GIRISH
MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited** (the **"Company"**), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flows and for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2020 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, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2020, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibility of Management for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income / loss, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)specified under section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safe guarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Reports are in agreement with the books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended,

(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2020 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

a. As per the information and explanation given to us the company did not have any pending litigations against the company or by the company which would have impact on its financial position.-Refer Note 34 to Standalone IND AS financial statements.

b. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long term contracts including derivative contracts.

c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For **GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000934S

A.V.SATISH KUMAR
Partner
Membership number: 26526

Place:Bangalore
Date:June 12 2020

UDIN : 20026526AAAACP4786

GIRISH
MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants

Annexure A as referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on report on other legal and regulatory requirements of our report of even date.

Re: **GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited**

i. The company is yet to acquire any fixed assets. Hence reporting on maintenance of Fixed Assets Register, Physical verification and other matters does not arise.

ii. The nature of company's operations does not warrant requirement of holding stocks and therefore had no stocks of finished goods, stores, spare part and raw materials during/at the end of the year.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted unsecured loans to the companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the companies Act 2013. Hence reporting on the terms and conditions of the grant of such loans, repayment of principle and interest does not arise.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, made investments, gave guarantee or provided security in connection with loans to other body corporate or person are complied with the section186 and no loans and guarantees are given to directors as mentioned in section 185 of the Companies Act,2013.

v. The company has not accepted deposits from the public during the year and as such this clause is not applicable.

vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records, under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the business operations carried out by the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, in our opinion the Company is generally regular in payment of undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, income tax, Goods and service tax,Customs Duty, Wealth tax and service tax Value added tax, andcess as applicable with appropriate authorities. We are informed by the company that the provisions of Employee state insurance scheme, Investor education and protection fund, and excise duty are not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax,customs duty, wealth tax, service tax, value added tax, cess, goods and service tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

viii. Based on our audit procedure and as per the information and explanation given by the Management, the company has not defaulted in the repayment of the loans taken from the banks and financial institutions during the year.. Further the company has not issued any debenture at any point of time and as such there are no dues outstanding at the end of the year to debenture holders.

GIRISH
MURTHY & KUMAR
Chartered Accountants

ix. The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further offer (including debt instruments) during the year. No Term Loans have been obtained during the period.

x. According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

xi. According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not paid/provided any managerial remuneration during the year.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

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

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

FOR **GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR**
Chartered Accountants

A V Satish Kumar
Partner.
Membership No: 26526
FRN No.000934S

Place: Bangalore
Date:June 12 2020

UDIN : 20026526AAAACP4786

Annexure B to Auditors' Report of even date

Report on the Internal Controls on Financial Reporting under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Re: **GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **GMR Power and Urban Infra Limited**("the Company") as of 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2020, 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 **GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR**
Chartered Accountants
FRN No.000934S

A V Satish Kumar
Partner.
Membership No: 26526

DATE: June 12 2020
PLACE: Bangalore

UDIN : 20026526AAAACP4786

GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited

CIN No -U45400MH2019PLC325541

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2020

Amount in Rs

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2020
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	2	113,257
Other current assets	3	27,700
		140,957
TOTAL ASSETS		**140,957**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	4	1,000,000
Other equity	5	(3,907,774)
Total equity (a)		**(2,907,774)**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities	6	3,048,731
Total liabilities (b)		**3,048,731**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (a+b)		**140,957**

Significant accounting policies 1

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.000934S

Satish Kumar AV
Partner
Membership No.: 026526

Place : Bangalore
Date : 12/06/2020

For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 05201062

M V Srinivas
Director
DIN: 02477894

Place : New Delhi
Date :12th June 2020

GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited

CIN No -U45400MH2019PLC325541

Statement of profit and loss for the period ended 17 May 2019 to 31 March 2020

Amount in Rs

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2020
EXPENSES		
Other expenses	7	3,907,774
Total Expenses		3,907,774
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(3,907,774)
Less: Tax expenses		-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(3,907,774)
Other comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		-
Total comprehensive income for the period		(3,907,774)
Significant accounting policies	1	

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

Earnings per share for continuing operations (Face value of equity shares of Rs.10 each)		
EPS (Basic)	8	(39.08)
EPS (Diluted)		(39.08)

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.000934S

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR 4502, High Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

A.V. Satish

CA. V. SATISH KUMAR
Partner
Membership No.: 026526

Place : Bangalore
Date : 12/06/2020

GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LTD.

For and on behalf of board of directors of
GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited

Suresh Bagrodia	M V Srinivas
Director	Director
DIN: 05201062	DIN: 02477894

Place : New Delhi
Date : 12th June 2020

GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited
CIN No -U45400MH2019PLC325541

1 Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies:

1.1 Company overview:

GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited is a public company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on 17th May, 2019 and has its registered office in India at Naman Center 7th Floor, Opp. Dena Bank, Plot No.C-31 G Block,Bandra Kurla Complx, Mumbai, Maharashtra-400051.

Information on other related party relationships of the Company is provided in Note no. 9

The financial statements of the Company for the period ended March 31, 2020 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 29, 2020.

1.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act'). The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. These financial statements are called Ind AS financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR)

1.3 Significant accounting policies

i) Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of IND AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period and revenues and expenses during the reporting period . Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

ii) 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:

a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;

b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading;

c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or

d) 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 treated as current when:

a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or

d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities 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.

iii) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

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.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of time value of money is material).

A provision for onerous contracts is recognised when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

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Bangalore-1.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LTD.

1 Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies:

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements by way of notes to accounts, unless possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit is remote.

Provisions and contingent liability are reviewed at each balance sheet.

iv) Financial Instruments

Effective Interest Method :

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income or expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts future cash receipts or payments through the expected life of the financial instrument, or where appropriate, a shorter period.

a. Financial Assets

Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets measured at fair value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income is carried at fair value through the statement of profit and loss.

For financial assets maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximates the fair value due to the shorter maturity of these instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each balance sheet date as to whether any of its financial assets are impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises life time expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing component. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Expected credit losses rate the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset to another party and the transfer qualifies for de-recognition under Ind AS 109.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount measured at the date of de-recognition and the consideration received is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

b. Financial liabilities and Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

v) Financial Instruments

Financial Liabilities

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ 4502, High Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1.

GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LTD. ★

1 Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies:

Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method where the time value of money is significant. Interest bearing bank loans, overdrafts and issued debt are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the statement of profit and loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Financial liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

• such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

• the financial liability whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management;

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading purpose and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of cost of an asset is included under 'Finance costs'.

Loans and borrowings: This is the category most relevant to the company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in 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 amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

De-recognition of Financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Derivative financial instruments

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

Embedded Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives embedded in non-derivative host contracts that are not financial assets within the scope of Ind AS 109 are treated as separate derivatives when their risks and characteristics are not closely related to those of the host contracts and the host contracts are not measured at FVTPL.

vi) Cash and cash equivalents

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

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1 Company Overview and Significant Accounting Policies:

vii) Taxes on income

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.

Current income tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the statement of profit and loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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 the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of the taxable profit and is accounted for using the balance sheet model. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all the taxable temporary differences. In contrast, deferred assets are only recognised to the extent that is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred Tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that there is sufficient taxable temperory difference or it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

When assessesing whether taxable profits will be available against which it can utilise a deductible temporary difference, it considers whether tax laws restricts the sources of taxable profits against which it may make deductions on the reversal of that deductible temporary difference. If tax law imposes no such restrictions, an entity assesses a deductible temporary difference in combination with all of its other deductible temporary differences. However, if tax law restricts the utilisation of losses to deduction against income of a specific type, a deductible temporary difference is assessed in combination only with other deductible temporary differences of the appropriate type

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realized.

viii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit/ (loss) attributable to the equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit / (loss) attributable to the equity holders as adjusted for the effects of dividend, interest and other charges relating to the dilutive potential equity shares of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
A502, High Point IV
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Bangalore-1.

GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LTD.

GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited
CIN No -U45400MH2019PLC325541
Notes to the financial statements as on March 31, 2020

		Amount in Rs March 31, 2020
2	Cash and cash equivalents	
	Balances with banks	
	- On current accounts	113,257
		113,257
3	Other Current Assets	
	Advance to Suppliers	27,700
		27,700

4 Share capital

	March 31, 2020	
	Equity shares	
Authorized shares	Number	Rs.
5,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10 each	50,000,000	500,000,000

	March 31, 2020	
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up shares	Equity shares	
	Number	Rs.
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	100,000	1,000,000
Less: forfeited during the year	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	100,000	1,000,000

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

Equity Shares	March 31, 2020	
	No of Shares	Amount
At the beginning of the reporting period	-	-
Issued during the reporting period	100,000	1,000,000
Outstanding at the end of the Year	100,000	1,000,000

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity 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.

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LTD.

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Notes to the financial statements as on March 31, 2020

(c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Equity Shares	March 31, 2020	
	No of Shares	Amount
GMR Infrastructure Limited	100,000	1000000

		Amount in Rs March 31, 2020
5	**Other equity**	
	Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	-
	Profit/(loss) for the period	(3,907,774)
	Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss at the end of the year	**(3,907,774)**
6	**Other current liabilities**	
	Paybale to Group Companies	3,032,231
	TDS Payable	-
	Others	16,500
		3,048,731

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GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LTD. ★

GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited
CIN No -U45400MH2019PLC325541
Notes to the financial statements as on March 31, 2020

	Amount in Rs
7 Other expenses	March 31 2020
Rates & Taxes	3,892,302
Payment to auditors	15,000
Bank charges	472
	3,907,774

# Payment to auditors	
As auditor:	
Audit fee	15,000
In other capacity:	-
	15,000

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR 4502, High Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LTD.

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CIN No -U45400MH2019PLC325541
Notes to the financial statements as on March 31, 2020

8 **Calculation of Earning per share (EPS):**
Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year. There is no dilutive potential ordinary shares as at March 31, 2020. Thus, diluted EPS equals basic EPS.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic / diluted EPS computations:

Particulars		March 31 2020
a.	Nominal value of Equity shares (in Rupees per share)	10
b.	Total No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	-
c.	Add: Shares allotted during the period	100,000
d.	Total No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the period	100,000
b.	Weighted average number of Equity shares at the period end (in Nos.)	100,000
c.	Profit attributable to equity holders of the Company for basic earnings	(3,907,774)
d.	Basic/Diluted Earning per share of Rs 10/- each (in Rs.) [(c)/(b)]	(39.08)

9 Related Party Disclouser :
a) Payables - Sy. Creditors / Interest accrued but not due / Deposits Received

Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Sch VI financials)	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	Balance Sheet Note Reference
GIL	Reimbursment of expensese	Other Current Liabilities	3,032,231	7

b) Share Capital

Counter Party Group Company	Nature of Transaction	Where it is shown in Financial Statements (Should be the description of the line item in Sch VI financials)	Amount (Similar nature and similar line under schedules should be clubbed)	Balance Sheet Note Reference
GIL	GIL invested in Equity shares	Share Capital	1,000,000	5

10 Deferred tax assets Disclouser :
Since the company is not having any virtual certainty of earning taxable profits in future deferred tax asset is not recognized in the books of account.

For Girish Murthy & Kumar
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 000934S

A.V. [signature]
Satish Kumar AV
Partner
Membership No.: 026526
Place : 12/06/2020

GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ 4502, High Point IV 45, Palace Road, Bangalore-1.

GMR POWER AND URBAN INFRA LTD. ★

For and on behalf of the board of directors
GMR Power And Urban Infra Limited

Suresh Bagrodia
Director
DIN: 05201062

M V Srinivas
Director
DIN: 02477894

Place : New Delhi
Date : 12th June 2020