidance of Board of Directors. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows

Liabilities

The following table details the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The table has been drawn up based on undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on earlier date on which the Company can be required to pay.

Particulars	0-1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Contractual amount	Carrying amount at amortised cost
As at 31.03.2018					in Lakhs
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	1,279.57	6,397.85	9,596.77	19,137.73	17,274.19
Other financial liabilities (excluding current maturities of long term borrowings)	366.88	-	-	-	-
Total	1,646.45	6,397.85	9,596.77	19,137.73	17,274.19
As at 31.03.2017					
Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	1,279.57	6,397.85	10,876.34	19,137.73	18,553.76
Other financial liabilities (excluding current maturities of long term borrowings)	564.46	-	-	564.46	564.46
Total	1,844.03	6,397.85	10,876.34	19,702.20	19,118.23

G.D. PANDIT & CO. U-15/21-22 DLF Phase-III Gurgaon-122001 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CROSS BORDER POWER TRANSMISSION COMPANY LTD.

Assets

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 asset is necessary in order to understand the Company's liquidity risk management as the liquidity is managed on a net asset and liability basis.

Particulars	0-1 year	1-5 Years	More than 5 years	Contractual amount	Carrying amount at amortised cost
As at 31.03.2018	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-		-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,032.08	-	-	1,032.08	1,032.08
Other balances with banks		-	-		
Service concession receivable (current and non current)	24,322.90	-	-	24,322.90	24,322.90
Other financial assets	449.92	-	-	449.92	449.92
Total	25,804.89			25,804.89	25,804.89
As at 31.03.2017					
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2,260.53	-	-	2,260.53	2,260.53
Other balances with banks	-	-	-	-	-
Service concession receivable (current and non current)	25,444.05	-	-	25,444.05	25,444.05
Other financial assets	533.22	-	-	533.22	533.22
Total	28,237.79	-		18,237.79	28,237.79

31 Accounting Standard 17 (AS-17) on 'Segment Reporting' is not applicable on the Company presently

32 Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary, to confirm to the current year presentation.

33 The financial statement for the year ended 31st March, 2018 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 23.05.2018

In terms of our report attached
For G D Pandit & Co.
ICAI firm registration number:000167N
Chartered accountants

G.D. PANDIT & CO.
U-15/21-22
DLF Phase-III
Gurgaon-122001
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA G.D.Sharma
Partner
Membership No:005410

Place :- Gurgaon
Date :- 23/5/2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Director
Name: S C Misra
DIN:02131665

Director
Name: Haziq Beg
DIN:00063364

Sandip Rai
Company Secretary & CFO