

ADANI-ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Capital- Work- in- Progress	3	11,56,72,648	-
Total Non-current Assets		11,56,72,648	-
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash & cash equivalents	4	5,13,66,765	52,19,450
(ii) Other Financial Asset	5	3,49,048	-
(b) Other Assets	6	8,26,03,777	5,400
Total Current Assets		13,43,19,590	52,24,850
Total Assets		24,99,92,238	52,24,850
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	29,02,46,210	1,50,19,880
(b) Other Equity	8	(5,51,08,354)	(99,92,530)
Total Equity		23,51,37,856	50,27,350
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Provisions	9	14,58,194	-
Total Non-current Liabilities		14,58,194	-
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade Payables	10		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		33,56,191	1,84,500
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	11	97,96,218	-
(b) Provisions	12	76,121	-
(c) Other Liabilities	13	1,67,658	13,000
Total Current Liabilities		1,33,96,188	1,97,500
Total Equity & Liabilities		24,99,92,238	52,24,850

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

KARTIKEYA RAVAL
 Partner

ASHISH RAJVANSHI
 Director
 DIN: 07590913

ZACHI HADAD
 Director
 DIN: 07579351

Place :-
 Date:-

Place :-
 Date:-

Place :-
 Date:-

ADANI-ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2019

(Amount in Rs.)			
	Notes	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Finance costs	14	-	1,67,882
Other expenses	15	4,48,40,597	13,30,938
Total Expenses		4,48,40,597	14,98,820
Loss Before Tax		(4,48,40,597)	(14,98,820)
Tax Expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
Loss For The Year		(4,48,40,597)	(14,98,820)
Other Comprehensive Income			
- Item that will be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-	-
- Item that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the Year		(4,48,40,597)	(14,98,820)
Earnings per Share (Basic & Diluted)		(2.22)	(1.00)
Basic and diluted earnings per share (in Rs.) face value of Rs. 10 each			
See accompanying notes to the financial statements			

As per our report of even date
For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

KARTIKEYA RAVAL
Partner

ASHISH RAJVANSHI
Director
DIN: 07590913

ZACHI HADAD
Director
DIN: 07579351

Place :-
Date:-

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ADANI-ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on 31st March 2019

	(Amount in `)	
	For the year ended 31st March,2019	For the year ended 31st March,2018
I. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(Loss) before tax for the year	(4,48,40,597)	(14,98,820)
Adjustment on account of Finance Cost	-	1,67,882
Operating (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(4,48,40,597)	(13,30,938)
Movements in Working Capital :		
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payables	31,71,691	(33,09,182)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other financial liabilities	97,96,218	-
Increase/ (Decrease) in Provisions	15,34,315	(2,480)
Increase/ (Decrease) in other liabilities	1,54,658	-
(Increase)/ Decrease in other assets	(2,13,55,877)	(5,400)
(Increase)/ Decrease in other financial asset	(3,49,048)	-
Cash Generated From/(used in) Operations	(5,18,88,640)	(46,48,000)
Net Cash Generated From/(used in)	(5,18,88,640)	(46,48,000)
II. CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of fixed assets, including intangible assets, CWIP and capital advances	(17,69,15,148)	-
Net Cash Generated From/(used in) Investing Activities	(17,69,15,148)	-
III. CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital	27,52,26,330	1,49,19,880
Proceeds from/ (Repayment) of short term borrowings	-	(49,87,924)
Cost of issuance of equity shares	(2,75,227)	-
Finance Cost paid	-	(1,67,882)
Net Cash Generated From/(used in) Financing Activities	27,49,51,103	97,64,074
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (I+II+III)	4,61,47,315	51,16,074
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	52,19,450	1,03,376
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 3)	5,13,66,765	52,19,450

1) The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statements of Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).

2) Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on Statement of Cash Flows under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2017 is given in note 35.

The accompanying notes from 1 to 24 form an integral part of financial statements.

Particulars	As at 1st April, 2018	Net Cash Flows	Changes in fair values	Foreign exchange managem ent	Others	As at 31st March, 2019
Equity Share Capital	1,50,19,880	27,52,26,330	-	-	-	29,02,46,210
Cost of issuance of equity shares	-	(2,75,227)	-	-	-	(2,75,227)
Total	1,50,19,880	27,49,51,103	-	-	-	28,99,70,983

As per our report of even date
For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ADANI ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

KARTIKEYA RAVAL
 Partner

ASHISH RAJVANSHI
 Director
 DIN: 07590913

ZACHI HADAD
 Director
 DIN: 07579351

Place :
 Date:

Place :-
 Date:-

Place :-
 Date:-

ADANI-ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED
8. Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019

All amounts are in ₹ Crores, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Equity Share Capital		Reserves and Surplus	Total Equity
			Retained Earnings	
	No. of Shares	Amount	Amount	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2017 (Reported)	10,000	1,00,000	(84,93,710)	(83,93,710)
(Loss) for the year			(14,98,820)	(14,98,820)
Issued during the year :				
Equity Shares	14,91,988	1,49,19,880		1,49,19,880
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	15,01,988	1,50,19,880	(99,92,530)	50,27,350
Balance as at 1st April, 2018	15,01,988	1,50,19,880	(99,92,530)	50,27,350
(Loss) for the year			(4,48,40,597)	(4,48,40,597)
Issued during the year :				
Equity Shares	2,75,22,633	27,52,26,330		27,52,26,330
Equity Cost Adjustment			(2,75,227)	(2,75,227)
Balance as at 31st March, 2019	2,90,24,621	29,02,46,210	(5,51,08,354)	23,51,37,856

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Chartered Accountants

KARTIKEYA RAVAL
PARTNER

ASHISH RAJVANSHI **ZACHI HADAD**
DIRECTOR DIRECTOR
DIN: 07590913 DIN: 07579351

 Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 17th May, 2019

 Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 17th May, 2019

ADANI-ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

7 Equity Share Capital

	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Numbers	Amt in `	Numbers	Amt in `
Authorised shares				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	5,30,00,000	53,00,00,000	10,000	1,00,000
Issued, subscribed fully paid-up shares				
290,24,621 Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each (PY 15,01,988 Equity Shares of Rs 10 each)	2,90,24,621	29,02,46,210	15,01,988	1,50,19,880
	2,90,24,621	29,02,46,210	15,01,988	1,50,19,880

a. Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Numbers	Amt in `	Numbers	Amt in `
Equity shares				
At the beginning of the Year	15,01,988	1,50,19,880	10,000	1,00,000
Issued during the Year	2,75,22,633	27,52,26,330	14,91,988	1,49,19,880
Outstanding at the end of the Year	2,90,24,621	29,02,46,210	15,01,988	1,50,19,880

b. Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

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. In the event of liquidation, the liquidator may divide amongst the members, in piece or kind, the whole or any part of the assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts.

c. Shares held by entities having joint control

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by the entities having joint control together with its nominees are as below :

	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Numbers	Amt in `	Numbers	Amt in `
Equity Shares				
Adani Enterprises Limited (Along with nominees)	1,48,27,550	14,82,75,500	7,67,550	76,75,500
Elbit Systems Limited	1,41,97,071	14,19,70,710	7,34,438	73,44,380
	2,90,24,621	29,02,46,210	15,01,988	1,50,19,880

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Numbers	% holding	Numbers	% holding
Equity Shares of ` 10 each				
Adani Enterprises Limited	1,48,27,550	51%	7,67,550	51%
Elbit Systems Limited	1,41,97,071	49%	7,34,438	49%
	2,90,24,621	100%	15,01,988	100%

1 Corporate Information

Adani - Elbit Advanced Systems India Limited was incorporated on 7th November 2016 under the Companies Act, 2013, jointly held by Adani Enterprises Limited and Elbit Systems Limited, to carry on the business activities related to manufacture of all kind of unmanned aircraft systems, unmanned aircraft vehicles use by armed forces including upgrades of system, components and spares of the same and to provide service, maintenance and support for the same.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of Compliance

Adani- Elbit Advance Systems India Limited ('the Company') has adopted Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

b) Standards Issued but not yet Effective:

Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments :

On 30th March, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition -

- i) Full retrospective approach – Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and
- ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on 1st April, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. 1st April, 2019 without adjusting comparatives. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes :

On 30th March, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after 1st April, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.

Amendment to Ind AS 19 – plan amendment, curtailment or settlement-

On 30th March, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognise in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling.

Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after 1st April, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

b) Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below:

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Summary of significant accounting policies

a Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost net of tax / duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Properties in the course of construction are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment losses. All costs, including borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation incurred up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use, is capitalised along with respective asset.

Depreciation is recognised based on the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in case of plant and equipment, where the life has been estimated at 30 years based on technical assessment, taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the assets, the operating condition of the assets, anticipated technical changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit and loss.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred. Subsequent costs are depreciated over the residual life of the respective assets.

b Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line method basis over their estimated useful lives. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition are recognised in profit or loss. Estimated useful life of the Computer Software is 5 years.

c Capital Work in Progress

Expenditure related to and incurred during implementation of capital projects to get the assets ready for intended use is included under "Capital Work in Progress". The same is allocated to the respective items of property plant and equipment on completion of construction/ erection of the capital project/ property, plant and equipment.

d Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

e Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and associates are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified:

i) At amortised cost

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. These include trade receivables, finance receivables, balances with banks, short-term deposits with banks, other financial assets and investments with fixed or determinable payments.

ii) At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets which are not measured at amortised cost are measured at FVTPL.

Fair value changes related to such financial assets including derivative contracts like forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Impairment of Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is an objective evidence which indicates that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if an objective evidence indicates that one or more events have a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure;

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances
- b) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12 month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as expense / (income) in the statement of profit and loss.

f Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

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

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management;

Fair value changes related to such financial liabilities including derivative contracts like forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

g Fair value measurement

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 financial asset or settle the financial liability takes place either:

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

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

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.

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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's - accounting policies.

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

h Government grants

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate. Specifically, government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the consolidated balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on a systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related assets.

Government grants that are receivable as compensation for expenses or losses already incurred or for the purpose of giving immediate financial support to the Company with no future related costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they become receivable.

The benefit of a government loan at a below-market rate of interest is treated as a government grant, measured as the difference between proceeds received and the fair value of the loan based on prevailing market interest rates.

i Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

j Employee benefits

i) Defined benefit plans:

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The Company accounts for the liability for the gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out using Projected Unit Credit Method considering discounting rate relevant to Government Securities at the Balance Sheet Date.

Defined benefit costs in the nature of current and past service cost and net interest expense or income are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of changes to the asset ceiling (excluding amounts included in net interest or the net defined benefit liability) and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability) are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which it occurs. Remeasurements are not classified to profit and loss in subsequent periods. Past service cost is recognised in profit and loss in the period of a plan amendment.

ii) Defined contribution plan:

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the Project Development Expenditure Account till the commencement of commercial production otherwise the same is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue.

iii) Compensated Absences:

Provision for Compensated Absences and its classifications between current and non-current liabilities are based on independent actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per the projected unit credit method.

iv) Short term employee benefits:

They are recognised at an undiscounted amount in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related services are received.

l Taxation

Tax on Income comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date. Deferred tax liability are generally recorded for all temporary timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

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

m Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

n Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

c) Use of Significant Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialized.

Estimates and assumptions

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

i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using ECL model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

ii) Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation 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.

iii) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. The policy for the same has been explained above in note 2(m).

iv) Useful lives and residual value of property, plant and equipment

In case of the plant and machinery, in whose case the life of the assets has been estimated at 30 years based on technical assessment, taking into account the nature of the assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturer warranties and maintenance support, except for major components identified during the year, depreciation on the same is provided based on the useful life of each such component based on technical assessment, if materially different from that of the main asset.

v) Taxes

Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies and future recoverability of deferred tax assets.

3 Capital Work - in- Progress

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Capital Work- in - Progress (Refer note (a) below)	11,56,72,648	-
Total	11,56,72,648	-

Note (a)

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
(A) Project Cost	9,65,15,057	-
(B) Capital Inventory	15,399	-
(C) Cost attributable to Construction Period	1,91,42,192	-
(a) Personnel Expenses :	1,36,63,235	-
Salaries & Wages	1,32,63,952	-
Contribution to PF & ESI	3,99,283	-
(b) Allocable Overheads	54,78,957	-
Total Capital Work -in- Progress (A+ B+ C)	11,56,72,648	-

4 Cash & cash equivalents

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i) Balances with banks - In Current Account	5,13,66,765	52,19,450
Total	5,13,66,765	52,19,450

5 Other Current Financial Assets

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Other Receivables	3,49,048	-
Total	3,49,048	-

6 Other Current Assets

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Advance for goods and services	6,12,42,500	-
Balance with Government Authorities	2,11,35,893	5,400
Prepaid Expenses	2,25,384	-
Total	8,26,03,777	5,400

9 Long Term Provisions

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for Employee Benefits	14,58,194	-
Total	14,58,194	-

10 Trade Payables

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Trade payables		
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	33,56,191	1,84,500
Total	33,56,191	1,84,500

Note: Fair value of trade payables is not materially different from its carrying value presented.

11 Other Current Financial Liabilities

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Payable on purchase of fixed assets (including retention money)	97,96,218	-
Total	97,96,218	-

12 Short Term Provisions

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Provision for Employee Benefits	76,121	-
Total	76,121	-

13 Other Current Liabilities

(Amount in `)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Statutory liabilities	1,67,658	13,000
Total	1,67,658	13,000

14 Finance Cost

(Amount in `)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Interest on Borrowings	-	1,67,882
Total	-	1,67,882

15 Other Expenses

(Amount in `)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2019	For the Year ended 31st March, 2018
Business Promotion Expenses	4,04,79,006	5,80,188
Professional Fees	50,002	39,145
Filing Fees	41,51,589	3,63,534
Stamping Fees	-	1,67,020
Bank Charges	-	5,962
Payment to Auditors		
-Statutory Audit Fees	1,50,000	1,00,000
Other Expenses	-	2,950
Printing & Stationery Expenses	-	72,139
Seminar Expenses	10,000	-
Total	4,48,40,597	13,30,938

16 Disclosures as required by Ind AS -19 Employee Benefits

- a) The Company has charged an amount of Rs 3,60,679 (Previous Year Rs Nil) in Capital Work In Progress under the following defined contribution plan.

Contribution To	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	3,60,679	-
Total	3,60,679	-

The company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under the gratuity plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded.

b)

(a) (i) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates a defined benefit plan (the Gratuity plan) covering eligible employees, which provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the The status of gratuity plan (non-funded) as required under Ind AS-19:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
i. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of Defined Benefit Obligation		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the beginning of the Year	-	-
Current Service Cost	2,54,766	-
Interest Cost	18,027	-
Past vested benefit	-	-
Liability Transferred in	2,37,370	-
Liability Transferred out	-	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain) / loss arising from:	-	-
change in demographic assumptions	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experiences assumptions)	53,886	-
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year	5,64,049	-
ii. Reconciliation of Opening and Closing Balances of the Fair value of Plan assets		
Plan assets at the beginning of the Year, at Fair value	-	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Employer's Contributions	-	-
Employee's Contributions	-	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Transfer to other company	-	-
Plan assets at the end of the Year, at Fair Value	-	-
ii. Reconciliation of the Present value of defined benefit obligation and Fair value of plan assets		
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligations at the end of the Year		
Fair Value of Plan assets at the end of the year		
Net Liability recognized in balance sheet as at the end of the year		
iii. Gratuity Cost / (Gain) for the Year		
Current service cost	2,54,766	-
Interest cost	18,027	-
Expected return on plan assets	-	-
Actuarial (Gain) or Loss	-	-
Net Gratuity Cost / (Gain) recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	2,72,793	-
iv. Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gains) / losses	-	-
change in demographic assumptions	-	-
change in financial assumptions	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experiences assumptions)	53,886	-
others	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Re-measurement (or Actuarial) (gain)/loss arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	53,886	-
v. Actuarial Assumptions		
Discount Rate (per annum)	7.60%	0%
Expected Annual Increase in Salary Cost	8.00%	0%

vi. Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined benefit obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The results of sensitivity analysis is given below:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Defined Benefit Obligation (Base)	5,64,049	-

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019		As at 31st March, 2018	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
Discount Rate (- / + 1%)	6,76,959	4,73,160	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	20.00%	-16.10%	0.00%	0.00%
Salary Growth Rate (- / + 1%)	4,72,703	6,75,345	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	-16.20%	19.70%	0.00%	0.00%
Attrition Rate (- / + 50%)	5,71,217	5,57,132	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	1.30%	-1.20%	0.00%	0.00%
Mortality Rate (- / + 10%)	5,64,161	5,63,938	-	-
(% change compared to base due to sensitivity)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

vii. Asset Liability Matching Strategies

The scheme is managed on unfunded basis.

viii. Effect of Plan on Entity's Future Cash Flows

a) Funding arrangements and Funding Policy

The scheme is managed on unfunded basis.

b) Expected Contribution during the next annual reporting period

The Company's best estimate of Contribution during the next year is Nil

c) Maturity Profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Weighted average duration (based on discounted cashflows) - 19 years

Expected cash flows over the next (valued on undiscounted basis):	Amount (In `)
1 year	2,803
2 to 5 years	26,161
6 to 10 years	61,596
More than 10 years	26,27,315

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

ix) The actuarial liability for compensated absences as at the year ended 31st March, 2018 is ` 4,73,497 (Previous year Nil).

(b) Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans, recognised in Statement of profit and loss , for the year is as under:

	For the year ended 31st march, 2019	For the year ended 31st march, 2018
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	3,60,679	-

17 Related party disclosures

a) Related parties and their relationship

Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
Adani Enterprises Limited	Entities Having Joint Control
Elbit Systems Limited	Entities Having Joint Control
Adani Defence Systems and Technologies Limited	Entities on which one or more Key Management Personnel ("KMP") have a significant influence / control
Adani Infra (India) Limited	Entities on which one or more Key Management Personnel ("KMP") have a significant influence / control
Adani Power Rajasthan Limited	Entities on which one or more Key Management Personnel ("KMP") have a significant influence / control
Adani Ennore Container Terminal Pvt Ltd	Entities on which one or more Key Management Personnel ("KMP") have a significant influence / control
Mr. Ashish Rajvanshi	Key Management Personnel
Mr. Sudipta Bhattacharya (Up to 5th September,2018)	Key Management Personnel
Mr. Jatin Jallundhwala (From 6th September,2018)	Key Management Personnel
Mr. Zachi Hadad	Key Management Personnel
Mr. Roy Zentner	Key Management Personnel

b) **Details of related party transactions during the period ended 31st March, 2019**
Nature And Volume of transactions with Related Parties

(Amount in `)

Name of related party	Nature of transaction	For the period 31st March 2019	For the Year ended 31st March,2018
Adani Enterprise Limited	Share capital received	14,06,00,000	76,24,500
	Loan repaid	-	49,87,924
	Interest Expense	-	1,67,881
	Employee transfer in	66,282	-
	Reimbursement of Expenses	8,74,094	-
Elbit Systems Limited	Share capital received	13,46,26,330	72,95,380
	Advance Given	9,04,58,825	-
	Purchase of Capital Goods	1,76,68,825	-
	Reimbursement of Expenses	1,44,33,473	-
	Share application money repaid	-	6,334
Adani Defence Systems and Technologies Limited	Advance Given for Project	2,29,49,019	-
	Civil Works Execution	2,29,49,019	-
	Sevices Rendered	1,54,12,503	-
	Reimbursement of Expenses	2,17,84,504	-
Adani Power Rajsthan Limited	Employee transfer in	1,72,012	-
Adani Ennore Container Terminal Pvt	Employee transfer in	1,77,036	-

c) **Balances with Related Parties** (Amount in `)

Particulars	Nature	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
Adani Enterprises Limited	Trade Payable	8,07,812	-
Elbit Systems Limited	Capital Advances	5,83,56,526	-
Adani Defence Systems and Technologies Limited	Trade Payable	8,70,860	-

18 **Earning Per Share (EPS)**

Particulars	For the period 31st March 2019	For the Year ended
Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity share holders	(4,48,40,597)	(14,98,820)
Weighted average number of equity shares	20202298	15,01,988
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share (Rs./Share)	(2.22)	(1.00)

19 Fair Value Measurement

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2019 is as follows :

Particulars	Refer Note	Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	4	-	-	5,13,66,765	5,13,66,765
Other Financial Asset	5	-	-	3,49,048	3,49,048
Total		-	-	5,17,15,813	5,17,15,813
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	10	-	-	33,56,191	33,56,191
Provisions	11	-	-	97,96,218	97,96,218
Total		-	-	1,31,52,410	1,31,52,410

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2018 is as follows :

Particulars	Refer Note	Fair Value through other Comprehensive income	Fair Value through profit or loss	Amortised cost	Total
Financial Assets					
Cash & cash equivalents	4	-	-	52,19,450	52,19,450
Other Financial Asset	5	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	52,19,450	52,19,450
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	10	-	-	1,84,500	1,84,500
Other Financial Liabilities	11	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	1,84,500	1,84,500

20 Liquidity risk

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through continued support from parent company and joint venturer.

Maturity profile of financial liabilities :

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

As at 31st March, 2019	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	10	33,56,191	-	-	33,56,191
Other Financial Liabilities	11	97,96,218	-	-	97,96,218
As at 31st March, 2018	Refer Note	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade Payables	10	1,84,500	-	-	1,84,500
Other Financial Liabilities	11	-	-	-	-

21 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard continuity and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year. The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments. The funding requirements are met through equity and financial support from Parent Company and joint venturer. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended as at 31st March, 2019 and as at 31st March, 2018

22 Disclosures under MSMED Act

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to whom the company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made. The information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

23 Capital Commitments

Particulars	(Amount in `)	
	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
Estimated amount of contracts (Net of Advances) remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	4,80,20,395	-
Total	4,80,20,395	-

24 Approval of financial statements: The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 20th May ,2019.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

As per our report of even date
For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

For and on behalf of the board of directors of
ADANI ELBIT ADVANCED SYSTEMS INDIA LIMITED

KARTIKEYA RAVAL
Partner

ASHISH RAJVANSHI
Director
DIN: 07590913

ZACHI HADAD
Director
DIN: 07579351

Place :-
Date:-

Place :-
Date:-

Place :-
Date:-