Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Members of
Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

1. **Report on the Ind AS financial statements**
We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited (Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited) ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

2. **Management's responsibility for Ind AS financial statements**
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (" the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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.

3. **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, 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 in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control

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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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. 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.

4. **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 31 March 2018, and its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

5. **Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements**

I. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.

II. 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 cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

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

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:

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i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts having any material foreseeable losses; and

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2018.

For **MGB & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035

Sanjay Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 048215

Mumbai, 09 May 2018

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in Paragraph 5(I) under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018, we report that:

i. The Company does not hold any fixed assets as at the Balance Sheet date. Hence, sub clause (a), (b) and (c) of clause (i) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ii. The Company does not have any inventory during the year and hence Clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. The Company has not granted any loan, secured or unsecured, to any party 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 complied with the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans/guarantees given, investments made and securities provided.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act.

vi. According to information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for any of the activities carried out by the Company during the period.

vii. According to the records of the Company, examined by us and information and explanations given to us:

   a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and others as applicable have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities except delay in few cases. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues outstanding as at 31 March 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

   b) There are no dues of duty of customs, sales tax, duty of excise, income tax, service tax and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any borrowings from banks or financial institutions or government or has not issued any debentures.

ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer.

x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have been informed of any such case by the Management.

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xi. According to the records of the Company examined by us, and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration and hence requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act is not necessary.

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it.

xiii. According to the records examined by us, and information and explanations given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, as explained to us, the provisions of Section 177 are not applicable to the Company.

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

xv. According to the records of the Company examined by us, and information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

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

For **MGB & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035

mgb&co LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sanjay Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 048215

Mumbai, 09 May 2018

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph 5(II)(f) under "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report of even date to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2018.

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Dewas Waterproject Works Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **MGB & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035

mgb&co LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sanjay Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 048215

Mumbai, 09 May 2018

Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018

(Rs in lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Intangible assets under development	4	6,961	-
(b) Financial assets			
- Loans	5	85	-
(c) Non-current tax assets	6	0	-
Total non-currrent assets		**7,046**	-
2. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	3	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	17	1
(iii) Other current financial assets	9	66	-
(b) Other current assets	10	2	-
Total current assets		**88**	**1**
Total assets		**7,134**	**1**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	11	1	1
(b) Other equity	11	(30)	(8)
Total equity		**(29)**	**(7)**
LIABILITIES			
1. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	139	8
(ii) Other financial liabilities	13	7,023	0
(b) Other current liabilities	14	1	-
Total current liabilities		**7,163**	8
Total equity and liabilities		**7,134**	**1**

"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 32

As per our report of even date
For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035

mgb&co
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sanjay Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 048215
Place: Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Shriniwas Kargutkar
Director
DIN : 06926585
Place: Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Devendra Patil
Director
DIN : 00062784

Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Rs in lakhs)

		Note	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
I.	Income			
	Revenue from operations	15	69	-
	Other income	16	0	-
	Total income		69	-
II.	Expenses			
	Finance costs	17	0	0
	Other expenses	18	91	0
	Total expenses		91	0
III.	Loss before tax (I - II)		(22)	(0)
IV.	Tax expense			
	- Current tax		-	-
	- Deferred tax charge /(benefit)		-	-
V.	Loss for the year (III - IV)		(22)	(0)
VI.	Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
VII.	Total comprehensive income for the year (V + VI)		(22)	(0)
	Earnings per share (Face value Rs 10 each)	22		
	Basic EPS (in Rs)		(224)	(4)
	Diluted EPS (in Rs)		(224)	(4)

"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 32

As per our report of even date
For MGB & Co LLP
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Sanjay Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 048215
Place: Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Shriniwas Kargutkar
Director
DIN : 06926585
Place: Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Devendra Patil
Director
DIN : 00062784

Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements

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

A Equity share capital

(Rs in lakhs)

	Amount
Balance as at 01 April 2016	1
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2017	1
Changes during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2018	1

B. Other equity

	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
Balances as at 01 April 2016 (A)	(8)	(8)
Loss for the year	(0)	(0)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (B)	(0)	(0)
Balance as at 31 March 2017 (C = (A + B))	(8)	(8)
Loss for the year	(22)	(22)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year (D)	(22)	(22)
Balance as at 31 March 2018 (E = (C + D))	(30)	(30)

"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 32

As per our report of even date
For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035

Sanjay Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 048215
Place: Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Shriniwas Kargutkar
Director
DIN : 06926585
Place: Mumbai
Date : 9 May 2018

Devendra Patil
Director
DIN : 00062784

Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited

(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31 March 2018

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Cash flow from operating activity		
Profit before tax	(22)	(0)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(22)**	**(0)**
Adjustments for		
Trade and other receivables	(157)	-
Trade and other payables	64	0
Cash generated/ (used) in operating activities	**(115)**	**0**
Direct tax paid (net)	(0)	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	**(115)**	**0**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets, including CWIP	-	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Loan from related parties	131	-
Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)	**131**	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B +C)	**16**	**0**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1	1
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**17**	**1**

Notes :

1. Break up of cash and cash equivalents are as follows

(Rs in lakhs)

Breakup of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current account	17	1
Total cash and cash equivalents	**17**	**1**

2 As required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows", a reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities is given in note 28

3. Previous year figures are regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary.

"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 32

As per our report of even date

For MGB & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Sanjay Kothari

Partner

Membership Number 048215

Place: Mumbai

Date : 9 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board

Shriniwas Kargutkar

Director

DIN : 06926585

Place: Mumbai

Date : 9 May 2018

Devendra Patil

Director

DIN : 00062784

Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Corporate information

Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited (formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited ('DWWPL' or 'the Company')) is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Welspun Enterprises Limited.

The separate financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements") of the Company for the financial year 2017-18 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of board of directors on 9 May 2018.

2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

(a) The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') with values rounded off to the nearest lakhs, thereof, except otherwise indicated.

(b) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are classified as current if it is expected to realise or settle within twelve months after the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

3 (A) Significant accounting policies

i) a) Property, plant and equipment

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria is met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. The carrying amount of the replaced part accounted for as a separate asset previously is derecognized. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value basis as per the rate derived on the basis of useful life and method prescribed under Schedule – II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

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Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements

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

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

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

Intangible assets are amortised such that it reflects the pattern in which the asset's future economic benefits are expected to be consumed.

ii) Impairment of non-financial assets
The carrying amounts of other non-financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. The Impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed by crediting to the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

iii) Service concession arrangements
The Company constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. These arrangements may include infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life.
Under Appendix A to Ind AS 11 - Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The financial asset model is used to the extent the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

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Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements

In the financial assets model, the amount due from the grantor meet the identifiation of the receivable which is measured at fair value. Based on business model assessment, the Company measures such financial assets at fair value and subsequently also classifies the same as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"). Any assets carried under concession arrangement is derecognised on disposal or when no future ecomonic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial assets expire.

iv) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. All revenues are accounted on accrual basis except to the extent stated otherwise.

a) Revenue from construction contract

Revenue from construction contracts is recognized by applying percentage of completion method after providing for foreseeable losses, if any. Percentage of completion is determined as a proportion of the cost incurred up to the reporting date to the total estimated cost to complete. Foreseeable losses, if any, on the contracts is recognized as an expense in the period in which it is foreseen, irrespective of the stage of completion of the contract. While determining the amount of foreseeable loss, all elements of cost and related incidental income not included in contract revenue is taken into consideration. Contract is reflected at cost that are expected to be recoverable till such time the outcome of the contract cannot be ascertained reliably and at realisable value thereafter.

Contract revenue corresponds to the fair value of consideration received/ receivable from the customer to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue, and they are capable of being reliably measured.

b) Interest income

Interest income for all debt instruments, measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, is recognised using the effective interest rate method and shown under interest income in the statement of profit and loss.

v) Taxes on income

a) Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

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b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) credit is recognised as deferred tax asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

vi) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

vii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and other short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

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Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements

viii) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except when the results would be anti-dilutive.

ix) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) Provisions

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

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

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

b) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurence or non occurence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation which 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. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized, but are disclosed in the financial statements.

x) Financial instruments

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

A. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:
a) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
c) Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
d) Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL

Debt instruments
The subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on their classification. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

a) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

b) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI
Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest income which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method. Currently the Company doesn't have any financial assets classified under these category.

c) Debt instruments measured at FVTPL
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.
In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL except as referred in note 3A (iii). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Equity instruments
All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Currently the Company doesn't have any financial assets classified under these categories.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or

ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost

ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to

i) the twelve months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within twelve after the reporting date) or

ii) full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

B. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liability at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liability except for financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

a) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

b) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)

a) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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b) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in finance income or finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

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

xi) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in debt and equity instruments at fair value at each reporting 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.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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 assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

xii) Government grants

Government grants (except those existing on transition date) are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

xiii) Borrowing costs

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

xiv) Exceptional items

On certain occassions, the size , type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the company ,is such that its disclosure improves an understanding of the performance of the Company. Such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly disclosed in the notes to accounts.

3 (B) Significant estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures including disclosure of contingent liabilities . Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with revisions recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

a) Contingencies and commitments

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that have a low probability of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably, are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes, if any, but are not provided for in the financial statements. There can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of these legal proceedings.

b) Impairment testing

i. Judgment is also required in evaluating the likelihood of collection of customer debt after revenue has been recognised. This evaluation requires estimates to be made, including the level of provision to be made for amounts with uncertain recovery profiles. Provisions are based on historical trends in the percentage of debts which are not recovered, or on more detailed reviews of individually significant balances.

ii. Determining whether the carrying amount of these assets has any indication of impairment also requires judgment. If an indication of impairment is identified, further judgment is required to assess whether the carrying amount can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows forecast to be derived from the asset. This forecast involves cash flow projections and selecting the appropriate discount rate.

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c) Taxes

a) The Company's tax charge is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process.

b) Accruals for tax contingencies require management to make judgments and estimates in relation to tax audit issues and exposures.

c) The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, the availability of the losses to offset against forecast taxable profits is also considered. Recognition therefore involves judgment regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax Company in which the deferred tax asset has been recognized.

d) Fair Value Measurement

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions.

e) Standards issued but not yet effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Ind AS 115 was issued on 28 March 2018 and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

4 Intangible assets under development

	(Rs in lakhs)
Gross carrying amount (cost)	
As at 01 April 2017	-
Additions - Refer note 27	6,961
As at 31 March 2018	**6,961**
Net carrying amount	
Balance as at 31 March 2018	**6,961**
Balance as at 31 March 2017	-

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(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
5 Non-current financial assets - Loans		
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	85	-
Total	85	-
6 Non-current tax assets		
Balance with government authorities		
- Direct tax	0	
Total	0	-
"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000		
7 Trade receivables		
(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Trade receivables	3	-
Total	3	-
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks in current accounts	17	1
Total	17	1
9 Other current financial assets		
Unbilled work-in-progress	66	-
Total	66	-
10 Other current assets		
Advance against goods and services	2	-
Total	2	-

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

11 Equity

11 (a) - Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
		(Rs in lakhs)
Authorised		
50,000 (31 March 2017: 50,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	5	5
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
10,000 (31 March 2017: 10,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	1	1
	1	1

(i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of the share capital

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	Number of shares	(Rs in lakhs)	Number of shares	(Rs in lakhs)
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	10,000	1	10,000	1
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the period	10,000	1	10,000	1

(ii) Rights, preference and restriction on shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

(iii) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	Number of equity shares	% Holding	Number of equity shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited and its nominees	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

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

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	Number of equity shares	% Holding	Number of equity shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited and its nominees	10,000	100%	10,000	100%

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(v) The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the last five years immediately preceding the reporting date 31 March 2018.

11(b) - Other Equity

Retained earnings

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
		(Rs in lakhs)
Opening balance	(8)	(8)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(22)	(0)
Closing balance	**(30)**	**(8)**

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the loss incurred by the Company for the period.

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(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
12 Current financial liabilities - borrowings		
Unsecured		
Loan repayable on demand from related parties	139	8
Total	**139**	**8**
13 Other current financial liabilities		
Payable to related party	6,961	-
Creditors for expenses	62	0
Total	**7,023**	**0**

"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
14 Other current liabilities		
Statutory dues	1	-
Total	**1**	**-**

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
15 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from construction contract	66	-
Water supply charges	3	-
	69	**-**
16 Other income		
Interest received	0	-
	0	**-**
"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000		
17 Finance costs		
Bank and other financial charges	0	0
Total	**0**	**0**
"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000		
18 Other expenses		
Sub contracting expenses	32	-
Hire charge	1	-
Power, fuel and water charges	17	-
Pipe line approch expenses	19	-
Repairs and maintainance work	2	-
Project monitoring fees	0	-
Rates and taxes	10	-
Legal and professional fees	7	0
Registration and filing fees	0	0
Payment to auditor	3	0
Miscellaneous expenses	0	-
Total	**91**	**0**
"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000		

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

19 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities mainly comprise borrowings and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes loans, trade receivables, other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks.

A Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk.

Interest rate risk

This refers to risk to Company's cash flow and profits on account of movement in market interest rates.
For the Company the interest risk arises mainly from interest bearing borrowings which are at floating interest rates. To mitigate interest rate risk, the Company closely monitors market interest. The Company does not have any borrowing and hence no market risk as at 31 March 2018.

B Credit risk

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy.
The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2018 is the carrying amounts.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Trade receivables		
Over six months	-	-
Less than six months	3	-
Total	3	-

The Company reviews its outstanding position of financial assets on monthly basis and takes necessary action to mitigate the risk.

C Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that the funds are available for use as per the requirements.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March 2018 and 31 March 2017

(Rs in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2018	Borrowings	Other financial liability
Less than 1 year *	139	7,024
Between 1 to 5 years	-	-
Beyond 5 years	-	-
Total	139	7,024

* This would be refinanced from debt already tied up with external lenders/ banks

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(Rs in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2017	Borrowings	Other financial liability
Less than 1 year	8	0
Between 1 to 5 years	-	-
Beyond 5 years	-	-
Total	8	0

"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000

20 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants,if any. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio between 100% to 150%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Borrowings from related parties	139	8
Other current financial liabilities	7,024	0
Less : cash and cash equivalents	(17)	(1)
Net Debt	**7,146**	**7**
Equity share capital	1	1
Other equity	(31)	(8)
Total Capital	**(30)**	**(7)**
Capital and net debt	**7,116**	-
Capital Gearing Ratio	**100%**	**0%**

"0" denotes amount less than Rs 50,000

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

21 Fair value

a) On comparision by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, the carrying amounts of the financial instruments reasonably approximates fair value.

(Rs in lakhs)

Financial instruments by category

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets (other than investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates)				
Non - current assets				
Loans	-	86	-	-
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	17	-	1
Trade receivables	-	3	-	-
Other currrent financial assets	-	66	-	-
Total financial assets	-	**171**	-	**1**
Financial liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	139	-	8
Other financial liabilities	-	7,024	-	0
Total financial liabilities	-	**7,163**	-	**8**

b) The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, current borrowings and other financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value due to short-term maturities of these financial assets/ liabilities.

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

22 Earnings per share (EPS)

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Net (loss)/ profit after tax available for equity shareholders (Rupees in lakhs)	(22)	(0)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year used for calculating basic EPS (Number of shares)	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year used for calculating diluted EPS (Number of shares)	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per share	(224)	(4)
Diluted earnings per share	(224)	(4)

23 Segment Information

The Company is engaged in the business of infrastructure development which in the opinion of the management is considered the only business segment in the context of Ind AS 108. The geographical segment is not relevant as the Company operates in a single geographical segment ie India.

24 Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party disclosures

a) Details of Holding Company

Name of the entity	Extent of holding	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Welspun Enterprises Limited and its nominees	100%	100%

b) Directors / Key managerial Personnel (KMP)

Name of the Related Parties	
Mr. Devendra Patil	Director
Mr. Shriniwas Kargutkar	Director
Mr. Deepak Chauhan	Director

c) The following transactions were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

(Rs in lakhs)

Nature of transactions	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Reimbursement of expenses		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0
Loan taken		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	131	1
Loan taken repaid		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	1
Premium paid for acquisition of right - Intangible asset under development (Refer note 26)		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	6,961	-

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Closing balances as at (Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Payable at the end of the year		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	7,100	8

25 **Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)**

Nil

26 **Concession arrangements - main features**

(i) Name of the concession : Restructured Dewas Water Supply Scheme

(ii) Description of arrangements : Project envisaging planning, design, engineering, financing, procurement, construction, restructuring, establishment of systems, operation and maintenance of water supply scheme of Dewas Industrial Area in Madhya Pradesh under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode under Swiss Challenge Guidelines

(iii) Significant terms of arrangements : Period of Concession: up to 15-06-2037.
Construction Period: 365 days from Appointed Date
Remuneration: Water Supply Fees
Investment grant from concession grantor: Yes
Infrastructure return to grantor at end of concession : Yes
Investment and renewal obligations: No
Re-pricing dates: Every year of O&M
Basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined: Tariff escalation formula as defined in concession agreement

As at 31 March 2018 the project is in the construction phase.

27 Pursuant to concession agreement signed between Madhya Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation ('MPSIDC') and Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited ('DWWPL') dated 9 January 2018, the Company has incurred an obligation of Rs 6,961 lakhs payable to Welspun Enterprises Limited. The same being of capital nature is accounted under "Intangible assets under development" and disclosed in Financial Statements.

28 **Reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities as required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" is as under:**

	As at 31 March 2017	Cash inflow	As at 31 March 2018
Borrowing from related party	8	131	139

29 **Disclosures as required by Ind AS 11 "Construction contracts"**

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Contract revenue recognised as revenue in the year	66	-
Amounts due from customers for contract work	-	-
Amounts due to customers for contract work	-	-
Profits or losses recognised on exchanging construction services for financial assets		-
Aggregate amount of costs incurred and recognised profits (less losses) to date	63	-
Advance received	-	-

mgb&co CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
(Formerly known as Anjar Water Solutions Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the financial statements

30 On the basis of the information available with the Company and intimations received from suppliers (Trade Payable and Other Payables), there are no dues payable as on 31 March 2018 (31 March 2017 : Nil) to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per the disclosure requirement under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006

31 **Details of loans given, investments made and guarantee given covered U/s 186 of the Companies Act, 2013**
The Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities as specified under Schedule VI of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and hence the provisions of Section 186 of the Act related to loans/ guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company.

32 Figures for the previous year are re-classified/ re-arranged/ re-grouped, wherever necessary to be in conformity with the figures of the current year's classification/ disclosure.

As per our report of even date
For MGB & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number 101169W/W-100035

Sanjay Kothari
Partner
Membership Number 048215
Date : 9 May 2018
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Shriniwas Kargutkar
Director
DIN : 06926585
Date : 9 May 2018
Place: Mumbai

Devendra Patil
Director
DIN : 00062784