

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
2018-2019

NARMADA BRIDGE TOLLWAY LIMITED



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Members of
NARMADA BRIDGE TOLLWAY LIMITED**

Report on the audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019 and the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to note no. 23 of the financial statements which indicates that net worth of the company is negative as on 31.03.2019 as the accumulated losses have exceeded the paid up share capital of the company. In terms with MOU with NHAI dated 17.07.2013, concession agreement dated 23.07.2012 between NHAI and the company stands foreclosed with mutual consent. Company has preferred a claim before Arbitral tribunal for reimbursement of cost and expenses incurred by it for repair and rehabilitation work of old Narmada Bridge amounting to Rs. 3,366 Lakhs. The company has received arbitration award of Rs. 3,919 lakhs in favor on 03.09.2018 against the claims filed by the company and counter claims filed by NHAI. Further, as per the Award, NHAI will be liable to pay simple interest @18% per annum from 04.09.2018 till date of actual payment on the award amount of Rs. 3919 lakhs NHAI has challenged the Award under Sec-34 of Arbitration Act. As per the court Order NHAI has deposited 2/3rd amount on 05.04.2019 in the Court. The company is financially supported by holding company to discharge its obligations. Despite Negative net-worth, the management is confident of



continuity of business and views the entity as going concern. These conditions indicate existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other Information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and 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 Standalone Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it



exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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



2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 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".
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year so the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position except those disclosed in financial statements
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)



R. K. Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 085671)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07.05.2019

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report of Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited for the Year ended as on 31st March 2019

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:-

- i. The company has no fixed assets as on 31st March 2019. Therefore the paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- ii. As the company is engaged in the business of infrastructure development, operations and its maintenance and there is no inventory in hand at any point of time, hence paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liabilities partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause (a) to (c) of Para 3(iii) are not applicable.
- iv. The Company has not entered into any transaction in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and securities, which attracts compliance to the provisions of the sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- v. The Company has not accepted deposits and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Sub-section (1) of the Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company, hence paragraph 3(vi) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii.
 - a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee state insurance, income tax, service tax, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. As on 31st March 2019, there are no undisputed statutory dues payables for period exceeding for a period more than six month from the date they become payable .
 - b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of dispute.




- viii. The company has not taken term loans from banks, financial institution or Government and not issued any debenture during the year, hence paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer and term loan, hence paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- x. According to the information and explanation given to us by the management which have been relied by us, there were no frauds on or by the company noticed or reported during the period under audit.
- xi. The company has not paid any managerial remuneration, hence paragraph 3(xi) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence clause3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07.05.2019

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)




R. K. Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 085671)

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in our Report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Ind AS 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 Standalone Ind AS financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Ind AS 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 March 31, 2019, 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 Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)




R. K. Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 085671)

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07.05.2019

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
CIN No : U45400MH2012PLC232354
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2019
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	1.42	75.22
Other financial asset	5	-	0.11
Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	0.65	0.62
Other current assets	7	0.35	0.35
Total Current Assets		2.42	76.30
Total Assets		2.42	76.30
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	5.00	5.00
Other equity			
Capital contribution from holding Company	9	2,715.00	2,715.00
Reserves and surplus	10	(3,603.58)	(3,544.68)
Total Equity		(883.58)	(824.68)
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	11	873.71	888.45
Provisions	12	12.29	12.29
Other current liabilities	13	-	0.25
Total Current Liabilities		886.00	900.98
Total Equity and Liabilities		2.42	76.30

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004661N

R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:085671



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravindra Singh
(Director)
DIN No : 02992019

Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
(Director)
DIN No : 06664942

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07 May 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

(Handwritten signature)

(Handwritten signature)

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited

CIN No : U45400MH2012PLC232354

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

(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Continuing Operations			
Other Income	14	3.62	4.14
Total Income		3.62	4.14
Expenses			
Other expenses	15	62.42	38.76
Total expenses		62.42	38.76
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(58.80)	(34.62)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		(58.80)	(34.62)
Tax expense			
Taxes of Earlier Year		0.10	-
Profit/(Loss) for the Period		(58.90)	(34.62)
Total Income for the year		(58.90)	(34.62)
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each :	16		
Basic earnings per share		(117.79)	(69.25)
Diluted earnings per share		(117.79)	(69.25)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Gianender & Associates

Firm Registration No. 004661N


R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:085671



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Ravindra Singh
(Director)
DIN No : 02992019


Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
(Director)
DIN No : 06664942

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07 May 2019Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited

CIN No : U45400MH2012PLC232354

Cashflow statement for the period ended 31st March, 2019

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Cash Flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax including discontinued operations	(58.80)	(34.62)
<i>Adjustments for</i>		
Taxes of Eariler Year	(0.10)	
Interest Income	(3.62)	(4.14)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables		-
Increase/(decrease) in other financial assets	0.11	1.10
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities-Current	(14.74)	(0.06)
Increase/(decrease) in short term provisions	-	0.02
Increase/(decrease) in long term provisions		-
Increase/(decrease) in other non-current liabilities		
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(0.25)	0.23
	(77.39)	(37.47)
Cash generated from operations		
Income taxes paid	(0.03)	(1.51)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	(77.42)	(38.99)
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Interest Income	3.62	4.14
Cash flow from financing activities		
Capital contribution from holding Company	-	5.00
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	-	5.00
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(73.80)	(29.85)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	75.22	105.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the year end	1.42	75.22
Reconciliation of Cash Flow statements as per the cash flow statement		
Cash Flow statement as per above comprises of the following	31 March 2019	31 March, 2018
Cash and cash equivalents	1.42	75.22
Bank overdrafts		
Balances as per statement of cash flows	1.42	75.22

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004661N


R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:085671



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravindra Singh
(Director)
DIN No : 02992019



Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
(Director)
DIN No : 06664942



Place: New Delhi
Date: 07 May 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited

CIN No : U45400MH2012PLC232354

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019

(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Statement of change in equity

Equity share capital	Amount
as at 01st April 2018	5.00
changes in equity share capital as at 31st March, 2018	-
as at 31st March, 2018	5.00
changes in equity share capital as at 31st March, 2019	-
as at 31st March, 2019	5.00

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at 31st March, 2018	(3,544.68)
Loss for the period	(58.90)
Capital Contribution	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period	(58.90)
Transfer to retained earnings	-
Balance as at 31st March 2019	(3,603.58)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 004661N

R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:085671



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ravindra Singh
(Director)
DIN No : 02992019

Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
(Director)
DIN No : 06664942

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07 May 2019

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

1 Corporate information

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited (the company) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 on 18th June, 2012 for the purpose of operations and maintenance of "six laning of Km 192.00 to Km. 198 between Vadodara - Surat section of NH-8 including construction of a new four lane Extra Dose Bridge across river Narmada (Total length 6 km) in the state of Gujrat on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (THE "DBFOT") Toll basis under NHDP Phase-V under a Concession Agreement with National Highway Authority of India." . The Company is 100% subsidiary of HCC Concessions Limited.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on an accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the companies (Indian Accounting standard) Rules 2016.

In March 2018, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amended Rules, 2018 ("amended rules"). As per the amended rules, Ind AS 115 "Revenue from contracts with customers" supersedes Ind AS 11, "Construction contracts" and Ind AS 18, "Revenue" and is applicable for all accounting periods commencing on or after 1 April 2018.

IndAS115:

Ind AS 115 introduces a new framework of five step model for the analysis of revenue transactions. The model specifies that revenue should be recognised when (or as) an entity transfers control of goods or services to a customer at the amount to which the entity expects to be entitled. The new revenue standard is applicable to the Company from 1 April 2018.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following :

- i certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) and contingent consideration that is measured at fair value;
- ii assets under service concession arrangement

(b) Current & Non Current classification

Current Asset :

An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- (a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
- (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded
- (c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date, or
- (d) It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets shall be classified as non-current.

Current Liabilities:

A liability shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- i (a) it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- ii (b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- iii (c) it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date : or
- iv (d) the company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not effect its classification.

All other liabilities shall be classified as non-current.



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

(E) Equity instruments

(i) The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in profit or loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

(ii) Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in other gain/ (losses) in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets:

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- 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.

(F) Cash and cash equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(i) Income Tax:

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

The Company does not have taxable income and hence no provision for current tax has been made.



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019

(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

(J) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions for legal claims are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Provisions for restructuring are recognised by the Company when it has developed a detailed formal plan for restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that the Company will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

The measurement of provision for restructuring includes only direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the Company.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a) a present obligation arising from a past event, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will happen to settle the obligation
- b) a possible obligation, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent asset are disclosed (if any), where an inflow of economic benefits are probable.

(K) Earnings per share:

Basic Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit / (loss) after tax for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity in issue during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of equity shares determined by assuming conversion on exercise of conversion rights for all potential dilutive securities.

(L) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities, as described below.

Others

Insurance and other claims are recognized as revenue on certainty of receipt basis.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive is established. Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive arises and recovery is certain.

(M) Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are disclosed below.



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019
(All amounts are in Rs. lacs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	1.42	15.22
Term deposits with original maturity of less than three months		
Term deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	60.00
Total	1.42	75.22

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

5 Other financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Interest accrued on FD	-	0.11
Total	-	0.11

6 Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Prepaid Taxes (Net of Provisions)	0.65	0.62
Total	0.65	0.62

7 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Balance with Government Authorities		
Security Deposit	0.35	0.35
Total	0.35	0.35

8 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised		
5,000,000 (March 31, 2018: 5,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
50,000 (March 31, 2018: 50,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	5.00	5.00
	5.00	5.00
a) Reconciliation of number of shares		
Equity Shares :	No of Shares	Amount
Balance as at the 31 March 2018	0.50	5.00
Add: Issued during the period	-	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2019	0.50	5.00



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019**

(All amounts are in Rs. lacs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares: The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) Details of equity shares held by holding / ultimate holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No of shares (In lakhs)	% of Shareholding	No of shares (In lakhs)	% of Shareholding
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each HCC Concessions Ltd	0.5	100%	0.5	100%

Other Equity**9 Capital contribution from holding Company**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Inter corporate deposit classified as equity	2,715.00	2,715.00
Total	2,715.00	2,715.00

10 Reserves and surplus

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Capital reserve	-	-
Retained Earnings	(3,603.58)	(3,544.68)
Total reserves and surplus	(3,603.58)	(3,544.68)

Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Opening balance	(3,544.68)	(3,510.06)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the period	(58.90)	(34.62)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Closing Balance	(3,603.58)	(3,544.68)



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019
 (All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

11 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Interest accrued and due on borrowings (ICD)	635.47	635.47
Payables to related party	238.23	252.92
Other payables	0.01	0.06
Total Current	873.71	888.45

12 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Provisions for Expenses	12.29	12.29
Total	12.29	12.29

13 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current		
Statutory Dues	-	0.25
	-	0.25



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019**

(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

14 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Interest income	3.62	4.14
Total	3.62	4.14

15 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Audit expenses	0.30	0.30
Travelling	1.72	7.31
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges	60.36	31.09
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.05	0.06
Total other expenses	62.42	38.76
Details of payment to auditors		
Statutory Audit fees	0.30	0.30
Total payments to auditors	0.30	0.30



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019
 (All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

16 Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Net profit/ (loss) after tax	(58.90)	(34.62)
Number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS(in lakhs)	0.50	0.50
Basic and diluted EPS	(117.79)	(69.25)

17 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

The Company has no employees on its payroll during the reporting year and therefore, there is no information to report under Ind AS-19.

18(a) Contingent liabilities and commitments

There is no contingent liability and commitments.

18(b) Contingent Assets

The Company has received an Arbitration Award of Rs.39.19 Crore in its favour on 03.09.2018 against the Claims filed by the Company.

19 Transactions with Related Parties:

(a) Name of Related Party with which the Company has transactions during the period and Nature of Relationship

Nature of relationship and name of related party Holding company
 HCC Concessions Ltd.

Ultimate holding company
 Hindustan Construction Company Limited

Nature of Transactions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Subdebt Accepted During the period		
Hcc Concessions Ltd	-	5.00
Reimbursement of expenses		
HCC Operation & Maintenance	-	-
HCC Concessions Ltd	14.71	2.02
Outstanding Balances at end of the period		
Outstanding Payables		
HCC Operation & Maintenance	-	-
HCC Concessions Ltd	238.23	252.92
Interest Payables		
HCC Concessions Ltd	635.47	635.47
Subdebt outstanding		
HCC Concessions Ltd	2,715.00	2,715.00
Share Capital		
HCC Concessions Ltd	5.00	5.00



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st, March, 2019
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

20 Fair value measurements

A Significance of financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial assets		
At amortised Cost		
Other Financials Assets	-	0.11
Cash and Cash equivalent	1.42	75.22
Total financial assets	1.42	75.33
Financial liabilities		
At amortised Cost		
Borrowings	-	-
Retention money payable	-	-
Interest accrued	635.47	635.47
Creditors for capital expenditure	238.24	252.98
Total financial liabilities	873.71	888.45

B Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Financial liabilities		
Carrying value of financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings	-	-
Retention money payable	-	-
Fair value of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Borrowings	-	-
Retention money payable	-	-

The carrying value amounts of fixed deposits, interest accrued on deposits, retention money payable, insurance claim receivable, cash and cash equivalents, other receivable, interest accrued, and creditors for capital expenditure approximate their fair value due to their short term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

C Fair value Hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy - Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy described is based on

the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole. All financial instruments fall under the category of Level 3

Recognised fair value measurements

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) price is active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Valuation technique for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Valuation technique for which the lowest level input has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

21 Financial risk management

The companies activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity is manage the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, financial assets	Ageing analysis Credit	Diversification of bank deposits, credit
Market risk — foreign exchange	-	-	-
Market risk — interest rate	Longterm borrowings at variable rate	Sensivity analysis	Actively managed
Liquidity risk	Trade Payables, borrowings and other	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and

The Company's risk management is carried out by a project finance team and treasury team group under policies approved by board of directors. Company treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risk in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The Management of the Company provides principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as , interest rate risk, and credit risk, and investments of excess liquidity.



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited**Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st, March, 2019**

(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

(a) Credit Risk

The company engaged in infrastructure development and construction business under BOT. Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counter-parties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash, cash equivalents and trade and other accounts receivable. Credit risk on cash balances with Bank are limited because the counterparties are entities with acceptable credit ratings.

(b) Market Risk - Interest rate risk

The exposure of the Company's borrowing is linked to Bank base rate plus fixed spread ,base rate are subject to change in market condition to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2019	As at 31.03.2018
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	-	-

(c) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. The Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

As At March-2019

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financials liabilities	873.71	-	-	-	873.71
Total non-derivatives	873.71	-	-	-	873.71
Derivatives (N.A)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	873.71	-	-	-	873.71

As At March-2018

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financials liabilities	888.45	-	-	-	888.45
Total non-derivatives	888.45	-	-	-	888.45
Derivatives (N.A)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	888.45	-	-	-	888.45



Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March 2019

(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

22 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006

The enterprises dealing with company are not providing details about their coverage under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, Hence, reporting details of Principal and Interest are not available.

23 Net worth and Going concern assumption

Accumulated losses	(3,603.58)	(3,544.68)
Capital	5.00	5.00
Excess of losses over capital	<u>(3,598.58)</u>	<u>(3,539.68)</u>

In terms of MOU with NHAI dated 17.07.2013 Concession Agreement dated 23.07.2012 between NHAI and the Company stands foreclosed with mutual consent and the Company has consequently written off entire intangible asset under development during the year 2013-2014.

The Company is financially supported by holding Company and will be supported in future also to discharge its obligations.

The Company has received an Arbitration Award of Rs.39.19 Crore in its favour on 03.09.2018 against the Claims filed by the Company and Counter Claims filed by the NHAI. Further, as per the Award, NHAI will be liable to pay simple interest @ 18% per annum from 04.09.2018 till date of actual payment on the award amount of Rs. 39.19 Cr.

NHAI has challenged the Award under Sec-34 of Arbitration Act. As per Court order NHAI has deposited 75% Amount on 05.04.2019 in the Court.

In view of the above , Going Concern assumption is appropriate & the accounts has been drawn accordingly

24 Previous years figures

Figure for the previous year have been regrouped/recasted where ever necessary

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 004661N

R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:085671

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07 May 2019

Ravindra Singh
(Director)
DIN No : 02992019

Mahesh Sitaram Gaikwad
(Director)
DIN No : 06664942

Place: Mumbai
Date: 07 May 2019



