

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
2018-2019

RAIGANJ-DALKHOLA HIGHWAYS LIMITED



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Members of
Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited**

Report on the audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Raiganj Dalkhola Highways 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 thereunder, 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 24 & 7, in the financial statements, the company has filed a claim before arbitration for wrongful termination of the project by NHAI. Also it has filed another claim for cost incurred on the project till date of the termination. Management is confident of full recovery of its claims. Also the Net-worth of the company is positive and hence management views the entity as a Going Concern. However these conditions along with other matters as set forth in above note, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a Going Concern. The appropriateness of assumption of going concern is critically dependent upon the company's ability to succeed in its claim of wrongful termination before the arbitration.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.



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Emphasis of Matter

- i. Note no. 7 of notes to accounts. National Highways Authority of India (NHA) has served notice of termination of contract to the company vide letter dated 31st March, 2017 due to delay in re-start of work at project. For the reasons mentioned in the note, as the company is confident of full recovery of its claims of RS. 36,800.00 lakhs made before the arbitration for wrong full termination of the project. In view of this the cost incurred by the company till 31st March, 2017 appearing under Receivable from NHA amounting to Rs. 17742.46 lakhs is considered fully recoverable by the management.
- ii. Note no. 6 of notes to accounts. Company has given interest free mobilization advance of Rs 9000.00 lakhs to Hindustan Construction Company Limited. It's ultimate holding company, in its capacity as sub-contractor for carrying out the project. The said amount is outstanding for more than 3 years due to delay and subsequent wrongful termination of the project by NHA.
- iii. Note No.25 (i) of Notes to accounts. The company has received claims of Rs. 59180.00 lakhs from Hindustan Construction Company, its ultimate holding Company and the EPC contractor for the project. As per policy adopted by the company these claims will be recognized only after approval and receipt of the same from National Highways Authority of India. In view of this claim has been disclosed as a contingent liability.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.

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. **However there were no confirmations/certificates were available with respect to outstanding balances of lenders as on 31.3.2019.**
 - 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) The termination of concession agreement by NHAI on 31st March 2018 as referred in **Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern** paragraph, if not resolved satisfactorily will have an adverse effect on the functioning of the company
 - f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 and 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.
 - g) 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".



- h) 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, the no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year so the provisions of section 197 of the Act does not applicable.
- i) 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 has disclosed in Note No. 25, the claim on account of wrongful termination of the project by NHAI pending before the arbitration which can have impact on its financial positions.
 - ii. As stated in Note No. 25, the company does not envisage material foreseeable loss in case of the long term contracts requiring provision. Except for this, the company does not have any other long term contracts including derivative contracts.
 - 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 RAIGUNG DALKHOLA HIGHWAYS 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. a. The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
 - b. The company doesn't have fixed assets other than land classified as investment property and same has been verified by the Management at regular Intervals In our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- ii. In the absence of the inventory, clause (ii) of the order is not applicable to company.
- iii. As informed, 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and securities provided, provisions of the sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
- v. The Company has not accepted deposits from the public to which provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 or the rules framed there under or the directives issued by the reserve bank of India apply.
- vi. We have been informed that the Company is not required maintain cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, which has been replied upon.
- vii. a) During the year there were no employees in the employment of the company. Accordingly the directions relating to Provident Fund and Employee's state insurance are not applicable to the company. Further, based on our examination of the records maintained during the year, the company is not liable to make any payments towards wealth tax , duty of customs , duty of excise , cess , sales tax , value add tax . The company has been generally regular in depositing income tax , service tax and Goods and service dues along with cess thereon with the appropriate authority and there are no



The company has not taken any loans or borrowings from Government and not issued any debenture during the year.

- ix. The company has not raised any moneys by ways of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year.
- x. According to the information and furnished by the management which have been relied by us, there were no frauds on or by the company noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- xi. No managerial remuneration is paid and Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. All transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial Statement as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence clause 3 (xiv) is not applicable to the company.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. According to the information and explanation given to us, 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 **Raigunj Dalkhola Highways 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 judgement, 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.

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07/05/2019

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



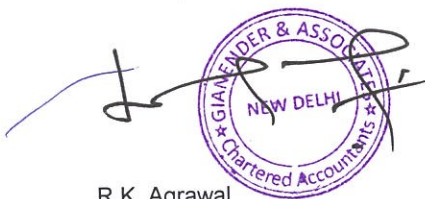
R. K. Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 085671)

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
CIN : U45400MH2010PLC200734
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2019
 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)


Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment Property	3	15.22	15.22
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	4	6.21	6.21
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	5	42.79	43.46
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	3.04	2.30
Other financial asset	7	17,742.44	17,742.44
Other current assets	6	9,000.00	9,000.00
Total Assets		26,809.70	26,809.63
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	9	3,000.00	3,000.00
Instruments entirely Equity in Nature	10	10,715.00	10,715.00
Other equity	11	(3,281.57)	(1,944.98)
Total equity		10,433.43	11,770.02
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	6,871.94	8,846.93
Other financial liabilities	13	63.83	63.83
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other financial liabilities	14	9,433.08	6,124.18
Other current liabilities	15	7.42	4.67
Total Equity and Liabilities		26,809.70	26,809.63

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements


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




R.K. Agrawal
 Partner
 Membership No.:085671


 Subramaniam Iyer
 Chief Financial Officer


 Ravindra Singh
 Director
 DIN No. : 02992019


 Nandkumar Bisure
 Manager


 Sridevi Iyengar
 Director
 DIN No. : 06981630

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 7/5/19

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 7/5/19




Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
 CIN : U45400MH2010PLC200734
 Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31st March, 2019
 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

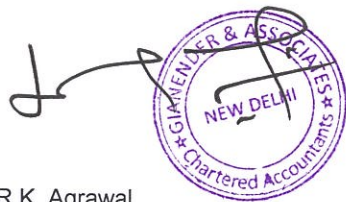
Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from Operations	16	-	-
Total Income		-	-
Expenses			
Cost of constructions	17	-	-
Finance Cost	18	1,209.82	1,146.78
Other expenses	19	126.77	38.24
Total expenses		1,336.59	1,185.02
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(1,336.59)	(1,185.02)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		(1,336.59)	(1,185.02)
Income tax expenses		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period		(1,336.59)	(1,185.02)
Other Comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		(1,336.59)	(1,185.02)
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each	20		
Basic & Diluted		(4.46)	(3.95)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements


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


 Subramaniam Iyer
 Chief Financial Officer


 Ravindra Singh
 Director
 DIN No. : 02992019



R.K. Agrawal
 Partner
 Membership No.:085671


 Nandkumar Bisure
 Manager


 Sridevi Iyengar
 Director
 DIN No. : 06981630

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 7/5/19

Place: Mumbai
 Date: 7/5/19



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

CIN : U45400MH2010PLC200734

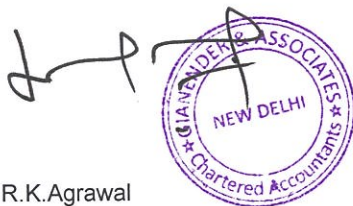
Statement of Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2019

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


Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
A Cash Flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		(1,336.59)	(1,185.02)
Adjustments for			
Transaction Cost Decapitalised		22.74	22.74
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		-	0.61
Increase/(decrease) in Trade Payables		-	(360.85)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		2.75	(2.35)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		1,311.16	1,522.36
		0.06	(2.51)
Cash generated from operations			
Income taxes paid		0.68	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities		0.74	(2.51)
Net cash outflow from investing activities		-	-
C Cash flow from financing activities			
Share Application Money Converted to Share Capital		-	-
Allotment of Share Capital		-	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		-	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		0.74	(2.51)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial period		2.30	4.81
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	8	3.04	2.30
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		3.04	2.30
Balances as per statement of cash flows			

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

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



R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.: 085671


Subramaniam Iyer
Chief Financial Officer


Ravindra Singh
Director
DIN No. : 02992019


Nandkumar Bisure
Manager


Sridevi Iyengar
Director
DIN No. : 06981630

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07/05/2019



Place: Mumbai
Date: 07/05/2019

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

A Equity share capital

Equity share capital	Amount
As at 1st April , 2018	3,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at 31st March 2019	3,000.00

B Instruments entirely Equity in Nature

Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	Amount
As at 1st April , 2018	10,715.00
Changes in capital	-
As at 31st March 2019	10,715.00

C Other Equity

Particulars	Note	Other Equity		Total
		Capital Contribution	Retained Earnings	
		Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Surplus	
Balance as at 31st March 2018		-	(1,944.98)	(1,944.98)
Loss for the period			(1,336.59)	(1,336.59)
Capital Contribution		-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2019		-	(3,281.57)	(3,281.57)



Partner
Membership No.:

[Handwritten signature]

Place: ~~Mumbai~~ **New Delhi**
Date: **07/05/2019**

[Handwritten initials]

[Handwritten signature]
Subramaniam Iyer
Chief Financial Officer

[Handwritten signature]
Nandkumar Bisure
Manager

[Handwritten signature]
Ravindra Singh
Director
DIN No. : 02992019

Sridevi Iyengar
Director
DIN No. : 06981630

S. Sridevi

Place: Mumbai
Date: **07/05/2019**

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

Intangible asset model:

The Company recognises an intangible asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has a right to charge for usage of the concession infrastructure. An intangible asset received as Consideration for providing construction or upgrade services in a service concession arrangement is measured at fair value on initial recognition by reference to the fair value of the services provided. Subsequent to initial recognition, the intangible asset is measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

The estimated useful life of an intangible asset in a service concession arrangement is the period from when the Company is able to charge the public for the use of the infrastructure to the end of the concession period.

The financial assets model:

The Company recognises a financial asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from grantor for the construction or upgrade services provided. Such financial assets are measured at fair value on initial recognition and classified as loans and receivables.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial assets are measured at amortised cost. Under this model financial asset will be reduced as an when grant has received from grantor.

(e) Investment property:

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Transition to Ind AS:

Company has classified its freehold land under Investment property which were earlier classified under Fixed Asset under previous GAAP.

(f) Financial Instruments

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

a Financial Assets

i) Initial Recognition

In the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

ii) Subsequent Measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories:

Financial Assets at Amortised

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective rate interest ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI") if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In respect of equity investments (other than for investment in subsidiaries and associates) which are not held for trading, the Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of such instruments in OCI. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of transition for existing equity instruments/ initial recognition for new equity instruments.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI is carried at fair value through profit or loss.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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 since initial recognition. 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. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iv) De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

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

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

b) Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

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

i) Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

ii) Financial Liabilities

1) Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

2) Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation. Amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

3) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

c Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

(g) 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.

(h) Income Tax:

i Current 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.

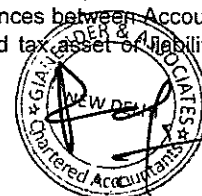
ii Deferred Tax

Deferred Tax Asset shall be recognised for the carryforward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

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

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

The Company is eligible for deduction under Section 80-IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the concession period of the Company's project falls within the tax holiday period as defined in Section 80-IA. Since deferred tax on timing differences between Accounting income and Taxable income that arise during the year is reversing during such tax holiday period, no deferred tax asset or liability arises and accordingly no provision is made in the accounts.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

(i) Impairment of Assets:

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are compared at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(j) Segment reporting:

The Company's operations constitutes a single business segment namely "Infrastructure Development" as per Ind As 108, further the Company's operation are within single geographical segment which is India.

(k) Borrowings Cost:

i) General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

ii) Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

iii) Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(l) 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 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.

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.

(m) 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 company by the weighted average number of equity shares determined by assuming conversion on exercise of conversion rights for all potential dilutive securities.

(n) 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.

Contract revenue (construction contracts)

Contract revenue associated with the construction of road are recognized as revenue by reference to the stage of completion of the projects at the balance sheet date. The stage of completion of project is determined by the proportion that contract cost incurred for work performed up to the balance sheet date bears to the estimated total contract costs. Margin on Contract Cost has not been considered since the company has given back to back the contract to its ultimate holding company i.e. Hindustan Construction Company Limited.

Contract cost includes costs that relate directly to the specific contract and allocated costs that are attributable to the construction of the toll roads. Cost that cannot be attributed to the contract activity such as general administration costs are expensed as incurred and classified as other operating expenses.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

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.

(o) **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.

Applicability of service concession arrangement accounting to toll roads concessionaire arrangements

Appendix A "Service concession arrangements" applies to "public- to-private" service concession arrangements, which can be defined as contracts under which the grantor transfers to a concession holder the right to deliver public services that give access to the main public facilities for a specified period of time in return for managing the infrastructure used to deliver those public services.

More specifically, Appendix C applies to public-to-private service concession arrangements if the grantor:

- i. Controls or regulates what services the operator must provide with the infrastructure, to whom it must provide them, and at what price; and
- ii. Controls through ownership or otherwise – any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the term of the arrangement.

In assessing the applicability the management has exercised significant judgement in relation to the underlying ownership of the assets, the ability to enter into power purchase arrangements with any customer, ability to determine prices etc. in concluding that the arrangements don't meet the criteria for recognition as service concession arrangements.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

3 Investment property

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Land		
Carrying Value	15.22	15.22
Total	15.22	15.22

- i The Fair Value of the Land as at the Balance Sheet date is Rs. 22.56 Lakhs (P.Y - Rs 21.66 Lakhs)
- ii The land is under lien by way of mortgage to SBI Cap Trustee Company Limited by way of charge dated 3rd March, 2011 and further modified dated 30th May 2016.
- iii Estimation of fair value
The company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties at least annually. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not available, the company consider information from a variety of sources including:
- The fair values of investment properties have been determined by an accredited Independent Valuer. The main inputs used are the rental growth rates, expected vacancy rates, terminal yields and discount rates based on comparable transactions and industry data. The resulting fair value estimates for investment property are included in level 3.
- a current prices in an active market for properties of different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences.
- b discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows.
- c capitalised income projections based upon a property's estimated net market income, and a capitalisation rate derived from an analysis of market evidence.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019

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

**4 Other financial assets
(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non-current		
Considered good		
Security Deposits	6.10	6.10
Other receivable	0.11	0.11
- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited		
Non-current total	6.21	6.21

5 Tax Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non Current Tax assets		
Prepaid Taxes (Net of Provisions)	42.79	43.46
Non-current total	42.79	43.46

6 Other Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Current assets		
Prepaid expenses	-	-
Capital advances (Mobilisation of Advance) - Ref Note (i)	9,000.00	9,000.00
- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited		
Current total	9,000.00	9,000.00

- (i) Since the contract with NHAI is terminated, the above payment made to EPC contractor, Hindustan Construction Company Limited (HCC), as mobilisation advance stands recoverable and is shown as current. The same will be adjusted upon payment of EPC claims as per Note No. 24(i).

7 Other Financial Asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Recievable from NHAI	17,742.44	17,742.44
Current total	17,742.44	17,742.44

Note: Termination Notice Received from National Highway Authority of India

On 31st March 2017, NHAI has terminated the Concession Agreement (CA) of the Project by issuing Termination Notice due to alleged Concessionaire Defaults under the CA, mainly alleged failure to re-start the works. The company has refuted the contention of NHAI and has notified NHAI that the termination shall be deemed to occur on account of Authority Default and accordingly the company shall be entitled for the Termination Payment as per terms of CA since the delay was on account of default from NHAI. Company has claimed Rs 368 crs as termination payment from NHAI on account of wrongful termination of contract, which is being adjudicated by the Arbitral Tribunal. Further, the company has also claimed Rs.802 crs from NHAI towards for losses suffered over the extended period, which is also being adjudicated by a separate Arbitral Tribunal.. The Company has accumulated the cost incurred on the project till 31st March 2017 as intangible asset under development. After the termination of the contract by NHAI the cost incurred thereafter has been charged to profit and loss account. Based on the legal advice the company is of the view that claims are fully recoverable and as a result the intangible asset under development representing the cost incurred till the date of termination doesn't require any impairment suffered by the company due to NHAI defaults under CA, which is also being adjudicated by a separate Arbitral Tribunal.

8 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	3.04	2.30
Total	3.04	2.30

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



9 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Authorised		
30,000,000 (31 March 2018: 30,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each	3,000.00	3,000.00
	3,000.00	3,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
30,000,000 (31 March 2018: 30,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each.	3,000.00	3,000.00
	3,000.00	3,000.00

a Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	Amount
Balance as at the 31 March 2018	300.00	3,000.00
Add: Issued during the period	-	-
Balance as at the 31st March-2019	300.00	3,000.00

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. During the year ended on 31st Mar, 2019, no dividend is declared by the Board (previous year Nil).
- 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.

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

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
HCC Concessions Limited and its Nominees, the holding company		
27,000,000 (31 March 2018: 27,000,000) Equity shares of Rs 10/- each.	2,700	2,700
Hindustan Construction Company Limited, the ultimate holding company		
3,000,000 (31 March 2018: 3,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	300	300

- d Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date: Nil

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		As at March 31, 2018	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
HCC Concessions Limited and its nominees (Holding Company)	270.00	90%	270.00	90%
Hindustan Construction Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)	30.00	10%	30.00	10%

- f Shares reserved for issue under options : Nil



10 Instruments entirely Equity in Nature

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (Refer Note Below)	10,715.00	10,715.00
	10,715.00	10,715.00

Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Authorised		
115,000,000 (31 March 2018:115,000,000) 9% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares(CCCPS) of Rs10/- each	11,500.00	11,500.00
	11,500.00	11,500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
107,150,000 (31 March 2018: 107,150,000) 9% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares(CCCPS) of Rs10/- each	10,715.00	10,715.00
	10,715.00	10,715.00

a Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	Preference Shares	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	Amount
Balance as at the 31 March 2018	1,071.50	10,715.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at the 31st March 2019	1,071.50	10,715.00

b Terms/ rights of 9% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares(CCCPS)

- The CCCPS shall carry a dividend of 9% per annum. The period for which a dividend will be payable on CCCPS will be calculated from the date of allotment of CCCPS up to the date on which the CCCPS are converted into fully paid-up Equity Shares.
- One CCCPS of face value of Rs 10/- (Rupees Ten only) issued at par will be compulsorily and automatically converted into one fully paid-up Equity Share of Rs 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each on 7th September 2026 or subsequent date as may be mutually agreed from the date of allotment without any application or any further act on the part of the holder of the CCCPS.
- The Equity Shares arising out of the conversion of the CCCPS shall rank *pari passu*, in all respects including voting and dividend, with the existing Equity Shares.
- The CCCPS shall rank for capital and dividend (including all dividends undeclared up to the commencement of winding up) and for repayment of capital in a winding up, *pari passu* inter se and in priority to the Equity Shares of the Company but shall not confer any further or other right to participate either in profits or assets and that preferential rights shall automatically cease on conversion of these shares into Equity Shares.

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

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
HCC Concessions Limited and its Nominees, the holding company		
107,150,000 (31 March 2018: 107,150,000) 9% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares(CCCPS) of Rs10/- each	10,715.00	10,715.00

- d Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date: Nil

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

Particulars	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding
9% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (CCCPS) of Rs.10 each fully paid				
HCC Concessions Limited (Holding Company)	1,071.50	100%	1,071.50	100%

f Shares reserved for issue under options : Nil



11 Other Equity

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Reserves and Surplus (Refer Foot Note)	(3,281.57)	(1,944.98)
	(3,281.57)	(1,944.98)

Foot Note

Reserves and surplus

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Retained Earnings	(3,281.57)	(1,944.98)
Total reserves and surplus	(3,281.57)	(1,944.98)

Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Opening balance	(1,944.98)	(759.96)
Add: Loss for the period	(1,336.59)	(1,185.02)
Closing Balance	(3,281.57)	(1,944.98)



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

16 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Construction Revenue		-	-
Total		-	-

17 Cost of construction

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Construction Cost		-	-
Total		-	-

18 Finance Cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Unwinding Interest on Retention Payable	-	52.62
Interest on Term Loan	1,209.82	1,094.16
Total	1,209.82	1,146.78

19 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Insurance	-	0.03
Rates and Taxes	0.05	0.05
Travelling	12.63	0.83
Director Sitting Fees	2.24	3.04
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges (Refer Foot Note)	109.59	31.22
Miscellaneous Expenses	2.26	3.07
Total	126.77	38.24

Foot Note

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges include:		
Auditors' remuneration and expenses (Including Tax)		
Statutory Audit fees	1.30	1.30
Fees for certification	-	1.02
Total	1.30	2.32

20 Earning Per Share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic computations:		
Net profit/ (loss) for calculation of basic EPS	(1,336.59)	(1,185.02)
Number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS (Nos. in lakhs)	300.00	300.00
Basic & Diluted EPS	(4.46)	(3.95)

The effects of anti-dilutive potential ordinary shares are ignored in calculating diluted EPS.



21 Fair value measurements

A Significance of financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial assets		
At amortised Cost		
Security Deposits	6.10	6.10
Cash and Cash equivalent	3.04	2.30
Other receivable	0.11	0.11
Receivable from NHAI	17,742.44	17,742.44
Total financial assets	17,751.69	17,750.95
Financial liabilities		
At amortised Cost		
Borrowings	8,962.02	8,939.28
Retention money payable	190.77	190.77
Interest accrued	2,511.07	1,323.99
Creditors for capital expenditure	4,705.00	4,580.90
Total financial liabilities	16,368.86	15,034.94

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

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial liabilities		
Carrying value of financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings	8,962.02	8,939.28
Retention money payable	190.77	190.77
Fair value of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	9,152.79	9,130.05
Borrowings	8,962.02	8,939.28
Retention money payable	190.77	190.77
	9,152.79	9,130.05
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 as follows, 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 observed, 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.

22 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Currency risk.

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 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. Due to the nature of the underlying business, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

C Interest Rate Risk

As infrastructure development and construction business is capital intensive, the company are exposed to interest rate risks. The company's infrastructure development and construction projects are funded to a large extent by debt and any increase in interest expense may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. The company current debt facilities carry interest at fixed rates with the provision for periodic reset of interest rates.

The exposure of the Company's borrowing to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Floating Rate	8,962.02	8,939.28
Total borrowings	8,962.02	8,939.28

D Sensitivity analysis

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

Impact on Profit After Tax	As at	As at
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Interest rates - increase by 0.50 basis points	(44.75)	(44.59)
Interest rates - decrease by 0.50 basis points	44.75	44.59

E 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 Mar-2019

Particulars	Borrowings	Other Financial Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
Non-derivatives			
Within 1 Year	2,090.08	4,705.00	7.42
One to 5 Years	392.97	190.77	-
More Than 5 Years	6,751.95	2,511.07	-
Total	9,235.00	7,406.84	7.42

As At March-2018

Particulars	Borrowings	Other Financial Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
Non-derivatives			
Within 1 Year	92.35	4,580.89	4.67
One to 5 Years	461.75	190.77	-
More Than 5 Years	8,385.18	1,324.00	-
Total	8,939.28	6,095.65	4.67



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Ltd
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

22 Net Debt Reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3.04	2.30
Liquid Investments (i)	-	-
Current Borrowings	-	-
Non-Current Borrowings	(8,962.02)	(8,939.28)
Interest Accrued - Current	(2,447.23)	(1,260.16)
Interest Accrued - Non Current	(63.83)	(63.83)
Net Debt	(11,470.04)	(10,260.97)

Particulars	Other Assets		Liabilities from Financing Activities		TOTAL
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Liquid Investments	Non-Current Borrowings	Interest Payable/Receivable.	
Net Debt as at 1 April 2018	2.30	-	(8,939.28)	(1,323.99)	(10,260.97)
Cash Flows	0.74	-	-	-	0.74
Interest Expense	-	-	-	(1,209.83)	(1,209.83)
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-
Other Non cash movements	-	-	-	-	-
-Acquisitions/ Disposals	-	-	-	0.03	0.03
-Fair Value Adjustments	-	-	(22.74)	22.74	-
Net Debt as at 31 March 2019	3.04	-	(8,962.02)	(2,511.05)	(11,470.04)



Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019
 (All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23 Related Party Transactions

A Nature of Relationship and Name of Related Party

Holding Company

HCC Concessions Ltd.

HCC Infrastructure Company Limited

Ultimate Holding Company

Hindustan Construction Company Limited

Key Managerial Personnel

Nandkumar Eknath Bisure

Subramaniam Manickam Iyer

Manager

Chief Financial Officer

B Transactions with related parties

Particulars	FY 18-19	FY 17-18
Intangible Asset Under Development/ Profit & Loss during the period		
Reimbursement of Expenses		
HCC Concessions Limited	56.85	0.07
Balances as on date		
Payables (Including Claims)		
HCC Concessions Limited	125.77	62.68
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	4,184.14	4,184.14
Mobilisation Advance		
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	9,000.00	9,000.00
Other Advances		
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	0.11	0.11
Retention Payable		
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	190.77	190.77
Interest on Subordinate Debt Payable		
HCC Concessions Limited	63.83	63.83
Contribution to equity capital		
HCC Concessions Limited	2,700.00	2,700.00
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	300.00	300.00
Other equity		
9% Compulsory Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares		
HCC Concessions Limited	10,715.00	10,715.00
Contingent Liability as on 31st March-2019		
Claims		
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	59,180.00	59,180.00
Transactions During the Period		
Reimbursement of Taxes		
HCC Concessions Limited	6.24	7.95



Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2019
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

24 Employee benefits

The Company has no employees on its payroll during the period and therefore, there is no reportable information under Ind AS 19

25 Going Concern Note

As referred to in note no 7, the project has been wrongfully terminated by NHAI against which company has preferred claims before Arbitration. Based on the legal advice obtained in this respect the Company is confident of full recovery of its claim. Also the net worth of the company is positive as per books of accounts on close of the year. The Management therefore views the entity as a Going Concern and the accounts have been prepared accordingly.

26 Contingent liabilities

i Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt :-

Company has received claims from EPC Contractor i.e Hindustan Construction Company Ltd amounting to Rs 59180 lakhs (Previous Year : Rs 59180 lakhs.) The same shall be paid to the Contractor upon receipt from National Highways Authority of India

ii Capital Commitment

Persuant to the termination of Concession Agreement with NHAI the capital commitment of the Company is NIL (P.Y. Rs.NIL)

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

There have been no claimed transactions during the year with Micro & Small Enterprises covered under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. Hence, reporting details of principal and interest does not arise.

28 Previous years figures


Previous years figures have been regrouped/reclassified/recasted wherever necessary.


The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

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

R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:085671




Subramaniam Iyer
Chief Financial Officer


Nandkumar Bisure
Manager


Ravindra Singh
Director
DIN No. : 02992019

Sridevi Iyengar
Director
DIN No. : 06981630

S. Sridevi

Place: New Delhi
Date: 07/05/2019



Place: Mumbai
Date: 07/05/2019