



R. NAGPAL ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of
HIMALYAPUTRA AVIATION LIMITED**

Report on the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **HIMALYAPUTRA AVIATION LIMITED** ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of 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 specified in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, including the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act and other applicable authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and pronouncements 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 the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2017, and its Profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Other Matter

The financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2016 and the transition date opening balance sheet as at April 1, 2015 included in these Ind AS financial statements, are based on the previously issued statutory financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 and March 31, 2015 prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) which were audited by us, on which we expressed an unmodified opinion dated May 27, 2016 and May 25, 2015 respectively. The adjustments to those financial statements for the differences in accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to the Ind AS have been audited by us.

Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is



disqualified as on March 31, 2017 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as at the year end.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There are no amounts that were due for being transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in its financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the company - Refer Note 31 to the financial statements.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 002626N



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(CA R Nagpal)

Partner

Membership No. 081594

Place: Noida
Date: May 27, 2017

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **HIMALYAPUTRA AVIATION LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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.

Auditor's 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") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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, 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 March 31, 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For R. Nagpal Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 002626N



A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. Nagpal".

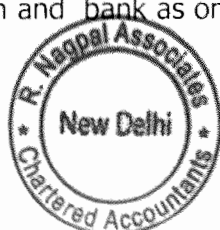
(CA R Nagpal)
Partner
Membership No. 081594

Place: Noida
Date: May 27, 2017

ANNEXURE 'B' referred to in paragraph 2 of our report of even date to the members of HIMALYAPUTRA AVIATION LIMITED on the accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2017.

On the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanation given to us during the course of our audit, we report that:


- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) A substantial portion of the Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and to the best of our knowledge and information given to us, no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) As there is no immovable property, therefore Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) As the Company has no inventory, Clause 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) As informed, 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 Act.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not given any loans, made investments, given guarantees, and security during the year, hence Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion Clause (vi) of Para 3 of the Order relating to cost accounting records is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) As per records produced before us and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues applicable to it like, Income-tax etc, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities, and there were no arrears of such dues at the end of the year which have remained outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) As per records produced before us and according to the information and explanations given to us there are no dues of Income-tax, Sales-tax, Wealth tax, Service Tax, Customs duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax or Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) Based on our audit procedures and on the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institution and bank as on the date of balance sheet.



- (ix) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained. The company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (xi) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration hence Clause 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based on information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or person connected with him which is covered by Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) In our opinion and 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 Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For R. NAGPAL ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 002626N




(CA R. NAGPAL)
Partner
M. No.081594

Place: Noida
Dated: 27.05.2017

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Assets				
1 Non Current assets				
a Property ,Plant and Equipment	3	301,254,906	320,430,195	339,432,283
b Financial Assets				
c Other Financial assets	4	625,200,000	7,700,000	7,200,000
d Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		-	-	-
e Other non current Assets		-	-	-
		926,454,906	328,130,195	346,632,283
2 Current Assets				
a Financial Assets				
(i) Trade Receivables	5	144,876,040	12,552,840	10,224,540
(i)Cash and Cash equivalents	6	5,365,502	193,933	3,229,244
(iii) other Financial assets	7	61,485,239	-	-
b Current Tax assets (Net)	8	11,842,294	10,039,612	11,127,795
c Other Current Assets	9	3,549,039	18,390,930	11,152,767
		227,118,112	41,177,316	35,734,346
Total		1,153,573,018	369,307,511	382,366,629
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
1 Equity				
a Equity Share Capital	10	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
b Other Equity	11	(532,145,042)	(534,543,948)	(378,185,035)
		(432,145,042)	(434,543,948)	(278,185,035)
2 Non Current Liabilities				
a Financial Liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	12	1,428,424,667	73,464,638	136,993,536
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities		-	-	-
b Provisions	13	1,158,000	1,632,417	1,311,578
c Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-	-
d Other non current Liabilities		-	-	-
		1,429,582,667	75,097,055	138,305,114
3 Current Liabilities				
a Financial Liabilities				
(i) Trade and other payables	14	6,804,573	622,212,067	437,206,352
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	148,289,705	105,449,548	83,117,818
b Other Current Liabilities	16	686,523	805,238	1,712,176
c Short Term Provisions	17	354,593	287,551	210,204
		156,135,394	728,754,404	522,246,550
Total		1,153,573,018	369,307,511	382,366,629


Significant Accounting Policies

2

Note Nos. 1 to 37 are Intergral part of the Financial Statements


As per our report of even date attached to the Financial Statements


For R.NAGPAL ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 002626N

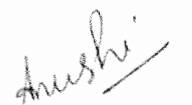

(R. Nagpal)
Partner
M.No. 081594



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Himalyaputra Aviation Ltd


(G.P. Gaur)
Director
DIN: 00918895
Add :-Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP


(S. D. Narwat)
Director
DIN: 00008529
Add :-Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP


(Anushi Gupta)
Company Secretary
ACS-37373

Place: Noida

Date : 27th May 2017

Himalyaputra Aviation Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

Amount in ₹

A. Equity Share Capital

As at April 1, 2015	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2016	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2017
100,000,000	-	100,000,000	-	100,000,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Capital contribution	Reserves & Surplus		Others Comprehensive Reserves	Total
		Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of Defined benefit plan	
Restated Balances as at April 1, 2015	101,719,008		(479,912,793)	8,750	(378,185,035)
Addition/deduction during the year	-	-	(156,445,259)		(156,445,259)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-		86,346	86,346
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(156,445,259)	86,346	(156,358,913)
Balance as at March 31, 2016	101,719,008	-	(636,358,052)	95,096	(534,543,948)
Profit for the year	-	-	2,214,308		2,214,308
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-		184,598	184,598
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	2,214,308	184,598	2,398,906
Balance as at March 31, 2017	101,719,008	-	(634,143,744)	279,694	(532,145,042)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

Significant Accounting Policies 2

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Himalyaputra Aviation Ltd.

Note Nos. 1 to 37 are Intergral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached to the Financial Statements

For R. NAGPAL ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 002626N

(R. Nagpal)
Partner
M.No. 081594



(G.P. Gaur)
Director
DIN: 00918895
Add :- Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP

(S.D. Naniwal)
Director
DIN: 00008529
Add :- Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP

(Anushi Gupta)
Company Secretary
ACS-37373

Place: Noida
Date : 27th May 2017

Note 1- General Information of the Company:-

Himalyaputra Aviation Limited (HAL) was incorporated on July 23,2011 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Jaiprakash Associates Limited to carry on the business of Civil aviation, scheduled or non-scheduled private passenger and/or private cargo operations.

Note 2- Significant Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation:-

The Company has adopted accounting policies that comply with Indian Accounting standards (INDAS or Ind AS) notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide notification dated 16 February 2015 under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, as required by the relevant applicability provisions prescribed in the same notification. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements referred hereinafter have been prepared in accordance with the requirements and instructions of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, amended from time to time applicable to companies to whom Ind AS applies read with the Ind AS.

The opening financial statements have been prepared in accordance with "Indian Accounting Standard 101 (First time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards). The opening financial statements comprises Balance Sheet, Statement of Change in equity and its related notes. It does not include Statement of profit or loss and Cash Flow Statement.

The adopted accounting policies comply with each Ind-AS effective at the end of its first Ind-AS reporting period i.e.31st March 2017 except as specified in paragraphs 13-19 and Appendices B-D of Ind AS 101. In the opening financial statements:

- (i) All assets and liabilities have been recognised as required by Ind AS.
- (ii) All assets and liabilities have been derecognised not permitted by Ind AS.
- (iii) All assets, liabilities or components of equity have been reclassified in accordance with Ind AS.
- (iv) All assets and liabilities measured in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies used by the Company in its opening financial statement may differ from those previously used in accordance with Indian Generally Acceptable Accounting Principles (GAAP) or the previous GAAP. The resulting adjustments, which have arises for events and transactions before the date of transition to Ind AS, have been directly recognized in retained earnings at the date of transition to Ind-AS i.e. April 2015 (or, if appropriate, another category of equity) at the date of transition to Ind ASs.

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

The company has explained how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind ASs has affected its reported Balance sheet, Statement of Profit & Loss. Accordingly, The Company's first Ind AS financial statements includes:

- (a) Reconciliations of its equity reported in accordance with previous GAAP to its equity in accordance with Ind ASs for both of the following dates:
 - i) the date of transition to Ind ASs; and
 - ii) the end of the latest period presented in the company's most recent annual financial statements in accordance with previous GAAP.
- (b) Reconciliation to its total comprehensive income in accordance with Ind ASs for the latest period in the Company's most recent annual financial statements. The starting point for that reconciliation being the profit or loss under previous GAAP.

The Company's first Ind AS financial statements includes three Balance Sheet's, two Statements of profit and loss, two cash flow statements and two Statements of changes in equity and related notes.

The Company's first financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Ind AS prescribed. The preparation of the Company's first financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard requires the Company to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the



accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions are assessed on an ongoing basis and are based on experience and relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances and presented under the historical cost convention on accrual basis of accounting.

b) Use of Estimates:-

The preparation of financial statements require estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amount of asset and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of the revenue and the expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known / materialized.

c) Functional & presentation currency:-

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rupees or ₹), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency and all amounts are shown as actuals thereof, except as stated otherwise.

d) Summary of Significant Accounting Policy:

1. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE): -

Transition to IndAS

The Company has elected to use a previous GAAP cost (cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses (if any)) of an item of property, plant and equipment at, or before, the date of transition to Ind ASs as deemed cost at the date of transition in accordance with accounting policy option available in Ind AS 101.

PPE are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The initial cost of PPE comprise its purchase price, including import duties, net of modvat/cenvat, less accumulated depreciation and include any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, including borrowing costs relating to the qualified asset over the period up to the date the assets are put to use is included in cost of relevant assets. Exchange rate variations relating to long term monetary items is charged to profit & loss if foreign currency loan is taken after 31 March 2016.

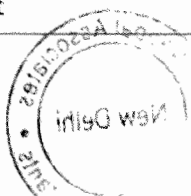
All other expenditure related to existing assets including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period during which such expenditure is incurred.

The carrying amount of a property, plant and equipment is de-recognised when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or on disposal.

Machine spares that can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and their use is expected for more than one year are capitalized.

Depreciation on property plant and equipment is provided on straight line method based on estimated useful life of assets as prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follow:-

Class of Assets	Useful life
Aircraft	20 Years
Office Equipment	13 Years
Computer Equipment	3 Years



The property, plant and equipment acquired under finance leases, if any, is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

Transmission system assets are considered "Ready for intended use" for the purpose of capitalization, after test charging/successful commissioning of the system/assets and on completion of stabilization period.

Cost of leasehold land, other than acquired on perpetual basis, is amortized over the lease period.

Depreciation on the assets purchased during the year is provided on pro-rata basis from the date of purchase of the assets.

Gains and losses on de-recognition/disposals are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of those assets. Gains and Losses if any, are recognised in the statement of profit or loss on de-recognition or disposal as the case may be.

2. Intangible Assets:-

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The cost of an intangible asset includes purchase cost (net of rebates and discounts), including any import duties and non-refundable taxes, and any directly attributable costs on making the asset ready for its intended use.

The amortisation period and method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use. Gains and 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 are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognised or on disposal.

3. Impairment of tangible assets and intangible assets

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. Reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

4. Borrowing Cost:-

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to profit & loss account in the period in which it is incurred except loan processing fees which is recognized as per Effective Interest Rate method. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that company 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.



5. Employee Benefits:-

Retirement Benefit costs and termination benefits:- Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

(For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as
- gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- remeasurement

The company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits:- A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service. These benefits include bonus/incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

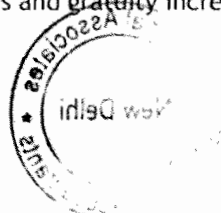
Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and their present value are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The most sensitive is discount rate. The management has considers the interest rates of government bonds. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.



6. Tax Expenses:-

Income Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit. Provision for current tax is made with reference to taxable income computed for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared by applying the tax rates as applicable.

Current Tax:-Current Income tax relating to items recognized outside the profit and loss is recognized outside the profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity)

7. Leases:-

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

"Assets held under finance leases are initially recognised as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the balance sheet as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalised in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs. Contingent rentals are recognised as expenses in the periods in which they are incurred.

Rental expense from operating leases is generally recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such benefits accrue. Contingent rentals arising under operating leases are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

8. Fair Value Measurement:-

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

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

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

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

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

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

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

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets & liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and the risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.



9. Financial Instrument

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 asset is any assets that is

- Cash;
- an equity instrument of another entity;
- a contractual right:
 - (i) to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity; or
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Financial assets includes Security deposits ,trade receivable, loan to body corporate, and other eligible current and non-current assets

Financial Liability is any liabilities that is

- a contractual obligation :
 - (i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
 - (ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is:
 - (i) a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
 - (ii) a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments.

Financial liabilities includes Loans, trade payable and eligible current and non-current liabilities

i. Transitional Provisions in opening balance sheet per Ind AS 101

The Company designates a previously recognised financial asset/financial liability as a financial asset/ financial liability measured at fair value on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind ASs.

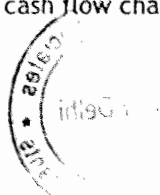
The Company designate an investment in an equity instrument other than investment in subsidiary, associates and Joint venture as at fair value through other comprehensive income on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind ASs.

The Company has assessed whether a financial asset meets the conditions w.r.t classification criteria on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind Ass, practically feasible.

ii. Classification:-

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

- the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
- the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.



A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both of the following conditions are met: the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following conditions are met:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling 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.

A financial asset is measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or fair value through profit or loss.

iii. Initial recognition and measurement:-

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value at initial recognition, plus or minus, any transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss.

iv. Financial assets subsequent measurement:-

Financial assets as subsequent measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) as the case may be.

Financial liabilities as subsequent measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss

v. Effective interest method :-

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial a classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

vi. Trade Receivables:-

Trade receivables are the contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets and recognized initially at fair value. Subsequently measured at amortised cost (Initial fair value less expected credit loss). Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company and all that the company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfall), discounted at the effective interest rate.



vii. Equity investments:-

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value other than investment in subsidiary, Associates and Joint venture. 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

viii. Cash and cash Equivalents:-

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on 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.

ix. Impairment of Financial Assets:-

The company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

x. Financial liabilities:-

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. These are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method or fair value through profit or 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

xi. Trade payables :-

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

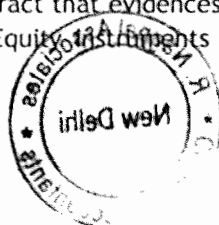
xii. Borrowings:-

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the company does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

xiii. Equity Instruments:-

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



xiv. **Derecognition of financial instrument:-**

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

xv. **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

xvi. **Derivative Financial Instruments:-**

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss.

10. Provision and Contingent Liability:-

- i. 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.
- ii. Contingent liabilities, if material, are disclosed by way of notes unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying the economic benefit is remote and contingent assets, if any, is disclosed in the notes to financial statements.
- iii. A provision is recognized, when company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of obligation. The expense relating to the provision is presented in the profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

11. Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating Diluted earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

12. Revenue:-

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the contractually defined terms of payment net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates, excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government

Revenue is recognized only when the significant risk and reward of the ownership is transferred to the buyer usually on delivery of the goods. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Group, revenue can be reliably measured and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

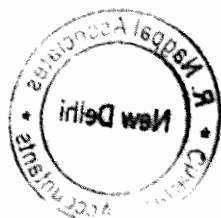


Interest Income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows over the expected life of financial instrument, to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets or to the amortised cost of the financial liability.

Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established. (Provided that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Group)

13. Operating cycle:-

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



Himalyaputra Aviation Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Amount In ₹

NOTE-3 PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Particulars	AIRCRAFT & HELICOPTER	OFFICE EQUIPMENT	COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	TOTAL
Cost or deemed cost				
Gross Block				
As at April 1, 2015	394,600,224	-	42,577	394,642,801
Additions	-	180,000		180,000
As at March 31,2016	394,600,224	180,000	42,577	394,822,801
Additions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31,2017	394,600,224	180,000	42,577	394,822,801
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at April 1, 2015	55,179,500		31,018	55,210,518
Charge for the year	19,162,135	10,523	9,430	19,182,088
As at March 31,2016	74,341,635	10,523	40,448	74,392,606
Charge for the year	19,162,135	13,154	-	19,175,289
As at March 31,2017	93,503,770	23,677	40,448	93,567,895
Net Block(As at March 31,2015)	339,420,724	-	11,559	339,432,283
Net Block(As at March 31,2016)	320,258,589	169,477	2,129	320,430,195
Net Block(As at March 31,2017)	301,096,454	156,323	2,129	301,254,906



Himalyaputra Aviation Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Amount In ₹

Note No	Particulars	As at March 31,2017	As at March 31,2016	As at April 1,2015
Note 4	Other Financial assets (Non Current)			
	Security Deposits - Govt.	7,700,000	7,700,000	7,200,000
	Loans & Advances to Related Parties	617,500,000	-	-
	Total	625,200,000	7,700,000	7,200,000
Note 5	Trade receivables			
	Related Parties	134,263,022	5,741,165	6,600,930
	Others	10,613,018	6,811,675	3,623,610
	Total	144,876,040	12,552,840	10,224,540
Note 6	Cash and Cash equivalents			
	In current Accounts in INR	5,286,355	132,186	489,394
	Cash in hand	79,146	61,747	3,842
	Cheque in hand	-	-	2,736,009
	Total	5,365,502	193,933	3,229,244
Note 7	Other Financial assets			
	Interest Receivable	28,985,239	-	-
	Loan to Jaiprakash Associates Ltd (Holding Co.)	32,500,000	-	-
	Total	61,485,239	-	-
Note 8	Current tax assets/Liabilities			
	Advance income tax	11,842,294	10,039,612	11,127,795
	Total	11,842,294	10,039,612	11,127,795
Note 9	Other current assets			
	Advance paid to related party	2,618,748	-	-
	Advance recivable in cash or in kind or for value to be recieved	-	8,828	400,278
	Service Tax Credit Receivate	412,696	17,583,517	10,053,161
	Prepaid Expenses	517,595	798,585	699,327
	Total	3,549,039	18,390,930	11,152,767



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No of shares	Amount In ₹	No of shares	Amount In ₹	No of shares	Amount In ₹
Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000
	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid-up Shares Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000
	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000

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

Equity Shares

	No of shares	Amount In ₹	No of shares	Amount In ₹	No of shares	Amount In ₹
At the beginning of the period	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000

(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

Equity The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share and to receive dividend.

(c) Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates

	No of shares	% holding	No of shares	% holding
Equity shares held by Jaiprakash Associates Limit	10,000,000	100	10,000,000	100

(d) Equity Shares in the company held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares specifying the number of shares held

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at March 31, 2015	
	No. of equity shares held	% of holding	No. of equity shares held	% of holding	No. of equity shares held	% of holding
Jaiprakash Associates Limited	10,000,000	100.00	10,000,000	100.00	10,000,000	100.00

(e) Other Clauses of share capital are not applicable to the company



Himalyaputra Aviation Limited
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11 Other Equity

Amount In ₹

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
i) Capital contribution			
Opening balance	101,719,008	101,719,008	
Addition/ deduction	-	-	
Closing balance	101,719,008	101,719,008	101,719,008
ii) Reserve and Surplus			
(a) Surplus (Profit and loss balance)			
At the commencement of the year	(636,358,052)	(479,912,793)	
Profit / (Loss) for the year	2,214,308	(156,445,259)	
Closing balance	(634,143,744)	(636,358,052)	(479,912,793)
iii) Other comprehensive Income			
Remeasurement of Defined benefit plan			
Opening balance	95,096	8,750	
Addition/Deduction during the year	184,598	86,346	
Closing balance	279,694	95,096	8,750
Total Comprehensive income	(532,145,042)	(534,543,948)	(378,185,035)



Note No	Particulars	As at March 31,2017	As at March 31,2016	As at April 1,2015
Note 12	Borrowings			
	Secured			
	Term Loan	1,360,414,943	-	-
	Term Loan (from NBFC)	-	12,741,671	82,776,601
	Compound financial instrument	68,009,724	60,722,968	54,216,935
	From Bank	-	-	-
	Other loans and advances	-	-	-
	Unsecured			
Loan from related company	-	-	-	
Loan(Preference share capital)	-	-	-	
		1,428,424,667	73,464,638	136,993,536
	Security			
	(a) Loan from Indusind Bank is secured by way of a Hypothecation of movable fixed and current assets including 1 No Aircraft & 1 No Helicopter.			
	(b) By way of Comfort letter from Jaiprakash Associates Limited the holding company in respect of timely repayment.			
	(c) Non Disposal Undertaking /Power of Attorney over 12 Crore shares of Jaypee Infratech Ltd owned by the Holding Company.Jaiprakash Associates Ltd			
	(d) Cross Collateral security of Land Parcel located in Jaypee Greens and Yamuna Express Way , mortgaged to Indusind Bank Ltd.			
	(e) Personal guarantee of Sh Manoj Gaur (Executive Chairman of Jaiprakash Associates Limited) and corporate guarantee of Jaiprakash Associates Ltd			
	Repayment			
	In 20 Quarterly instalments commencing from 30 12 2017			
Note 13	Long term Provisions			
	Provision for employee benefit			
	For Gratuity	523,385	792,596	630,899
	For Leave encashment	634,615	839,821	680,679
	Total	1,158,000	1,632,417	1,311,578
Note 14	Trade payables			
	Due to Micro,Small & Medium Enterprises			
	Others	6,804,573	622,212,067	437,206,352
	Total	6,804,573	622,212,067	437,206,352
Note 15	Other Financial liabilities			
	Current maturities of long-term debt	71,600,787	86,118,580	73,282,043
	Employee payable	2,374,959	2,359,659	1,051,398
	Expenses Payable	112,500	112,500	2,973,015
	Interest accrued but not due on loan	-	1,240,746	1,880,013
	Interest accrued and due	24,201,459	2,702,960	3,931,349
	Bank overdrafts	50,000,000	12,915,102	-
	Total	148,289,705	105,449,548	83,117,818
Note 16	Other current liabilities			
	Staff imprest	-	26,869	-
	Employees Contribution to PF Payable	75,106	121,910	144,045
	TDS Payable	611,417	643,959	1,568,131
	Other Payables	-	12,500	-
	Total	686,523	805,238	1,712,176
Note 17	Short term Provisions			
	Provision for employee benefit			
	For Gratuity	150,491	7,711	6,143
	For Leave encashment	204,102	279,840	204,061
	Total	354,593	287,551	210,204



Note 25 : First Time Adoption of Ind AS

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

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

Exemptions applied:-

Deemed cost- Fair value of property, plant and equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its plant and equipment, and intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2015 and at 31 March 2016 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

The estimates used by the company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2015, the date of transition to Ind AS, as of 31 March 2016.

Classification and measurement of financial assets

The company has classified the financial assets in accordance with Ind AS 109 on the basis of facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

Impairment of financial assets: (Trade receivables and other financial assets)

At the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has determined that there is significant increase in credit risk since the initial recognition of a financial instrument would require undue cost or effort, the Company has recognised a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date until that financial instrument is derecognised (unless that financial instrument is low credit risk at a reporting date).



Himalyaputra Aviation Limited

Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 26 (1) : Fair Value Measurement

(i) Categories of financial instruments

Amount in ₹			
Financial assets	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1st, 2015
Measured at amortised cost			
(i) Trade receivables	144,876,040	12,552,840	10,224,540
(ii) Cash and Bank balance	5,365,502	193,933	3,229,244
(iii) Loans	650,000,000	-	-
(iv) other financial assets	36,685,239	7,700,000	7,200,000
	836,926,780	20,446,773	20,653,784
Financial liabilities			
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1st, 2015
Measured at amortised cost			
(i) Borrowings	1,432,015,730	98,860,251	156,058,644
ii) loan part of compound financial instrument	68,009,724	60,722,968	54,216,935
(iii) Other financial liabilities	76,688,918	19,330,968	9,835,775
(iv) Trade and other payables	6,804,573	622,212,067	437,206,352
Total	1,583,518,945	801,126,253	657,317,706

(ii) Fair value measurements

Amount in ₹

Particulars	Fair value as at			Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015		
Financial assets					
a) Loan to related party	650,000,000	-	-	Level 2	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the company's current borrowings rate at the end of reporting period
b) Security deposit	7,700,000	7,700,000	7,200,000	Level 2	Discounted cash flow at a discount rate that reflects the company's current borrowings rate at the end of reporting period



Financial Liabilities					
	1,432,015,730	98,860,251	156,058,644	Level 2	Discounted estimated cash flow through the expected life of the borrowings
a) Borrowing					
B) Loan part of compound financial instrument	68,009,724	60,722,968	54,216,935	Level 2	Discounted estimated cash flow through the expected life of the borrowings

The fair values of current debtors, cash & bank balances, loan to related party, current creditors and current borrowings and other financial liability are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities

Amount In ₹

Particulars	Carrying value		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1st, 2015
(i) Financial assets - Current			
Trade receivables	144,876,040	12,552,840	10,224,540
Cash and cash equivalents	5,365,502	193,933	3,229,244
Loans	32,500,000	-	-
Other Financial assets	28,985,239		
(ii) Financial liabilities - Current			
Trade payables	6,804,573	622,212,067	437,206,352
Borrowing	71,600,787	86,118,580	73,282,043
(ii) Other financial liabilities	76,688,918	19,330,968	9,835,775

(iii) Valuation techniques used to determine Fair value

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.



Himalyaputra Aviation Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as at March 31, 2017

Note 26(2) : FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company principal financial asset includes loan, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

The Company's activities are exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

I. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments, and derivative financial instruments.

The sensitivity of the relevant profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

(a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of the fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

(i) The exposure of group borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	Amount In ₹		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Variable rate borrowings	1,432,015,730	98,860,251	156,058,644
Fixed rate borrowings	-	-	-
Total borrowings	1,432,015,730	98,860,251	156,058,644

(ii) As at the end of reporting period, the company had the following variable rate borrowings and interest rate swap contracts outstanding:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017			As at March 31, 2016		
	Weighted average interest rate	Balance	% of total loans	Weighted average interest rate	Balance	% of total loans
Borrowings	10.25%	1,432,015,730	100.00%	16.25%	98,860,251	100.00%
Net exposure to cash flow interest rate risk		1,432,015,730			98,860,251	

(iii) Sensitivity

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

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in Basis Points		Impact on Profit before Tax	
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
INR	+50	+50	7,160,078.65	494,301.25
	-50	-50	(7,160,078.65)	(494,301.25)

(b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not operate internationally and as the Company has not obtained any foreign currency loans and also doesn't have any foreign currency trade payables and foreign receivables outstanding therefore, the company is not exposed to any foreign exchange risk.

(c) Price Risk

The company exposure to equity securities price risk arises from the investments held by company and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit and loss. The company does not have any investments at the current year end and previous year which are held for trading. Therefore no sensitivity is provided.

II. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The company only transacts with entities that are rated the equivalent of investment grade and above. This information is supplied by independent rating agencies where available and, if not available, the company uses other publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties. Credit exposure is controlled by counterparty limits that are reviewed and approved by the risk management committee annually.



III. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that company will not be able to settle or meet its obligation on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling, forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Amount In ₹						
Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Within 1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Carrying amount
As at March 31, 2017						
Loan part of Compound financial instrument	12%	-	-	68,009,724	68,009,724	68,009,724
Borrowings		71,600,787	393,804,325	966,610,618	1,432,015,730	1,432,015,730
Trade payables		6,804,573			6,804,573	6,804,573
Other financial liabilities		76,688,918			76,688,918	76,688,918
Total		155,094,278	393,804,325	1,034,620,342	1,583,518,945	
As at March 31, 2016						
Loan part of Compound financial instrument	12%	-	-	60,722,968	60,722,968	60,722,968
Borrowings		86,118,580	12,851,868		98,970,448	98,860,251
Trade payables		622,212,067			622,212,067	622,212,067
Other financial liabilities		19,330,968			19,330,968	19,330,968
Total		727,661,615	12,851,868	60,722,968	801,236,450	
As at 1 April, 2015						
Loan part of Compound financial instrument	12%	-	-	54,216,935	54,216,935	54,216,935
Borrowings		73,282,043	83,107,998		156,390,041	156,058,644
Trade payables		437,206,352			437,206,352	437,206,352
Other financial liabilities		9,835,775			9,835,775	9,835,775
Total		520,324,170	83,107,998	54,216,935	657,649,103	



Note 26(3) :Capital Management

(A) Risk Management

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

The Company's risk management committee reviews the capital structure of the Company on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the committee considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The Company monitors capital on the basis of following gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus debt

(B) Gearing ratio

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

Particulars	Amount In ₹		
	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Debt*	1,482,015,730	111,775,353	156,058,644
Cash and bank balances	5,365,502	193,933	3,229,244
Net debt	1,476,650,228	111,581,420	152,829,400
Total Equity	(432,145,042)	(434,543,948)	(278,185,035)
Net Debts and Total equity	1,044,505,186	(322,962,529)	(125,355,636)
Net debt to equity ratio	141%	-35%	-122%

*Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings including current maturities and bank overdraft

Total equity (as shown in balance sheet) includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.



Himalyaputra Aviation Limited

Note 27 (1)

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2016 & April 1, 2015

Particulars	Note No	IGAAP As on March, 31 2016	Ind AS Adjustment	Ind AS as on March, 31 2016 Amount in (Rs)	IGAAP As on 1 April 2015	Opening Ind AS Adjustment	Ind AS as on 1 April 2015 Amount in (Rs)
Amount in ₹							
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment		320,430,195		320,430,195	339,432,283		339,432,283
(i) Other financial assets		7,700,000		7,700,000	7,200,000		7,200,000
Total non-current assets		328,130,195	-	328,130,195	346,632,283	-	346,632,283
Current assets							
Financial assets							
Trade receivables		12,552,840		12,552,840	10,224,540		10,224,540
(i) Cash and cash equivalents		193,933		193,933	3,229,244		3,229,244
Current tax assets (Net)		10,039,612		10,039,612	11,127,795		11,127,795
Other current assets		18,390,930		18,390,930	11,152,767		11,152,767
Total current assets		41,177,316	-	41,177,316	35,734,346	-	35,734,346
Total assets		369,307,511	-	369,307,511	382,366,629	-	382,366,629
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Equity share capital		250,000,000	(150,000,000)	100,000,000	250,000,000	(150,000,000)	100,000,000
Other equity		(623,931,178)	89,387,230	(534,543,948)	(474,299,496)	96,114,461	(378,185,035)
Total equity		(373,931,178)	(60,612,770)	(434,543,948)	(224,299,496)	(53,885,539)	(278,185,035)
Liabilities							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings		12,851,868	60,612,770	73,464,638	83,107,998	53,885,539	136,993,536
Other financial liabilities		1,632,417		1,632,417	1,311,578		1,311,578
Total non-current liabilities		14,484,285	60,612,770	75,097,055	84,419,576	53,885,539	138,305,114
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(ii) Trade payables		622,212,067		622,212,067	437,206,352		437,206,352
(i) Other financial liabilities		105,449,548		105,449,548	83,117,818		83,117,818
Provisions		287,551		287,551	210,204		210,204
Other current liabilities		805,238		805,238	1,712,176		1,712,176
Total current liabilities		728,754,404	-	728,754,404	522,246,550	-	522,246,550
Total liabilities		743,238,689	60,612,770	803,851,459	606,666,125	53,885,539	660,551,664
Total equity and liabilities		369,307,511	-	369,307,511	382,366,629	-	382,366,629

Explanation for reconciliation of Balance sheet as previously reported under previous GAAP to Ind AS

1. Reclassification of preference share capital to borrowing in Liability.
2. Loan processing fees: As per IGAAP loan processing fees are charged to profit and loss or capitalized in the period in which it is incurred. Under Ind AS loan processing fees are amortised over the period of loan.



Himalyaputra Aviation Limited

Note 28

Amount In ₹

Reconciliation of total equity as at March 31, 2016 and April 1, 2015		
	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Total equity (shareholder's funds) under previous GAAP	(373,931,178)	(224,299,496)
Adjustment made :		
Reclassification Non cum. Red.pref share to loan	(150,000,000)	(150,000,000)
Loan amortised at effective rate of interest	110,197	331,397
Non-cumulative redeemable preference share capital at effective rate of interest	89,277,032	95,783,065
Total adjustment	(60,612,770)	(53,885,539)
Total equity (shareholder's funds) under per IND AS	(434,543,948)	(278,185,035)



HIMALYAPUTRA AVIATION LIMITED

Notes to the Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note 29

Disclosure as required under Notification No. G.S.R. (E) dated 4th September, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs .

S No	Particulars	Amount In ₹	
		Figures as at the end of Current Reporting Period, March 31,2017	Figures as at the end of Previous Reporting Period, March 31,2016
a)	The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier		
	-Principal Amount	Nil	Nil
	-Interest Amount	Nil	Nil
b)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	Nil	Nil
c)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006.	Nil	Nil
d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
e)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	Nil	Nil

Note 30 Payment To Auditors

- As Audit Fees	100,000
- As Tax Audit Fees	25,000

Amount In ₹

Note 31 Detail of specifird Bank Notes (SBN) held and transactions during the period from 08.11.2016 to 30.12.2016 as defined in MCA notification G.S.R. 308 (E) dated March 31, 2017

S No	Particulars	Specified Bank Notes	Other denomination notes	Total
1	Closing cash in Hand on 08.11.2016	57,000	757	57,757
2	Add: Permitted Receipts	-	150,000	150,000
3	Less: Permitted Payments	-	73,193	73,193
4	Less : Amount deposited in Banks	57,000	-	57,000
5	Closing cash in Hand on 30.12.2016	-	77,564	77,564



Note 32

Related Party Disclosures as required in terms of Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS)24 are given below.

1) HOLDING COMPANY

JAIPRAKASH ASSOCIATES LIMITED (JAL)

2) FELLOW SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES (Including their subsidiaries)

1. Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) (subsidiary of JAL till 17.02.2017)
2. Jaypee Powergrid Limited (JV subsidiary of JPVL) (subsidiary of JAL till 17.02.2017)
3. Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (JV subsidiary of JPVL) (subsidiary of JAL till 17.02.2017)
4. Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL)(subsidiary of JAL till 17.02.2017)
5. Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) (subsidiary of JAL till 17.02.2017)
6. Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) (subsidiary of JAL till 17.02.2017)
7. Himachal Baspa Power Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL till 07.09.15; No more a subsidiary w.e.f. 08.09.15)
8. Bina Power Supply Limited (new name of Himachal Karcham Power Company Limited w.e.f. 28.09.15) (subsidiary of JPVL) (subsidiary of JAL till 17.02.2017)
9. Jaypee Infratech Limited (JIL) (subsidiary of JAL)
10. Bhilai Jaypee Cement Limited (JV subsidiary of JAL)
11. Himalyan Expressway Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
12. Gujarat Jaypee Cement & Infrastructure Limited (JV subsidiary of JAL)
13. Jaypee Ganga Infrastructure Corporation Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
14. Jaypee Agra Vikas Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
15. Jaypee Fertilizers & Industries Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
16. Jaypee Cement Corporation Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
17. Jaypee Assam Cement Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
18. Jaypee Infrastructure Development Limited (new name of Jaypee Cement Cricket (India) Limited w.e.f. 21.02.2017) (subsidiary of JAL)
19. Jaypee Healthcare Limited (subsidiary of JIL)
20. Jaypee Cement Hockey (India) Limited (subsidiary of JAL)
21. Jaiprakash Agri Initiatives Company Limited (subsidiary of JCCL)
22. Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited (new name of Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited w.e.f. 05.04.2017, which again is the new name of Jaypee Mining Ventures Private Limited w.e.f. 24.03.2017) (subsidiary of JAL w.e.f. 25.03.2017 only)

Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) ceased to be a subsidiary of JAL as it allotted 51% of its share capital to its various lenders on 18.02.2017 and consequently, JAL's holding in JPVL reduced to 29.74%. Accordingly, six subsidiaries of JPVL (mentioned at S. No. 2 to 7 above) also ceased to be subsidiaries of JAL from that date. JPVL & its said six subsidiaries became Associate Companies of JAL w.e.f. 18.02.2017.



Associate Companies:

1. Jaiprakash Power Ventures Limited (JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of a subsidiary)
2. Jaypee Powergrid Limited (JV subsidiary of JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of a subsidiary)
3. Jaypee Arunachal Power Limited (JV subsidiary of JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of a subsidiary)
4. Sangam Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of a subsidiary)
5. Prayagraj Power Generation Company Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of a subsidiary)
6. Jaypee Meghalaya Power Limited (subsidiary of JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of a subsidiary)
7. Bina Power Supply Limited (new name of Himachal Karcham Power Company Limited w.e.f. 28.09.15) (subsidiary of JPVL) (w.e.f. 18.02.2017, it became an Associate Company in place of a subsidiary)
8. MP Jaypee Coal Limited (JV Associate Co.)
9. MP Jaypee Coal Fields Limited (JV Associate Co.)
10. Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited (JV Associate Co.)
11. Jaypee Uttar Bharat Vikas Private Limited (JV Associate Co.)
12. Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited (JV Associate Co.)
13. Jaypee Infra Ventures (A Private Company With Unlimited Liability) (JIV)
14. Jaypee Development Corporation Limited (JDCL) (Subsidiary of JIV)
15. Andhra Cements Limited (subsidiary of JDCL)
16. JIL Information Technology Limited (JILIT) (Subsidiary of JIV)
17. Gaur & Nagi Limited (Subsidiary of JILIT)
18. Jaypee International Logistics Company Private Limited (subsidiary of JIV)
19. Tiger Hills Holiday Resort Private Limited (subsidiary of JDCL)
20. Anvi Hotels Private Limited (subsidiary of JIV) (dissolved w.e.f. 16.07.16)
21. RPJ Minerals Private Limited (RPJMPL)
22. Sarveshwari Stone Products Private Limited (subsidiary of RPJMPL)
23. Rock Solid Cement Limited (subsidiary of RPJMPL)
24. Sonebhadra Minerals Private Limited
25. Indesign Enterprises Private Limited (IEPL) (subsidiary of JIV)
26. Ibonshourne Limited (subsidiary of IEPL w.e.f. 11.01.16)

KMP based Associate Companies

27. Jaiprakash Kashmir Energy Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by Shri Manoj Gaur, Shri Sunny Gaur & their relatives)
28. Yamuna Expressway Tolling Private Limited (new name of Jaypee Mining Ventures Private Limited w.e.f. 24.03.2017) (KMP based Associate Co. till 24.03.2017) (controlled by Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma and Shri Sunny Gaur w.e.f. 25.03.2017, it became a subsidiary of JAL) (w.e.f. 05.04.2017, its name has been changed to Yamuna Expressway Tolling Limited)
29. Jaiprakash Exports Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
30. Bhumi Estate Developers Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (Jointly controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur and also by relative of Shri Rahul Kumar)



31. Pac Pharma Drugs and Chemicals Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma) (Dissolved on 16.04.2016)
32. Jaypee Jan Sewa Sansthan ('Not For Profit' Private Limited Company) (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relatives of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
33. Think Different Enterprises Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur)
34. JC World Hospitality Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
35. JC Wealth & Investments Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (Jointly controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
36. CK World Hospitality Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (Jointly controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
37. Librans Venture Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (Jointly controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)
38. Librans Real Estate Private Limited (KMP based Associate Co.) (Jointly controlled by relative of Shri Manoj Gaur/ Shri Sunny Gaur)

Key Managerial Personnel

1. Shri G.P. Gaur (Wholetime Director)
2. Shri Sunny Gaur (Director)
3. Shri S.D. Nailwal (Director)
4. Shri Manoj Gaur (KMP of JAL)
5. Shri Sunil Kumar Sharma (KMP of JAL)
6. Shri Rahul Kumar (KMP of JAL)
7. Shri Pankaj Gaur (KMP of JAL)
8. Shri Basant Kumar Goswami (KMP of JAL)
9. Shri Chandra Prakash Jain (KMP of JAL)
10. Shri Ranvijay Singh (KMP of JAL)
11. Shri Kailash Nath Bhandari (KMP of JAL)
12. Shri Homai Daruwalla (KMP of JAL)
13. Shri Satish Charan Kumar Patne (KMP of JAL)
14. Shri Tilak Kakkar (KMP of JAL)
15. Shri Subrat Kumar Mohapatra (KMP of JAL)
16. Shri Raj Narain Bhardwaj (KMP of JAL)
17. Shri Keshav Prasad Rau (KMP of JAL)
18. Shri Suresh Chand Rathi (KMP of JAL)
19. Shri Shailesh Verma (KMP of JAL)



Note 32 (2)

The following transactions were carried out with Related Parties in the ordinary course of business.

Amount In ₹

Description	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Companies		Associate Companies		Personnel:	
	31.03.2017	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2016	31.03.2017	31.03.2016
Share Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income								
Pilot Hire Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hire Charges (Inclusive of Service Tax)								
a) Jaiprakash Associates Ltd	102,272,507	33,309,540	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Jaiprakash Power Ventures Ltd	-	-	38,067,252	14,978,511	12,013,393	-	-	-
c) Jaypee Infretech Ltd	-	-	-	2,395,154	-	-	-	-
d) Prayagraj Power Generation Company Ltd	-	-	10,151,267	2,222,505	3,203,571	-	-	-
e) Kanpur Fertilizers & Cement Limited	-	-	-	-	15,410,000	245,787	-	-
Expenditure								
Lease Rentals (Inclusive of Service Tax)	64,640,634	88,923,438	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance								
Loan to Jaiprakash Associates Ltd	650,000,000	-						
Interest on above	32,205,822							
Interest Receivable	28,985,239							
Balance as at end of the year								
Amount Receivable	69,718,413	-		5,741,165	67,040,842		-	-
Amount Payable		606,910,279	-	-	-	-	-	-



Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Note 33

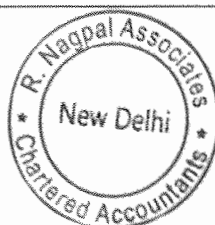
(a) **Provident Fund - Defined Contribution Plan**

Employees are entitled to Provident Fund benefits. Amount debited to statement of Profit and Loss including Administrative and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance charges Rs.5,92,734/- during the year (Previous Year Rs. 7,26,426/-).

(b) **Gratuity -** The liability for Gratuity is provided on the basis of Actuarial Valuation made at the end of each financial year. The Actuarial Valuation is made on Projected Unit Credit method as per Ind AS -19.Details of Gratuity and Leave encashment as per Accounting Standard-Ind AS-19

Amount In ₹

S. No.	Particulars	GRATUITY (NON FUNDED)		LEAVE ENCASHMENT	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
I	Change in Obligation during the Year				
	1.Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation at the beginning of the year	800,307	637,042	1,119,661	884,740
	2.Acquisition/ transfer adjustments	-	-	-	-
	3.Current Service Cost	153,415	202,869	190,404	283,042
	4. Interest Cost	64,025	50,963	89,573	70,779
	5.Remeasurements of defined benefit liability (refer III below)	(70,053)	(90,567)	(114,545)	4,221
	6. Benefit Payments	(273,818)	-	(446,376)	(123,121)
	7. Present Value of Defined Benefit of Obligation at the end of the year	673,876	800,307	838,717	1,119,661
II	Change in Assets during the Year				
	1. Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	2. Acquisition adjustments	-	-	-	-
	3. Settlements	-	-	-	-
	4. Return on Plan Assets	-	-	-	-
	5. Contribution by Employer	-	-	-	-
	6. Actual Benefit paid	-	-	-	-
	7. Plan Assets at the end of the year	-	-	-	-
III	Remeasurements of defined benefit liability				
	1.Actuarial (Gains)/Losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
	2.Actuarial (Gains)/Losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(329)	-	(423)	-
	3.Actuarial (Gains)/Losses arising from changes in experience adjustments	(69,724)	(90,567)	(114,122)	4,221
	Total	(70,053)	(90,567)	(114,545)	4,221
IV	Net Periodic gratuity/ leave encashment cost, included in employee cost consists of the following components:				
	1.Service cost	153,415	202,869	190,404	283,042
	2.Net interest on net defined benefit (assets)/ liability	64,025	50,963	89,573	70,779
V	Assumptions used in accounting for the defined benefit obligation/ plan are set out below:-				
	Discount Rate	7.50%	8.00%	7.50%	8.00%
	Rate of increase in remuneration of covered employees	5.00%	5.50%	5.00%	5.50%
	The significant actuarial assumptions for determination of defined benefit obligations are discount rate and expected salary increase.				
VI	The present value of defined benefit obligations has been calculated by using the Projected Unit Credit (PUC) Method.				
VII	The defined benefit obligation shall mature after year ended 31.03.2017 are as follows:				
	Financial Year	Defined Benefit Obligations			
		Gratuity	Leave Encashment		
	2017-2018	150491	204,102		
	2018-2019	18,782	223,842		
	2019-2020	18,358	14,740		
	2020-2021	141962	14,401		
	2021-2022	12,290	15,067		
	2022-2023	12,012	105,990		
	2023-2024 & onwards	319981	260,575		



HIMALYAPUTRA AVIATION LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017

Amount In ₹

Note 34 Earnings Per Share is computed in accordance with Ind AS -33

[a] Net Profit/(Loss) for Basic Earnings Per Share as per Profit & Loss Account	2,398,906	(156,358,913)
[b] Weighted No. of Equity Shares	10,000,000	10,000,000
[c] Basic Earnings Per Share	0.24	(15.64)
[d] Diluted Earning Per Share	0.24	(15.64)
[e] Face Value Per Share	10	10

Note 35

(a) As per computation , there is no taxable income for the Financial year 2016-17

(b) Deferred Tax working is as follows:-

Deferred Tax Asset

Unabsorbed Depreciation and Business Loss	274,240,832	273,837,504
Retirement Benefits	467,391	593,270
Financial liabilities at amortised cost	5,889,233	3,810,519
A	280,597,456	278,241,293

Deferred Tax Liability

Depreciation effect	82,744,281	81,793,356
Equity component of financial liability	31,431,173	31,431,173
B	114,175,454	113,224,529

Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) (A-B)	166,422,002	165,016,764
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There is Net deferred Tax Asset of Rs. 16,64,22,022/- as on 31-03-2017 which has not been provided due to absence of Revenue reserves

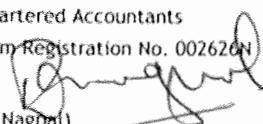
Note 36 Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever necessary to make them comparable with current year's figures

Note 37 All the figures have been rounded off to nearest rupee.

The Note Nos. 1 to 37 are Intergral part of the Financial Statements


As per our report of even date

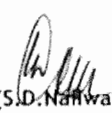
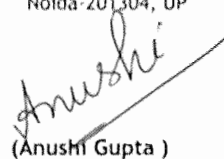
For R.NAGPAL ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 002620N

(R. Nagpal)
Partner
M.No. 081594



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Himalyaputra Aviation Ltd.


(G.P. Gaur)
Director
DIN: 00918895
Add : Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP


(S.D. Nathwal)
Director
DIN: 00008529
Add : Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP

(Anushi Gupta)
Company Secretary

Place: Noida

Date : 27th May 2017

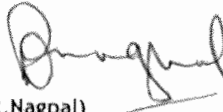
Himalyaputra Aviation Limited

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2017

Amount In ₹


Cash flow statement		Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
A	Cash flows from operating activities		
	Profit for the year	2,398,906	(156,358,913)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation	19,175,289	19,182,088
	Operating profit before working capital changes	21,574,195	(137,176,825)
	Adjustments for :		
	(Increase) / decrease in inventories	-	-
	(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables	(132,323,199)	(2,328,301)
	(Increase) / decrease in other financial assets (excluding advance tax)	(678,985,239)	(500,000)
	(Increase) / decrease in other current assets	14,841,891	(7,238,163)
	Increase / (decrease) in trade payables	(615,407,494)	185,005,715
	Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	(118,715)	(906,938)
	Increase / (decrease) in other financial liabilities and provision	42,432,782	22,729,916
	Cash generated from operations	(1,347,985,779)	59,585,404
	Income tax refund/ (paid)	(1,802,681)	1,088,183
	Net Cash flow generated from operating activities	(1,349,788,460)	60,673,587
B	Cash flow from investing activities		
	CWIP)	-	(180,000)
	Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	-	(180,000)
C	Cash flow from financing activities		
	- Proceeds from long term borrowings	1,354,960,029	(63,528,898)
	- issue of share	-	-
	Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from financing activities	1,354,960,029	(63,528,898)
	Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	5,171,569	(3,035,311)
	Cash and cash equivalents- opening balance	193,933	3,229,244
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year [refer note no 6]	5,365,502	193,933
		5,365,502	193,933


For R.NAGPAL ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 002626N


(R. Nagpal)
Partner
M.No. 081594

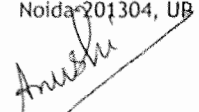


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Himalyaputra Aviation Ltd


(G.P. Gaur)
Director
DIN: 00918895
Add :-Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP


(S.D. Narwal)
Director
DIN: 00008529
Add :-Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP

Place : Noida
Date : 27th May 2017


(Anushi Gupta)
Company Secretary
ACS-37373


Particulars		Note No	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
I	Revenue from operations	18	218,823,008	58,908,671
II	Other income (2)	19	32,774,762	241,059
III	Total Income (I + II)		251,597,770	59,149,730
IV	Expenses:			
	Employee benefits expense	20	31,306,569	36,070,437
	Finance costs	21	92,331,032	26,547,238
	Depreciation and amortization Expense	22	19,175,289	19,182,088
	Other expenses	23	106,570,572	133,795,226
	Total expenses		249,383,462	215,594,989
V	Profit before tax		2,214,308	(156,445,259)
VI	Exceptional items			
VII	Profit before tax		2,214,308	(156,445,259)
VIII	Tax expense:			
	(1) Current tax		-	-
	(2) Deferred tax		-	-
IX	Profit (Loss) for the period		2,214,308	(156,445,259)
X	Other Comprehensive Income			
(a)	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	24	184,598	86,346
	(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(b)	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
XI	Total Comprehensive Income		2,398,906	(156,358,913)
XII	Earnings per Equity Share			
	(1) Basic		0.24	(15.64)
	(2) Diluted		0.24	(15.64)

Significant Accounting Policies

Note Nos.1 to 37 are Integral part of the Financial Statements

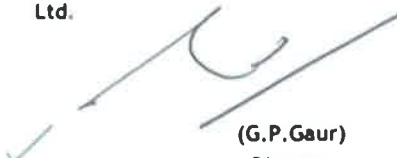
As per our report of even date attached to the Financial Statements

For R.NAGPAL ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 002626N


(R. Nagpal)
Partner
M.No. 081594



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Himalyaputra Aviation Ltd.


(G.P. Gaur)
Director
DIN: 00918895
Add :-Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP


(S.D. Nathwal)
Director
DIN: 00008529
Add :-Sector 128
Noida-201304, UP

Place : Noida
Date : 27th May 2017


(Anushi Gupta)
Company Secretary
ACS-37373

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Note 18	Revenue from Operations		
	Hire charges	218,823,008	58,908,671
	Total	218,823,008	58,908,671
Note 19	Other Income		
	Interest on Loan to Holding Company	32,205,822	-
	Interest on Income Tax Refund	568,940	241,059
	Total	32,774,762	241,059
Note 20	Employee Benefit Expenses		
	Salary, Wages, Bonus and other benefits	29,863,676	34,266,760
	Contribution to Provident fund & other fund	592,734	726,426
	Staff Welfare Expenses	352,292	469,598
	Gratuity	217,890	253,832
	Leave Encashment	279,977	353,821
	Total	31,306,569	36,070,437
Note 21	Finance Cost		
	Bank Charges	33,618	15,000
	Interest on Term loan	84,968,226	19,990,363
	Other Interest	7,322,890	6,541,788
	Interest on Income Tax, TDS & Others	6,298	87
	Total	92,331,032	26,547,238
Note 22	Depreciation and Amortization expenses		
	Depreciation on Tangible Assets	19,175,289	19,182,088
	Amortization of Intangible Assets	-	-
	Total	19,175,289	19,182,088
Note 23	Other expenses		
	Operating Expenses	94,313,415	126,287,215
	Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	4,041,521	1,016,399
	Postage & Telephone Expenses	213,762	190,025
	Rates & Taxes	97,419	208,671
	Legal & Professional Charges	816,240	635,638
	Duties & Taxes	15,758	5,095
	Vehicles Running & Maintenance	1,129,397	1,124,089
	Printing & Stationery	64,856	45,785
	Vehicle Hire charges	1,496,328	1,584,727
	Membership & Subscription	673,110	872,568
	Seminar & Training	3,583,767	1,696,215
	Miscellaneous Expenses	-	1,550
	Auditors' Remuneration :		
	Audit Fee	100,000	100,000
	Tax Audit Fee	25,000	25,000
	Certification Fees & Reimbursement of Expenses	-	2,250
	Total	106,570,572	133,795,226
Note 24	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
	Acturial loss	184,598	86,346
	Total	184,598	86,346



Himalyaputra Aviation Limited

Note 27 (2)

Effect of Ind AS adoption on the standalone Profit & Loss as at March 31, 2016

Amount In ₹

Particulars	Notes	Previous GAAP	Opening Ind AS Adjustment	Ind AS
Revenue from operations		58,908,671		58,908,671.00
Other income		241,059		241,059
Total Income		59,149,730	-	59,149,730
Expenses				
Employee benefits expense		35,984,091	86,346	36,070,437
Finance costs		19,820,007	6,727,231	26,547,238
Depreciation and amortisation expense		19,182,088		19,182,088
Other expenses		133,795,226		133,795,226
Total Expenses		208,781,412	6,813,577	215,594,989
Profit before tax		(149,631,682)	(6,813,577)	(156,445,259)
Exceptional item				
Profit before tax		(149,631,682)	(6,813,577)	(156,445,259)
Tax expense				
(1)Current tax				
(2)Deferred tax				
Profit for the period from continuing operations		(149,631,682)	(6,813,577)	(156,445,259)
Profit for the period		(149,631,682)	(6,813,577)	(156,445,259)
Other comprehensive income				
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			86,346	86,346
Total other comprehensive income			86,346	86,346
Total comprehensive income for the period		(149,631,682)	(6,727,231)	(156,358,913)

Explanation for reconciliation of Profit & Loss as previously reported under previous GAAP to Ind AS

1. **Employee benefits:** Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses form part of re-measurement of net defined benefit liability / asset which is recognised in other comprehensive income in the respective periods.

2. **Loan processing fees:** As per IGAAP loan processing fees are charged to profit and loss or capitalized in the period in which it is incurred. Under Ind AS loan processing fees are amortised over the period of loan.

3. Interest expenses recognised on unwinding of preference share carried at amortised cost earlier.

