

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
2017-2018

BADARPUR FARIDABAD TOLLWAY LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF BADARPUR FARIDABAD TOLLWAY LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2018, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

Management's Responsibility for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

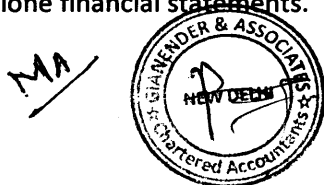
Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these standalone financial statements based on our audit. In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and the Order issued under section 143(11) of the Act

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the standalone financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the standalone financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.



Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note no. 35 to the financial statements which indicates that net worth of the company is negative as on 31.03.2018. as the accumulated losses have exceeded the paid up share capital of the company .

Consequent to the intention to issue termination notice issued by the company vide letter dated 31.03.2017, the company issued the Termination Notice to NHAI on 01.09.2017, terminating the Concession Agreement (CA) of the Project entered into by the Company with NHAI dated 04.09.2008 due to various reasons mentioned therein and demanded Termination Payment of Rs.775 Cr. The NHAI refuted the Termination initiated by Company.

NHAI, in turn, issued Suspension Notice dated 28.08.2017 and took over the project. Subsequent to its Suspension Notice, the NHAI Terminated the CA vide letter dated 23.02.2018. The Company refuted NHAI's termination stating that NHAI's termination is invalid, as the Company had already terminated CA vide Termination Notice dated 01.09.2017. Company has referred termination Dispute for resolution as per Dispute Resolution Procedure (Arbitration) provided in the Concession Agreement (CA).

Based on the legal advice obtained in this respect, the company has represented that it is confident of recovering the amount from NHAI and therefore has accounted the same under current financial assets under note no 11 in the financial statements.

Despite Negative net-worth, the management 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.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2018, and its loss, total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.;
- (d) in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.
- (e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March



2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

- (f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting; and
- (g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us :
 - i. The company has pending litigation with National Highways Authority of India which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The company did not have any long-term contract including derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required by the company to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund, and;

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

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

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



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

Place: New Delhi

Date : 02 MAY 2018

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of **Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited** 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 **Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited**("the Company") as of March 31, 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (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 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 my /our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting


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

Opinion

In our opinion, 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, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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




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

Place: New Delhi
Date : 02 MAY 2018



Annexure 'B' to the Independent Auditor's Report of Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited for the Year ended as on 31st March 2018

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 Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management at regular intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification
c) The company has no immovable properties.
- 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 in terms of the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under. Therefore the paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- vi. The Company is prima-facie maintaining the cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 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 2018, 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 explanations given to us, there were no statutory dues pending in respect of Sales Tax ,Value Added Tax ,income tax, custom duty and cess etc. on account of any dispute
- viii. The borrowings of the company have been declared as non-performing asset by the lenders. The company has not taken any loans or borrowings from Government and not issued any debenture during the year.
- ix. Money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purpose for which it was raised. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer.
- 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(ix) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company, therefore para 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information provided to us, the transaction entered with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act and are disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review, therefore para 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable to the company..
- xv. According to the information provided to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or the persons connected with him covered under section 192 of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- xvi. According to the information provided to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

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



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

Place: New Delhi

Date : 02 MAY 2018

Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018

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

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	12.54	19.71
Other Intangible assets	4	-	36,874.67
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	5	766.48	861.05
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	19.46	33.39
Other non - current assets	7a	10.77	10.77
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Investments	8	41.53	43.28
Trade receivables	9	208.00	220.22
Cash and cash equivalents	10	1,805.81	404.47
Other financial asset	11	34,043.27	1.83
Other current assets	7b	20.91	42.19
Total Assets		36,928.77	38,511.58
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	12	9,800.00	9,800.00
Other equity			
Capital contribution from holding Company	13	14,674.72	14,674.73
Reserves and surplus	14	(46,088.38)	(41,460.56)
Total equity		(21,613.66)	(16,985.84)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	15	45,815.57	46,563.69
Other financial liabilities	16	-	1,066.13
Provisions	17	-	1,070.26
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	18	526.94	525.98
Other financial liabilities	19	10,580.92	4,991.26
Other current liabilities	20	4.69	147.12
Provisions	21	1,614.31	1,132.98
Total Equity and Liabilities		36,928.77	38,511.58

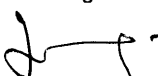

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

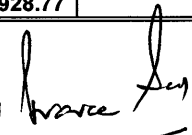
For Gianender & Associates

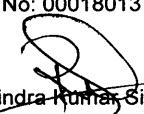
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 04661N



R.K. Agrawal
 Partner
 Membership No.: 085671


Kiran Kakkar
 Chief Financial Officer


Praveen Sood
 Director
 DIN No: 00018013


Ravindra Kumar Singh
 Director
 DIN No: 02992019


Firoz Navroze Deboo
 Manager


Rupali Vaidya
 Company Secretary

Place: New Delhi
 Date: 2nd May-2018

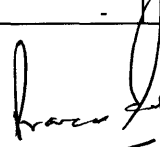
Place: Mumbai
 Date: 2nd May-2018

Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)



Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Revenue from Operations	22	3,607.34	3,681.20
Other Income	23	13.38	33.49
Total Income (I)		3,620.72	3,714.69
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	24	59.38	61.58
Finance costs	25	6,020.83	5,095.30
Depreciation and amortization expense	26	2,846.31	3,155.96
Other expenses	27	1,583.72	2,313.91
Total expenses (II)		10,510.24	10,626.75
Share of net profit of associates and joint venture accounted for using equity method		-	-
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax. III (I - II)		(6,889.52)	(6,912.06)
Exceptional Items - Income	28	2,261.70	-
Profit / (loss) before tax.V (III -IV)		(4,627.82)	(6,912.06)
Income tax expenses (VI)			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
- Gain/(Loss) on fair value of defined benefit plans as per actuarial valuation		(0.10)	-
- Income Tax Effect on above		-	-
Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax		(0.10)	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (B)		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the period. VII(V- VI)		(4,627.72)	(6,912.06)
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic		(4.72)	(7.05)
Diluted		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements


As per our report of even date


Praveen Sood
Director
DIN No: 00018013

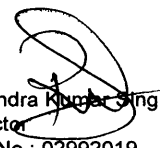
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Registration No. 04661N


R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:085671



Kiran Kakkar
Chief Financial Officer


Firoz Navroze Deboo
Manager


Rupali Vaidya
Company Secretary


Ravindra Kumar Singh
Director
DIN No : 02992019

Place: New Delhi
Date: 2nd May-2018

Place:Mumbai
Date: 2nd May-2018

Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March, 2018
 (All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
A Cash Flow from operating activities		
Profit before income tax including discontinued operations	(4,627.82)	(6,912.06)
Adjustments for		
Add:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,846.31	3,155.96
Finance costs	6,020.83	5,095.30
Less:		
Interest Income	(0.63)	(0.71)
Miscellaneous Income	(5.89)	-
Profit on sale of investment	(2.61)	(0.86)
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	12.22	(210.52)
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets(Current)	1.36	87.58
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets(Non-Current)	94.57	94.38
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	21.19	171.37
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	1.14	(33.80)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(1,059.15)	225.91
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(588.92)	449.91
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(142.42)	(1,097.80)
	2,570.18	1,024.66
Cash generated from operations		
Income taxes paid / Refund	13.93	(3.31)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	2,584.11	1,021.35
B Cash flow from Investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment/ intangible assets	(1.37)	184.41
Proceeds from sale of investments	1.75	(27.17)
Profit on sale of investment	2.61	0.86
Interest received	0.63	0.71
Net cash outflow from Investing activities	3.62	158.80
C Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings(FITL)	-	78.97
Proceeds from issuance of Sub debt	(0.00)	1,775.04
Interest paid	(1,186.27)	(2,796.23)
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities	(1,186.28)	(942.22)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,401.35	237.93
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	404.47	166.54
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,805.81	404.47
Reconciliation of Cash Flow statements as per the cash flow statement		
Cash Flow statement as per above comprises of the following	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	1,805.81	404.47
Bank overdrafts	-	-
Balances as per statement of cash flows	1,805.81	404.47

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

As per our report of even date

For **Gianender & Associates**
 Chartered Accountants

ICAI Registration No. 046671

R.K. Agrawal
 Partner

Membership No : 0856



Kiran Kakkar
 Chief Financial Officer

Firoz Navroze Deboo
 Manager

Rupali Vaidya
 Company Secretary

Praveen Sood
 Director
 DIN No : 00018013

Ravindra Kumar Singh
 Director
 DIN No : 02992049

Place : New Delhi
 Date : 2nd May-2018

Place : New Delhi
 Date : 2nd May-2018

Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

A	Equity share capital	
	As at 1st April 2017	9,800.00
	changes in equity share capital	-
	Balance as at 31st March 2018	9,800.00

B Statement of changes in equity

Statement of Changes in Equity		Reserves and Surplus			Total
Particulars	Note	Subordinate Debt Classified as			
		Capital Reserve	Equity	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 31st March, 2016		1,140.54	11,759.15	(34,548.58)	(21,648.89)
Profit for the year				(6,912.06)	(6,912.06)
Capital Contribution			1,775.03	-	1,775.03
Other Comprehensive Income for the year					-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	1,775.03	(6,912.06)	(5,137.03)
Transfer to retained earnings					-
Balance as at 1st April 2017		1,140.54	13,534.18	(41,460.64)	(26,785.91)
Loss for the year		-	-	(4,627.72)	(4,627.72)
Capital Contribution		-	-	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	(4,627.72)	(4,627.72)
Transfer to retained earnings		-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018		1,140.54	13,534.18	(46,088.36)	(31,413.63)

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

As per our report of even date
For Gianender & Associates
ICAI Registration No. 046578

R.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:08567



Kiran Kakkar
Chief Financial Officer

Firoz Navroze Deboo
Manager

Rupali Vaidya
Company Secretary

Praveen Sood
Director
DIN No :00018013

Ravindra Kumar Singh
Director
DIN No : 02992019

Place: New Delhi
Date: 2nd May-2018

Place:Mumbai
Date: 2nd May-2018

Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

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

1 Corporate information

Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited (the Company) was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, on 17th July, 2008 as a Special Purpose Vehicle for Design, Engineering, Finance, Construction, Operation & Maintenance of 6 lane Elevated Highway from Kms 16.100 to 20.500 on Delhi- Agra Section of NH-2 in the states of Delhi/Haryana on BOT basis awarded by National Highway Authority of India (NHAI).

The Company has executed a Concession Agreement with NHAI on 4th September, 2008. NHAI has granted concession period of 20 years to the company for the above project, of which 2 years of construction and 18 years of operations and maintenance. Commercial Operation Date of the project was achieved on 30th November 2010. The Company has issued Termination notice to NHAI on 01.09.2017 under Article 34.8 of the CA due to occurrence of Political Force Majeure Event on account of imposition of environmental compensation charges and other restrictions on the commercial vehicles entering into Delhi as per the Supreme Court Orders. Whereas NHAI has issued Suspension Notice dated 28.08.2017 under Article 36 of CA for alleged Concessionaire Default for non-payment of Premium and has taken over the Project, which has been rejected by the Company. Since the Termination initiated by Company is refuted by NHAI, Company has referred this matter to Dispute Resolution Procedure as per CA.

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 Company is evaluating the requirement of the amendment and the impact on the financial statements.

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.



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(c) Government grant:

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment (if any) are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

(d) Accounting of intangible assets under Service Concession arrangement:

Company has Toll Road Concession rights where it Designs, Build, Finances, Operates and transfer (DBFOT) infrastructure used to provide public service for a specified period of time. These arrangements may include Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life.

These arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used when the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

(e) 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.

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.

(f) Amortization of concession intangible assets:

Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

(g) 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.



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(h) Property, plant and equipment:

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

Transition to Ind AS:

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value:

Depreciation is provided as per the useful lives of the assets as per schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 using Straight Line Method (SLM).

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

(k) Financial Assets:

(1) 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.



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(2) Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

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.

(3) 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.

(4) 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.

(5) 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.

(I) 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.



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(1) 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.

(2) Financial Liabilities

(i) 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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.

(v) 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.



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(m) **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.

(n) **Income Tax:**

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.

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.

(o) **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 companies 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.



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

(p) **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.

(q) **Borrowings Cost:**

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.

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.

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

(r) **Other Financial Asset - Financial guarantee contract:**

Under Ind AS, the financial guarantee given by a Holding company to the lender on behalf of the Company for its borrowings are recognised initially at fair value which is subsequently amortised as an interest expense to the Statement of Profit and Loss. This transaction was not recorded under the previous GAAP.

The fair value of financial guarantees is determined as the present value of the difference in net cash flows between the contractual payments under the debt instrument and the payments that would be required without the guarantee.

(s) **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.

(t) **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.

(u) **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.

Toll revenue

The income from toll revenue from operations of the facility is accounted on receipt basis.



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018

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.

Others

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

(v) 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.

(i) 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.

(ii) Impairment of concession intangible assets

The Company tests intangible assets and cash generating units have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy. The recoverable amount of each cash generating unit has been determined based on the greater of value-in-use and fair value less costs to sell calculations. Calculations are prepared on the basis of management's assumptions and estimates.



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited**Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018**

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

3 Property, Plant and Equipment**(Rs in Lacs)**

Particulars	Furniture	Computers	Office equipment	Total
Gross Block				
Balance as at 1st April 2017	0.91	58.23	14.68	73.83
Additions	0.67	0.70	-	1.37
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018	1.58	58.93	14.68	75.20
Net Block				
Balance as at 1st April 2017	(0.62)	(38.99)	(14.50)	(54.12)
Additions	(0.12)	(14.13)	(0.18)	(14.43)
Disposals/Other Adjustments	-	5.89	-	5.89
Reclassification as held for sale	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2018	(0.74)	(47.24)	(14.69)	(62.66)
Net Block				
Balance as at 1st April 2017	0.29	19.24	0.18	19.71
Balance as at 31st March 2018	0.84	11.69	(0.00)	12.54



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Amount
Gross Block	
Balance as at 1st April 2017	56,792.50
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Ind as adjustment	-
	56,792.50
Balance as at 1st April 2017	19,917.83
Additions	2,831.88
Disposals	
Balance as at 31st March,2018	22,749.71
Net Block	
Balance as at 31st March 2016	40,016.42
Balance as at 1st April 2017	36,874.67
Balance as at 31st March,2018	34,042.79
Less : Transferred to Other Financial Asset - Receivable from NHAI	(34,042.79)
Closing Balance as at 31st March 2018	-



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

5 Other financial assets
(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Considered good		
Security Deposits	3.08	3.08
Corporate Guarantee	763.40	857.97
Non-current total	766.48	861.05

6 Non Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Prepaid Taxes (Net of Provisions)	19.46	33.39
Closing Balance	19.46	33.39

7 Other Assets

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
7a Non current assets			
	Balance with Government Authorities	10.77	10.77
	Non-current total	10.77	10.77
7b Other Current assets			
	Prepaid expenses	-	23.28
	Advance given to Supplier	5.01	5.01
	Other Receivables-Advance	15.90	13.90
	Current total	20.91	42.19

8 Current investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Investments in Mutual Funds		
Fair value through profit or loss		
Quoted		
1976.26 (31 Mar 17 : 2193.00) units in Canara Rebeco mutual fund	41.53	43.28
Total	41.53	43.28
Aggregate amount of quoted investments		
Market value of quoted investments		
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments		
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

9

Trade receivable

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Trade receivable *	208.00	220.22
Total	208.00	220.22

*Includes Rs 2,08,00,000 Compensation receivable from NHAI on account of suspension of Toll and Rs 3,52,429 receivable of service income for the period 29.08.2017 to 31.08.2017 from Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD)

10 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cash on hand	0.00	19.16
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	1,798.40	377.90
Term deposits with original maturity of less than three months	7.41	7.41
Total	1,805.81	404.47

11 Other Financial Asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Current		
Receivable from NHAI (Refer note 35)	34,042.79	-
Other receivables	0.47	1.83
Current total	34,043.26	1.83



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All (All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

12 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Authorised 10,000,0000 (31 March 2017: 10,000,0000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each	10,000	10,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up 98,000,000 (31 March 2017:98,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each.	9,800	9,800
	9,800	9,800

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

	No in Lakhs
No of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares :	
Balance as at the 1st April 2017	980.00
Add: Issued during the year	-
Balance as at the 31st March 2018	980.00

b) Details of equity shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at March 31, 2018		As at March 31, 2017	
Particulars	No of shares (in lakhs)	% of Shareholding	No of shares (in lakhs)	% of Shareholding
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid				
HCC Concessions Limited and its nominees	980	100%	980	100%

13 Capital contribution from holding Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Subordinate loan classified as equity	13,534.18	13,534.18
Capital contribution (Corporate Guarantee)	1,140.54	1,140.54
Total	14,674.72	14,674.73

14 Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Retained Earnings	(46,088.38)	(41,460.56)
Total reserves and surplus	(46,088.38)	(41,460.56)

Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Opening balance	(41,460.56)	(34,548.50)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(4,627.72)	(6,912.06)
Add: Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-
Adjustments:		
Depreciation	-	-
Add/ less : Remeasurment of post employment benefits obligation, net of tax	-	-
Less: Transfer to Debenture redemption reserve	-	-
Closing Balance	(46,088.28)	(41,460.56)



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

15 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non Current		
Secured		
Term loans		
From banks *	38,047.32	38,668.26
From Others *	7,768.25	7,895.43
Total	45,815.57	46,563.69
Current		
Secured		
Term loans		
From banks *	-	-
From Others *	-	-
	-	-
Total	45,815.57	46,563.69

*The Company entered into the amendment to the amended and restated loan agreement dated February 22, 2013 ("Restructuring Agreement") to restructure the outstanding loan. The cut-off date for implementation of the restructuring package was July 1, 2012 and the rate of interest on the outstanding term loan was agreed at 11% p.a up to 30th June 2013 and the same is existing.

The Company is also allowed a moratorium period with principal repayment starting from 30th June 2013 and ending on 31st March -2026 varying between Rs 1,25,00,000 to Rs 19,95,00,000.

As per the terms of restructuring agreement, 47.40% of the amount of interest on the term loan for financial year 2013-14 ,41.6% for the financial year 2014-15 will be transferred to Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL), 29.5 % for the financial year 2015-16 will be transferred to Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL).and 11.8 % for the financial year 2016-17 will be transferred to Funded Interest Term Loan (FITL).The rate of interest is 10.45% p.a(For Axis Bank rate is 10.25% with effect from 30th September,2015) .with effect from 7th October, 2015.

Loans are taken under Common Loan Agreement (CLA) and are secured By way of pari-passu first charge on all assets both present and future, excluding the project assets as defined in the Concession Agreement & pledge of 4,30,00,000 shares of the promoters equity shareholding.

Default in Interest payment as on 31.03.2018			
Name of the Bank		Interest	Principal
Canara Bank		1,739.79	152.50
Bank of Baroda		1,264.05	127.50
Oriental Bank of Commerce		1,905.09	131.75
Axis Bank		1,298.91	112.75
State Bank Of Bikaner&Jaipur		757.76	88.50
IIFCL		1,354.23	91.00
Total		8,319.82	704.00

16 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Interest accrued but not due	-	1,066.13
TOTAL	-	1,066.13
Interest Outstanding has been waived off by the beneficiary i.e Holding company		



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

17 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Non-current		
Provision for Gratuity	-	4.66
Provision for Leave encashment	-	3.02
Provision for major maintenance	-	1,062.59
Total	-	1,070.26

18 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Others	526.94	525.98
Total	526.94	525.98

19 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	8,319.82	3,485.26
Current Maturities of Long term debt	1,448.13	700.00
Deposit payable(POS)	9.14	9.05
Due to employees	6.72	1.01
Other payable	0.01	7.30
Payables for Capital Expenditure	-	-
Payable to Related Party	797.10	788.64
Total	10,580.92	4,991.26

20 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Current		
MCD toll tax payable	-	136.81
Statutory Dues	4.69	10.31
Total	4.69	147.12

21 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Provision for Employee Benefits	0.39	0.33
Provision for Sick leave	0.56	0.40
Provision for Leave encashment	3.43	0.70
Provision for expenses	1,604.38	1,131.45
Provision for Gratuity	5.55	0.10
Total	1,614.31	1,132.98



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2018

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

21a Net Debt Reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,805.81	404.47
Liquid Investments (i)	41.53	43.28
Current Borrowings	-	-
Non-Current Borrowings	(47,263.69)	(47,263.69)
Interest Accrued - Current	(8,319.82)	(3,485.26)
Interest Accrued - Non Current	-	(1,066.13)
Net Debt	(53,736.17)	(51,367.33)

Particulars	Other Assets		Liabilities from Financing Activities		TOTAL
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Liquid Investments	Non-Current Borrowings	Interest Payable	
Net Debt as at 1st April 2017	404.47	43.28	(47,263.69)	(4,551.39)	(51,367.33)
Cash Flows	1,401.35	(1.75)	-	-	1,399.60
Interest Expense	-	-	-	(5,926.26)	(5,926.26)
Interest paid	-	-	-	1,186.27	1,186.27
Other Non cash movements	-	-	-	1,066.13	1,066.13
-Acquisitions/ Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
-Fair Value Adjustments	-	-	-	(94.57)	(94.57)
Net Debt as at 31 March 2018	1,805.81	41.53	(47,263.69)	(8,319.82)	(53,736.17)



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

22 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Operating Income		
Toll Revenue	3,607.34	3,473.20
Compensation for toll suspension(Refer foot note)	-	208.00
Total	3,607.34	3,681.20

Foot note: Compensation for Toll suspension includes Rs 2.08 Crores receivable from NHAI on account of suspension of Toll from 9th Nover December,2016,due to demonetisation

23 Other income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interest income	0.63	0.71
Investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	1.57
Net gain/loss on sale of investments	2.61	0.86
Miscellaneous Income	10.14	30.35
Total	13.38	33.49

24 Employee benefits expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Salaries and wages	59.38	61.58
Total	59.38	61.58

25 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Interest expense on Term Loans	5,778.79	4,928.42
Other borrowing costs	5.41	8.07
Unwinding up of Major Maintenance Provision(MMR)	132.98	-
Interest expenses on unwinding up of Retention payable	9.08	64.43
Interest/dividend expenses on Preference shares	-	-
Amortisation of Corporate guarantee	94.57	94.38
Total	6,020.83	5,095.30

26 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2018	Year ended March 31, 2017
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	14.43	14.21
Amortization on Intangible assets	2,831.88	3,141.75
Total	2,846.31	3,155.96



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

27 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March	Year ended
	31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Audit fees	2.36	2.35
Power, fuel and Electricity	109.73	130.75
Operation & Maintenance	724.11	1,360.60
Major Maintenance	-	109.99
Insurance	66.25	59.80
Rates and Taxes	1.19	2.66
Travelling	18.39	26.57
Director Sitting Fees	3.04	3.68
Printing & Stationery	0.54	0.53
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges	105.65	106.49
Postage, Telephone and Fax	0.34	0.33
Computer/System expenses	5.81	5.72
Consumables	21.18	3.40
Additional concessions fees	514.15	473.58
Miscellaneous Expenses	10.97	27.46
Total	1,583.72	2,313.91

Particulars	Year ended March	Year ended
	31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Details of payment to auditors		
Statutory Audit fees	1.50	1.50
Tax audit fees	0.25	0.25
Others & Taxes	0.61	0.60
Total	2.36	2.35

28 Exceptional Items

Particulars	Year ended March	Year ended
	31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Reversal of Major Maintenance Provision	1,195.57	-
Interest Payable Written Back (Holding Company)	1,066.13	-
Total	2,261.70	-

Note : (1) Major maintenance provision is no longer required as the project of the company has been terminated.

(2) Interest payable has been written back as the waiver has been granted by the beneficiary i.e holding company.

29 Earnings per share (EPS)

Net profit/ (loss) for calculation of basic	(4,627.72)	(6,912.06)
Number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	980.00	980.00
Basic EPS	(4.72)	(7.05)



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

30. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Related Parties:

(A) Nature of Relationship and Name of Related Party

Holding Company

HCC Concessions Limited

Ultimate Holding Company

Hindustan construction Company Limited

Fellow Subsidiary

HIGHBAR Tech Limited

HCC Infrastructure Company Ltd

HCC Operations & Maintenance Limited

Directors

Manish Khanna

Chandahas Zaveri

Shyamkant Dharmadhikari

Key Managerial Personnel

Kiran Kakkar - Chief Financial Officer

Firoz Navroze Deboo - Manager

Rupali Vaidya -Company Secretary

Transactions with Related Parties		As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
Subordinate loan classified as equity			
HCC Concessions Limited	Holding Company	13,534.18	13,534.18
Total		13,534.18	13,534.18
Capital contribution (Corporate Guarantee)			
HCC Concessions Limited	Holding Company	1,140.54	1,140.54
Total		1,140.54	1,140.54
Outstanding Payables			
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	Ultimate Holding Company Ltd	103.44	101.97
HCC Concessions Limited	Holding Company	32.05	25.14
Highbar Tech Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-
HCC Infrastructure Company Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	20.01	20.01
HCC Operations & Maintenance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	62.59	62.52
Total		218.09	209.64
Expenses for other services			
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	1.47	5.91
HCC Concessions Limited	Holding Company	6.92	1,077.21
Highbar Tech Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.24
HCC Infrastructure Company Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary	-	-
HCC Operations & Maintenance Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.07	0.25
Total		8.46	1,083.61
Director Sitting Fees			
Manish Khanna		1.30	1.30
Chandahas Zaveri		1.30	1.30
Shyamkant Dharmadhikari		-	0.70
Total		2.60	3.30
Ammortisation of Corporate Guarantee			
HCC Concessions Limited	Holding Company	94.57	94.38
Total		94.57	94.38



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2018
(All amounts are in Rs lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

30. Related Party Transactions

Transactions with Related Parties:			
Expenses for technical services			
Highbar Tech Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.24
Total		-	0.24
Expenses for other services			
Retention Deposit (liability)			
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	579.00	579.00
Total		579.00	579.00
Accrued Interest on Unsecured Loan			
HCC Concessions Limited	Holding Company	-	1,066.13
Total		-	1,066.13
Total contribution in Share Capital			
HCC Concessions Limited	Holding Company	9,800.00	9,800.00
Total		9,800.00	9,800.00
Contingent Liability			
Corporate Guarantees taken and outstanding			
HCC Concessions Limited	Holding Company	50,748.96	50,748.96
Total		50,748.96	50,748.96



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March,2018
(All amounts are in ` lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

31. 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 measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of 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 liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

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 written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as , interest rate risk, and credit risk, use of derivative financial instrument and non-derivative financial instrument, and investments of excess liquidity.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The payment against senior debt is linked to settlement of termination payment by NHAI.

(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 31.03.2018	As at 31.03.2017
Variable rate borrowings	47,263.69	47,263.69
Total borrowings	47,263.69	47,263.69

Currently, Lending by Commercial Banks is at variable rate only, which is the inherent business risk. However in view handing over project to NHAI, interest on senior debt is linked to the settlement of Termination Compensation.

(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. The Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.

The payment against senior debt is linked to settlement of termination payment by NHAI.



Maturities of financial liabilities

As at 31st March, 2018

	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivatives						
Borrowings	249.00	747.00	5,148.00	40,452.00	640.00	47,236.00
Other Financials liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	542.81	-	-	-	-	542.81
Other Current liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-derivatives	791.81	747.00	5,148.00	40,452.00	640.00	47,778.81
Derivatives (N.A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	791.81	747.00	5,148.00	40,452.00	640.00	47,778.81

As At March-2017

	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 Year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivatives						
Borrowings	100.00	300.00	2,768.00	35,852.00	8,216.00	47,236.00
Other Financials liabilities	-	-	1,066.13	-	-	1,066.13
Trade and other payables	543.33	-	-	-	-	543.33
Other Current liabilities	935.76	-	-	-	-	935.76
Total non-derivatives	1,579.09	300.00	3,834.13	35,852.00	8,216.00	49,781.22
Derivatives (N.A)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,579.09	300.00	3,834.13	35,852.00	8,216.00	49,781.22



Note 32 - Fair value measurements

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2018 were as follows:

					Rs. In Lakhs
Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Recurring		
Assets:					
Investments in Mutual Funds	-	-	41.53	41.53	41.53
Trade Receivables	208.00	-	-	208.00	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	1,805.81	-	-	1,805.81	-
Corporate Guarantee	763.40	-	-	763.40	763.40
Other Financial Asset	34,046.35	-	-	34,046.35	-
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	45,815.57	-	-	45,815.57	-
Trade payables	526.94	-	-	526.94	-
Other financial liabilities	10,580.92	-	-	10,580.92	-

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2017 were as follows:

					Rs. In Lakhs
Particulars	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Total carrying value	Total fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Recurring		
Assets:					
Investments in Mutual Funds	-	-	43.28	43.28	43.28
Trade Receivables	220.22	-	-	220.22	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	404.47	-	-	404.47	-
Corporate Guarantee	857.97	-	-	857.97	857.97
Other Financial Asset	4.91	-	-	4.91	-
Liabilities:					
Borrowings	46,563.69	-	-	46,563.69	-
Trade payables	525.98	-	-	525.98	-
Other financial liabilities	6,057.39	-	-	6,057.39	-

Note 32A- Fair value Hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of :

Particulars	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Level 1	Level 3	Level 1	Level 3
Assets				
Assets:	41.53	-	43.28	-
Other Assets	-	36,823.56	-	1,487.57
Liabilities	-	56,923.43	-	53,147.06



Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited**Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st Mar,2018**

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

Note 33 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans**a) Defined contribution plan**

The following amount recognized as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	2.95	3.99
Total	2.95	3.99

a) Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit plan (Gratuity) for its employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of Rs.20,00,000/-.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2017
Gratuity	5.55	4.76
Total	5.55	4.76

The following tables summaries the amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Opening defined benefit liability / (assets)	4.76	4.22
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost		
Current service cost	0.62	0.71
Past service cost		
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.35	0.34
(Gain) / losses on settlement	0.51	(0.51)
Net benefit expense	1.48	0.54

Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Measurement during the period due to :

Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)

Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions

Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of demographic assumptions

Experience (gains)/losses

Amount recognized in OCI

(0.10)

(0.10)

Benefits payments from plan

Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)

5.55

4.76

Fair Value

Opening fair value of plan assets

Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost

Interest cost / (income) on plan asset

(Gain) / losses on settlement

Net benefit expense

Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Measurement during the period due to :

Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)

Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions

Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of demographic assumptions



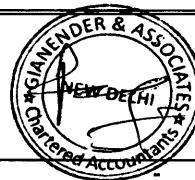
Experience (gains)/losses
Asset ceiling not recognised as an asset
Amount recognized in OCI

Employer contributions/premiums paid

Benefits Paid
Assets acquired / (settled)
Closing fair value of plan assets

Badarpur Faridabad Tollway Limited
Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st Mar,2018

	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2017
The net (liability)/asset disclosed above relates to funded plan is as follows:		
Present value of unfunded obligations	5.55	4.76
Fair value of plan assets		
Amount not recognised as an asset (asset ceiling)	5.55	4.76
Net liability is bifurcated as follows :		
Current	0.12	0.10
Non-current	5.43	4.67
Total	5.55	4.76
Discount rate	7.39%	7.39%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (p.a.)	N.A.	N.A.
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	8%	8%
	Indian Assured Lives Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality
Mortality pre-retirement	(2006-08)	(2006-08)
<u>A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:</u>		
Assumptions -Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level		
Impact on defined benefit obligation +1 in % increase	0.51	(0.47)
Impact on defined benefit obligation -1 in % decrease	0.60	0.55
Assumptions -Future salary increases		
Sensitivity Level		
Impact on defined benefit obligation +1 in % increase	0.59	0.54
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	(0.52)	(0.48)
The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)		
Between 2 and 5 years	0.74	0.49
Between 6 and 9 years	3.40	3.05
For and Beyond 10 years		
Total expected payments	4.14	3.54
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period	12.00	12.00
Plan Assets Composition		
Non Quoted		
Insurer Managed Funds	-	-
A reconciliation of the asset ceiling during the inter-valuation period is given		
Opening value of asset ceiling		
Add : Interest on opening balance on asset ceiling		
Remeasurement due to :		
Changes in surplus/deficit		
closing value of asset ceiling		



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

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

35 Contingent Liabilities

<u>Claims /penalty against the company not acknowledged as debt :</u>		
Additional concessions fees demanded by NHAI but disputed by the Company.	1,184.77	1,036.78
Penalty imposed by NHAI for non execution of periodic maintenance carriageway	1,156.71	1,156.71
Total	2,341.48	2,193.50

36 Foreign Currency Transactions

a) CIF value of Imports	Nil	Nil
b) Expenses in foreign currency	Nil	Nil
c) Earning in foreign currency	Nil	Nil
Total	Nil	Nil

37 Net worth and Going concern assumption

Net worth of the company is negative as on 31st March, 2018 as the accumulated losses of the company at Rs 4,608,838,763/- has exceeded the paid up share capital of the company amounting to Rs 98,00,00,000/-, by Rs 3,628,838,763/-. Consequent to the intention to issue termination notice issued by the company vide letter dated 31.03.2017, the company issued the Termination Notice to NHAI on 01.09.2017, terminating the Concession Agreement (CA) of the Project entered into by the Company with NHAI dated 04.09.2008 due to various reasons / authority defaults mentioned therein and demanded Termination Payment of Rs.775 Cr. The NHAI refuted the Termination initiated by Company.

NHAI, in turn, issued Suspension Notice dated 28.08.2017 under Article 36 of CA and took over the project. Subsequent to its Suspension Notice, the NHAI Terminated the CA as per Clause 36.5.2 of the CA vide letter dated 23.02.2018. The Company refuted NHAI's termination stating that NHAI's termination is invalid, as the Company had already terminated CA vide Termination Notice dated 01.09.2017 under Article 34.8 of the CA. Company has referred termination Dispute for resolution as per Dispute Resolution Procedure (Arbitration) provided in Article 44 of the CA.

Based on the legal advice obtained in this respect, the company is confident of recovering the amount from NHAI and therefore has accounted the same under current financial assets under note no 11 in the financial statements

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

As per our report of even date


Praveen Sood
Director
DIN No : 00018013

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants


ICAI Registration No. 085674


R K Agarwal
Partner
Membership No.:085674


Kiran Kakkar
Chief Financial Officer


Firoz Navroze Deboo
Manager


Rupali Vaidya
Company Secretary


Ravindra Kumar
Director
DIN No :02992019

Place:Mumbai
Date: 2nd May-2018

Place:Mumbai
Date: 2nd May-2018