



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited

Report on the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS Financial Statements of **Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the 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 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 Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2023 and its profits, total comprehensive income, 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 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 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.

Emphasis of Matters

1. Note no.26 of notes to accounts, since the project of the Company has been terminated and award against arbitral proceedings have been pronounced, management is of the view that going concern assumption for preparation of accounts is not appropriate and accounts have been drawn accordingly on non-going concern basis.
2. Note no. 6 of notes to accounts, The Company has given interest free mobilization advance of Rs 9,000.00 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 termination of the project by NHAI.





3. Note No.27 (i) of Notes to accounts, The Company has received claims of Rs. 59,180.00 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 views of this claim has been disclosed as a contingent liability.
4. Note no. 12 ,14A & 14B of Notes to accounts, The Company had taken term loans from consortium of banks and financial institution. The Company borrowings have been classified as non-performing assets by the lenders due to defaults in payment of related dues. Balances of outstanding borrowings from the lenders including interest thereon, as recorded in books of accounts of Company are unconfirmed. Moreover, Yes Bank has assigned entire RDHL loan/facility to J.C. Flowers Asset Reconstruction Pvt. Ltd. ("JCF ARC") for which the Company is in process to obtain detailed loan statements, terms of repayment and interest rate etc.

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 Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, 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 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 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 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Standards on Auditing ("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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in:

- (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and
- (ii) To evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements.

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, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 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 with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" which expresses an unmodified opinion.
 - g) With respect to the Other Matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:




- i. The Company has no pending litigation which would impact its financial position except those disclosed in Ind AS Financial Statements;
- ii. The Company does not envisage any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contract requiring provision;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended 31st March, 2023



3. 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 we report that, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid managerial remuneration during the year.

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


Ayush Goswami
(Partner)
(M No. 545800)
Place: New Delhi
Date: 16th May, 2023
UDIN: 23545800BGVTTA6064



Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report of Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited for the Year ended as on 31st March, 2023

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

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment, Right-of-use Assets and Intangible Assets:
 - a) The Company doesn't have Property, Plant and Equipment. Hence, reporting under these Para 3(i)(a)(A) & 3(i)(a)(B) are not applicable.
 - b) The Company doesn't have Property, Plant and Equipment. Hence, reporting under the Para 3(i)(b) is not applicable.
 - c) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company
 - d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or Intangible Assets during the year. Hence, reporting under Para 3(i)(d) is not applicable.
 - e) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Hence, reporting under Para 3(i)(e) is not applicable.
- ii. a) 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)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence, reporting under Para 3(ii) (b) is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Hence, reporting under Para 3(iii) is 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 or amounts which are deemed to be deposits and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under. Hence, reporting under Para 3(v) is not applicable.



- vi. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the Company and we are of the opinion that prime-facie the prescribed records have been maintained. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with the view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
- The Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. As on 31st March, 2023, there are no undisputed statutory dues payables for period exceeding for a period more than six month from the date they become payable.
 - There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. In respect to the borrowings:
- The Company has defaulted in repayment of loan and in the payment of interest thereon to banks and financial institution as per the following details given below:

Name of Bank	Over Due from	Type	Amount (in Lakhs.)
YES BANK	More than 730 Days	Principal	1239.70
IIFCL*	More than 730 Days	Principal	431.51
Total			1671.20
Name of Bank	Over Due from	Type	Amount (in Lakhs.)
IIFCL*	0-365 Days	Interest	218.49
	More than 730 Days	Interest	1371.24
YES BANK	0-365 Days	Interest	494.25
	More than 730 Days	Interest	1845.47
Total			3929.45

*IIFCL have recalled the entire financial assistance extended by them to the Company

- The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- The Company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- On an overall examination of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- On an overall examination of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.




- f. The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- x. a) The Company has not raised the money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.
- b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence, reporting under Para 3(x)(b) is not applicable.
- xi. a) According to the information and explanations 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.
- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under Para 3(xii) 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 of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. a) In our opinion the company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi.
- a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Therefore, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b. The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Therefore, paragraph 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- c & d. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Hence, reporting under Para 3(xvi) (c) & (d) is not applicable.



- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the current financial year, however, cash loss amounting to Rs 1,848.75 Lakhs has been incurred in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Ind AS Financial Statements and further strengthened by financial support assurance provided by the Parent Company to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of Balance Sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the Balance Sheet date (refer 'a' Emphasis of Matters para above).
- We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. During the year, the Company is not required to transfer any amount to Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in respect to both ongoing and other than ongoing projects. Hence, reporting under the paras' 3 (xx) (a) & (b) are not applicable.
- xxi. Paragraph 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company as the Ind Financial Statements under reporting are not consolidated Ind AS Financial Statements.

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


Ayush Goswami
(Partner)
(M No. 545800)
Place: New Delhi
Date: 16th May, 2023
UDIN: 23545800BGVTTA6064



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 with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements of **Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements 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 with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements 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 with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements 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 with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements 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 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 Ind AS Financial Statements.

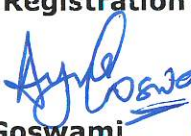
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements, 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 with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements 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 with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements and such internal financial controls with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2023, based on the internal control with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to Ind AS Financial Statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

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


Ayush Goswami
(Partner)
(M No. 545800)
Place: New Delhi
Date: 16th May, 2023
UDIN: 23545800BGVTTA6064



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

CIN : U45400MH2010PLC200734

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

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

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Investment Property	3	15.22	15.22
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	4	0.11	0.11
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	5	37.14	37.14
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	7.02	7.02
Other financial asset	7	17,679.66	17,742.44
Other current assets	6	9,000.00	9,000.89
Total Assets		26,739.15	26,802.82
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	(5,360.30)	(8,137.27)
Total equity		8,354.70	5,577.73
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	12	-	-
Other financial liabilities	13	-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14A	9,218.20	9,235.00
Other financial liabilities	14B	9,155.18	11,989.47
Other current liabilities	15	11.07	0.62
Total Equity and Liabilities		26,739.15	26,802.82

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date attached

For Gianender & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 004661N

Atul Kumar

Director

DIN No. : 08436148

Ayush Goswami

Partner

Membership No.:545800



Amit Agrawal

Director

DIN No. : 07831830

Subramaniam Manickam Iyer

Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai

Date: 16.05.2023

Place: New Delhi

Date: 16th May, 2023

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

CIN : U45400MH2010PLC200734

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from Operations	16	-	-
Other Income	16a	4,426.00	-
Total Income		4,426.00	-
Expenses			
Cost of constructions	17	-	-
Finance Cost	18	1,640.20	1,838.01
Other expenses	19	8.83	10.74
Total expenses		1,649.03	1,848.75
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		2,776.97	(1,848.75)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		2,776.97	(1,848.75)
Income tax expenses		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		2,776.97	(1,848.75)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		2,776.97	(1,848.75)
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each			
Basic & Diluted	20	2.02	(1.35)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date attached

For Gianender & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 004661N

Ayush Goswami

Partner

Membership No.:545800



Atul Kumar

Atul Kumar

Director

DIN No. : 08436148

Amit Agrawal

Amit Agrawal

Director

DIN No. : 07831830

Subramaniam Manickam Iyer

Subramaniam Manickam Iyer

Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date: 16th May, 2023

Place: Mumbai

Date: 16.05.2023

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
CIN : U45400MH2010PLC200734
Statement of Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March 2023

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

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31, March 2023	Year ended 31 March 2022
A Cash Flow from operating activities			
Profit After income tax		2,776.97	(1,848.75)
Adjustments for			
TDS Receivable written off		0.00	-
Transaction Cost Decapitalised		-	227.44
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		10.45	(0.15)
Increase/(decrease) in other Financial liabilities		(2,834.29)	1,622.34
Increase/(decrease) in Other financial asset		62.78	-
Increase/(decrease) in other Current Assets		0.89	(0.89)
		16.80	0.00
Cash generated from operations			
Income taxes paid		-	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities		16.80	0.00
B Cash flow from investing activities:			
Net cash outflow from investing activities		-	-
C Cash flow from financing activities			
Proceeds from Borrowings		6,047.00	-
Repayment of borrowings		(6,063.79)	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(16.79)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		0.00	0.00
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		7.02	7.02
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	8	7.02	7.02
Reconciliation of Cash Flow statements as per the cash flow statement			
		31st March 2023	31 March 2022
Cash Flow statement as per above comprises of the following			
Cash and cash equivalents		7.02	7.02
Balances as per statement of cash flows			

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

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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

Ayush Goswami
 Partner
 Membership No.:545800



Atul Kumar
 Director
 DIN No. : 08436148

Amit Agrawal
 Director
 DIN No. : 07831830

Subramaniam Manickam Iyer
 Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi

 Date: 16th May, 2023

Place: Mumbai

Date: 16.05.2023

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

A Equity share capital

Equity shares	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	3,000.00	3,000.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	3,000.00	3,000.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the current year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	3,000.00	3,000.00

B Instruments entirely Equity in Nature

Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,715.00	10,715.00
Changes in Compulsorily Convertible Preference shares due to prior year errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	10,715.00	10,715.00
Changes in Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares during the current year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	10,715.00	10,715.00

C Other Equity

Particulars	Other Equity	
	Retained Earnings	Total
	Surplus	
As at 1st April 2021	(6,288.52)	(6,288.52)
Loss for the year	(1,848.75)	(1,848.75)
Changes in accounting policy or prior year errors	-	-
Capital Contribution	-	-
As at 31st Mar 2022	(8,137.27)	(8,137.27)
Changes in accounting policy or prior year errors	-	-
Loss for the year	2,776.97	2,776.97
Capital Contribution	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023	(5,360.30)	(5,360.30)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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

Ayush Goswami
Partner
Membership No.:545800



Atul Kumar
Atul Kumar
Director
DIN No. : 08436148

Amit Agrawal
Amit Agrawal
Director
DIN No. : 07831830

Subramaniam Manickam Iyer
Subramaniam Manickam Iyer
Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi
Date: 16th May, 2023

Place: Mumbai
Date: 16.05.2023

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

1 Corporate information

Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited was incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, on 11th March, 2010 as a Special Purpose Vehicle for Design, Build, Finance, Operate & Transfer (DBFOT) Toll basis of 4 lanes between Raiganj and Dalkhola section of NH-34 from KMS 398 to KMS 452.750 in the state of West Bengal under NHDP Phase III. National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) has granted concession period of 30 years to the company for the above project which comprises 2.5 year of construction (910 days) and balance 27.50 years for operation and maintenance.

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. On 07th October 2021, Company has received an Arbitral Award of Rs 367.81 Cr (along with Interest @ 12 % w.e.f 07.04.2017 till the date of payment) towards Termination payments with respect to the Concession Agreement executed with NHAI. NHAI has appealed on 05.01.22 in the High Court of Delhi and hearings are in progress.

EOT:

In respect of above Claims of Rs. 836 Cr as losses on account of contractor's dues, on 14-Feb-22 company has received Arbitration award is Rs. 307.00 Crores. The awarded amount of 307.50 Crores (if not paid within 60 days) also carries a future interest at the rate of 11% till the date of actual payment.

In addition to above, NHAI has also been directed to reimburse cost of proceedings to the company amounting of Rs. 30.00 Lacs with 11% interest (if not paid within 60 days) till the date of actual payment. NHAI has appealed in the High Court of Delhi and hearings are in progress

During the year, the Company Law Tribunal, sanctioned the Scheme of Amalgamation /Merger /Demerger /Reconstruction on 9th February 2023 in Company Petition no. CP (CAA)/117 MB-IV/2022 IN CA (CAA)/271/MB/2021 under section 230 to 232 of the Companies Act 2013/ Confirmation Order of Regional Director/Reserve Bank of India sanctioned the Scheme of Amalgamation or reconstruction under section 44A of the Bank Regulation Act 1949.

Pursuant to scheme of merger via NCLT order dated 9th February, 2023 the parent company ie HCC Concession Ltd (transferor company) has been merged with HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (transferee company).

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.

The Financial statements for the year ending "upto 31st march 2021" were prepared on going concern. Financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2023 have been prepared based on non-going concern basis following below mentioned accounting policies.

- i) All assets are depicted at expected realizable value unless otherwise stated
- ii) All Liabilities are depicted at expected settlement value unless otherwise stated.
- iii) Investment Property-Refer Note- e
- iv) Borrowing Cost-Refer Note- k
- v) Earnings Per Equity Share-Refer Note- m
- vi) Taxation -Refer Note- h
- vii) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities-Refer- I
- viii) Cash and cash equivalents-Refer Note- g
- ix) Cash Flow Statement as per IND-AS 7
- x) Claims are accounted for on expected recoverable value.
- xi) Critical accounting estimates and judgements-Refer Note- O
- xii) Other Incomes-Refer Note- n(ii)

Previous year figures are not comparable to those of current year figures as the current year financial statements have been drawn up on non going concern basis.

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR which is also Companies Functional Currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except otherwise indicated.

(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.

(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 concessionaire 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.

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.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

(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.



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.



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 as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

(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:

- i 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 as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

ii Other Incomes

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.

p Changes in Ind AS and related pronouncements effective at a future date

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statement



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

3 Investment property

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
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. 22.74 Lakhs (P.Y - Rs 22.74 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 considers 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 as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

4 Other financial assets

(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non-current		
Considered good		
Other receivable	0.11	0.11
- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited		
Non-current total	0.11	0.11

5 Tax Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non Current Tax assets		
Prepaid Taxes (Net of Provisions)	37.14	37.14
Non-current total	37.14	37.14

6 Other Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current assets		
Prepaid expenses	-	0.89
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	9,000.89

- (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. 27(i).

7 Other Financial Asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Receivable from NHAI	17,679.66	17,742.44
Current total	17,679.66	17,742.44

Note: Termination Notice Received from National Highway Authority of India

The land acquisition delay of more than six years has led to substantial increase of project cost. The inability of the lenders consortium to fund the cost overrun in the absence of extended benefits in the event of termination from NHAI has led to the issuance of termination notice by NHAI on 31st March 2017. The company has filed claims for Rs. 367 crore as a termination payment and for Rs. 836 crore as losses on account of contractors dues before arbitration tribunal as the requisite land to carry out the desired work was not made available by NHAI.

The Company has accumulated 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 receivable from NHAI are shown under other financial assets 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..

On 07th October 2021, The company has received an Arbitral Award of Rs 367.81 Cr (along with Interest @ 12 % w.e.f 07.04.2017 till the date of payment) towards Termination payments with respect to the Concession Agreement executed with NHAI.

In addition to above, NHAI has also been directed to reimburse cost of proceedings to the company amounting to Rs 30 lakhs to be paid till 06.11.2021 else will attract Interest @ 9 % from the date of award till the date of payment. NHAI has appealed on 05.01.22 in the High Court of Delhi and hearings are in progress.

EOT:

In respect of above Claims of Rs. 836 Cr as losses on account of contractor's dues, on 14-Feb-22 company has received Arbitration award is Rs. 307.00 Crores. The awarded amount of 307.50 Crores (if not paid within 60 days) also carries a future interest at the rate of 11% till the date of actual payment.

In addition to above, NHAI has also been directed to reimburse cost of proceedings to the company amounting of Rs. 30.00 Lacs with 11% interest (if not paid within 60 days) till the date of actual payment. NHAI has appealed in the High Court of Delhi and hearings are in progress

8 Cash & Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts	7.02	7.02
Total	7.02	7.02

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



9 Equity Share capital

Authorised Capital:

Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		No. of Shares (₹ In Lakhs)	Amount (₹ In Lakhs)	No. of Shares (₹ In Lakhs)	Amount (₹ In Lakhs)
Equity Shares	10.00	300	3,000.00	300	3,000.00
Total			3,000.00		3,000.00

Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital (Fully Paid-up):

Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
		No. of Shares (₹ In Lakhs)	Amount (₹ In Lakhs)	No. of Shares (₹ In Lakhs)	Amount (₹ In Lakhs)
Equity Shares	10.00	300	3,000.00	300	3,000.00
Total			3,000.00		3,000.00

a Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2023	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	As at March 31, 2022
At the beginning of the year	300.00	3,000	300.00	3,000
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	300.00	3,000	300	3,000

b Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share.

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company has not reserved any shares for issue under options and contracts / commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment.

The shares issued carry equal rights to dividend declared by the company and no restrictions are attached to any specific shareholder.

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, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited) (Holding Company) and its nominees	27,00,000	27,00,000
Hindustan Construction Company Limited, the ultimate holding company	3,00,000	3,00,000
Total	30,00,000	30,00,000

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, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited) (Holding Company) and its nominees	270	90%	270	90%
Hindustan Construction Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)	30	10%	30	10%

f Shares reserved for issue under options : Nil

g Shareholding by Promoter as at 31st Mar 2023

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year Promoter's Name	No. of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% of total shares	% Change during the Year
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited) (Holding Company) and its nominees	270.00	90%	0%
Hindustan Construction Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)	30.00	10%	0%
Total	300.00	100%	0%

Shareholding by Promoter as at 31st Mar 2022

Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year Promoter's Name	No. of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% of total shares	% Change during the Year
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited) (Holding Company) and its nominees	270.00	90%	0%
Hindustan Construction Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)	30.00	10%	0%
Total	300.00	100%	0%



10 Instruments entirely Equity in Nature

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
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 March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised		
115,000,000 (31 March 2022: 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 2022: 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	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2022	1,071.50	10,715.00
Add: Issued during the period	-	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2022	1,071.50	10,715.00
Add: Issued during the period	-	-
Balance as at the 31st Mar 2023	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 year 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 March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited(Formerly known as HCC Concessions Limited) and its Nominees, the holding company		
107,150,000 (31 March 2022: 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 year 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, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	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 Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited) (Holding Company)	1,071.50	100%	1,071.50	100%

f Shares reserved for issue under options : Nil

g Promoter Holding

CCCPS Held by Promoter as at 31st Mar 2023

Shares held by promotes at the end of the Year Promoter's Name	No. of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% of total shares	% Change during the Year
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited) (Holding Company)	1,071.50	100%	NIL
Total	1,071.50	100%	

CCCPS Held by Promoter as at 31st Mar 2022

Shares held by promotes at the end of the Year Promoter's Name	No. of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% of total shares	% Change during the Year
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited) (Holding Company)	1,071.50	100%	NIL
Total	1,071.50	100%	



11 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Capital Contribution	-	-
Reserves and Surplus (Refer Foot Note)	(5,360.30)	(8,137.27)
	(5,360.30)	(8,137.27)

Foot Note

Reserves and surplus

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Retained Earnings	(5,360.30)	(8,137.27)
Total reserves and surplus	(5,360.30)	(8,137.27)

Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Opening balance	(8,137.27)	(6,288.52)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	2,776.97	(1,848.75)
Closing Balance	(5,360.30)	(8,137.27)



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

12 Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Secured		
Term loans		
From Banks	-	-
From others	-	-
Secured - Total	-	-
Unsecured - total	-	-
Total Borrowings	-	-
Less: Current Borrowings (shown in note 14A)	-	-
Non current borrowings	-	-

Notes

- Term Loans from Banks and IIFCL 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 dated 28th June, 2010 and pledge of 51 % equity shares of the company held by promoter companies.
- Current rate of Interest is 10.75% p.a.
- Terms of repayment : Term loans are repayable in 52 consecutive quarterly installments ranging from Rs. 10,57,875/- to Rs.7,40,51,250/- commencing from June 30, 2018 on the repayment dates and at the repayment percentages as mentioned in the amortization schedule as set forth in schedule V of the common loan agreement dated 28th September, 2010 and updated by letter dated 14.02.2014 and as amended from time to time and last updated by letter dated 30th June 2015.

Default in Principal & Interest payment :-

Interest and Principal for the following Banks are overdue as on 31st Mar 2023

Name of the Bank	Interest	Principal
Oriental Bank of Commerce	-	-
Indian Bank	-	-
Vijaya Bank	-	-
IIFCL **	1,589.73	431.51
Yes Bank	2,339.72	1,239.70
Dena Bank	-	-
TOTAL	3,929.45	1,671.21

Interest and Principal for the following Banks are overdue as on 31st March 2022

Name of the Bank	Interest	Principal
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,087.05	72.07
Indian Bank	1,059.56	70.19
Vijaya Bank	652.90	43.28
IIFCL **	1,371.23	431.51
Yes Bank	1,845.47	121.98
Dena Bank	854.03	57.66
TOTAL	6,870.24	796.68

**IIFCL have recalled the entire financial assistance extended by them to the Company vide :Ltr Dtd Oct 03, 2018. In financial it is netted with transaction cost.

- Borrowing has been classified as non-performing assets by the lenders due to defaults in repayment of loans and interest thereon.
- As the accounts have been prepared on non going concern basis as per the accounting policies stated in note no. 2(a), the non current borrowings have been reclassified under current borrowings (refer Note 14A).



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

Other Financial Liabilities

13	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Non-current		
	Interest accrued but not due on Subordinate Debt	-	-
	- HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)		
	Total	-	-

Short Term Borrowings

14A	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Secured		
	Term loans		
	From Banks	1,239.70	7,303.49
	From others	431.51	431.51
	Current Maturities of Term borrowings	-	-
	Short Term Borrowings from Related Party*		
	- HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	1,500.00	1,500.00
	Unsecured		
	Inter Corporate Deposits		
	- HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	6,047.00	-
	Total	9,218.20	9,235.00

*Interest free borrowings is repayable as and when the Company receives claim from NHAI.

During the year, Yes Bank has assigned entire RDHL loan/facility to J.C. Flowers Asset Reconstruction Pvt. Ltd. ("JCF ARC") on 16th Dec. 2022. The loan/facility has been assigned as per stipulations under Financing Agreements executed amongst the consortium lenders including Yes Bank. Yes Bank has stated that the total loan outstanding as on 30th Nov. 2022 is Rs.44,77,64,174/- ,however the same is subject to reconciliation. In the meanwhile, we have also requested JCF ARC to provide the detailed loan statements, terms of repayment and interest rate etc and the same is still awaited.

Other financial liabilities

14B	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Current		
	Interest accrued	3,929.44	6,870.24
	Retention Payable	190.77	190.77
	- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited		
	Payables for Capital Expenditure & Others	4,530.76	4,522.04
	- Related Party - HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	346.62	337.87
	- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited	4,184.14	4,184.14
	- Related Party - HCC Operations & Maintenance Ltd	-	0.03
	Other Payables	342.24	342.59
	Interest accrued but not due on Subordinate Debt		
	- Related Party - HCC Infrastructure Company Limited(Formerly known as HCC Concessions Limited)	161.96	63.83
	Total	9,155.18	11,989.47

Other Liabilities

15	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Current		
	Statutory Dues	11.07	0.62
	Total	11.07	0.62



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

16 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Construction Revenue	-	-
Total	-	-

16a Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Other Income	4,426.00	-
Total	4,426.00	-

17 Cost of construction

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Construction Cost	-	-
Total	-	-

18 Finance Cost

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Interest on Term Loan	1,531.17	1,837.93
Interest on ICD	109.03	-
Other Finance Cost	-	0.08
Total	1,640.20	1,838.01

19 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Director Sitting Fees	3.43	2.36
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges (Refer Foot Note)	5.07	7.31
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.32	1.06
Total	8.83	10.74

Foot Note

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges include:		
Auditors' remuneration and expenses (Including Tax)		
Statutory Audit fees	0.59	0.59
Others	0.53	0.70
Total	1.12	1.29

20 Earning Per Share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic computations:		
Net profit/ (loss) for calculation of basic EPS	2,776.97	(1,848.75)
Number of equity shares and convertible shares in calculating basic EPS (Nos. in lakhs)	1,371.50	1,371.50
Basic & Diluted EPS	2.02	(1.35)

There are no potential diluters, therefore Diluted EPS is considered same as Basic EPS



21 Related Party Transactions

A Nature of Relationship and Name of Related Party*

Holding Company

HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)

Ultimate Holding Company

Hindustan Construction Company Limited

Key Managerial Personnel

Subramaniam Manickam Iyer (Chief Financial Officer)

Siddhartha Das (Manager)

B Transactions with related parties

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Intangible Asset Under Development/ Profit & Loss during the year		
Reimbursement of Expenses		
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	8.75	12.83
Short Term Borrowings		
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	-	1,500.00
Interest on Subordinate Debt		
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	109.03	-
Inter Corporate Deposits		
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	6,047.00	-

C Closing Balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Payables (Including Claims)		
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	346.62	337.87
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	4,184.14	4,184.14
HOML	-	0.03
Short Term Borrowings		
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	1,500.00	1,500.00
Inter Corporate Deposits		
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	6,047.00	-
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 Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)(Sub Debt)	161.96	63.83
Contribution to equity capital		
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, 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 Infrastructure Company Limited (Merged with Former holding Company, HCC Concessions Limited)	10,715.00	10,715.00
Contingent Liability as on 31st March -2023		
Claims		
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	59,180.00	59,180.00



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

22 Fair value measurements

A Significance of financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets		
At amortised Cost		
Security Deposits	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalent	7.02	7.02
Other receivable	0.11	0.11
Receivable from NHAI	17,679.66	17,742.44
Total financial assets	17,686.79	17,749.57
Financial liabilities		
At amortised Cost		
Borrowings	9,218.20	9,235.00
Retention money payable	190.77	190.77
Interest accrued	4,091.40	6,934.07
Creditors for capital expenditure	4,530.76	4,522.04
Other Payable	342.24	342.59
Total financial liabilities	18,373.38	21,224.47

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial Assets		
Carrying value of financial Assets at amortised cost		
Cash and Cash equivalent	7.02	7.02
Other receivable	0.11	0.11
Receivable from NHAI	17,679.66	17,742.44
	17,686.79	17,749.57
Fair value of financial Assets carried at amortised cost		
Cash and Cash equivalent	7.02	7.02
Other receivable	0.11	0.11
Receivable from NHAI	17,679.66	17,742.44
	17,686.79	17,749.57
Financial liabilities		
Carrying value of financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Borrowings	9,218.20	9,235.00
Retention money payable	190.77	190.77
Interest accrued	4,091.40	6,934.07
Creditors for capital expenditure	4,530.76	4,522.04
Other Payable	342.24	342.59
	18,373.38	21,224.47
Fair value of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Borrowings	9,218.20	9,235.00
Retention money payable	190.77	190.77
Interest accrued	4,091.40	6,934.07
Creditors for capital expenditure	4,530.76	4,522.04
Other Payable	342.24	342.59
	18,373.38	21,224.47

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.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited**Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023**

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

23 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

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Management believes that the credit risk is negligible since its main receivable is from the grantors of the concession & company has already received award from Arbitral Tribunal which has been appealed by NHAI. (refer note 1)

B Liquidity Risk

Since the project of company has been terminated, all borrowings have been classified as current liability and will be settled subsequently after final settlement with NHAI (refer note-1)

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 year are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Floating Rate	9,218.20	9,235.00
Total borrowings	9,218.20	9,235.00

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 March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest rates - increase by 0.50 basis points	(46.13)	(45.61)
Interest rates - decrease by 0.50 basis points	46.13	45.61

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 March-2023

Particulars	Borrowings	Other Financial Liabilities
Non-derivatives		
Within 1 Year	9,218.20	8,964.40
One to 5 Years	-	190.77
More Than 5 Years	-	-
Total	9,218.20	9,155.18

As At March-2022

Particulars	Borrowings	Other Financial Liabilities
Non-derivatives		
Within 1 Year	9,235.00	11,798.70
One to 5 Years	-	190.77
More Than 5 Years	-	-
Total	9,235.00	11,989.47



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Ltd

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

24 Net Debt Reconciliation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7.02	7.02
Current Borrowings	(9,218.20)	(9,235.00)
Interest Accrued - Current	(3,929.44)	(6,870.24)
Interest Accrued - Non Current	(161.96)	(63.83)
Net Debt	(13,302.59)	(16,162.05)

Particulars	Other Assets	Liabilities from Financing Activities		TOTAL
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Borrowings	Interest Payable/Receivable	
Net Debt as at 1 April 2021	7.02	(9,007.56)	(5,323.58)	(14,324.12)
Cash Flows	-			-
Interest Expense		-	(1,837.93)	(1,837.93)
-Fair Value Adjustments		(227.44)	227.44	-
Net Debt as at 31 March 2022	7.02	(9,235.00)	(6,934.07)	(16,162.05)
Cash Flows				-
Interest Expense			(1,640.20)	(1,640.20)
Interest paid		-	69.51	69.51
-Acquisitions/ Disposals/write back			4,413.37	4,413.37
-Fair Value Adjustments		16.80		16.80
Net Debt as at 31 March 2023	7.02	(9,218.20)	(4,091.39)	(13,302.57)



Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March 2023

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

25 Employee benefits

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

26 Non-Going Concern Note

As referred to in note no 7, on 07th October 2021, Company has received an Arbitral Award of Rs 367.81 Cr (along with Interest @ 12 % w.e.f 07.04.2017 till the date of payment) towards Termination payments with respect to the Concession Agreement executed with NHAI. NHAI has appealed on 05.01.22 in the High Court of Delhi and hearings are in progress.

On 14-Feb-22, the company has received Arbitration award is Rs. 307.00 Crores. The awarded amount of 307.50 Crores (if not paid within 60 days) also carries a future interest at the rate of 11% till the date of actual payment. Above Arbitral award is still appealable.

On the basis of above, the management therefore views the entity as a non going concern and accounts has been prepared accordingly as per the accounting policies stated in note no. 2(a).

27 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 59,180 lakhs (Previous Year : Rs 59,180 lakhs.) The same shall be paid to the Contractor upon receipt from National Highways Authority of India.

Contingent Asset :

The Company has received an Arbitral Award of Rs 367.81 Cr (along with Interest @ 12 % w.e.f 07.04.2017 till the date of payment) towards Termination payments with respect to the Concession Agreement executed with NHAI. NHAI shall be liable to pay interest @ 12% p.a. w.e.f 07.04.2017 till the date of actual payment. NHAI has appealed on 05.01.22 in the High Court of Delhi and hearings are in progress.

The Company has claims Rs. 836 Cr loss on account of contractor's dues. On 14-Feb-22, the company has received Arbitration award is Rs. 307.00 Crores. The awarded amount of 307.50 Crores (if not paid within 60 days) also carries a future interest at the rate of 11% till the date of actual payment. Above Arbitral award is still appealable. In addition to the above NHAI has also been directed to reimburse cost of proceedings to the Company amounting to Rs 30 Lacs with 11% interest (if not paid within 60 days) till the date of actual payment. NHAI has appealed in the High Court of Delhi and hearings are in progress

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

28 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.

29 Ratio Analysis

The Company has presented its financials on Non-going concern, therefore, ratio analysis as required by Schedule III (Revised) has not been presented.

30 Approval of Financial Statements

The financial Statement are approved for issue by the company's Board of Directors on -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

As per our report of even date

For Gianender & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 004661N



Ayush Goswami

Partner

Membership No.:545800





Atul Kumar

Director

DIN No. : 08436148



Amit Agrawal

Director

DIN No. : 07831830



Subramaniam Manickam Iyer

Chief Financial Officer

Place: New Delhi

Date: 16th May, 2023

Place: Mumbai

Date: 16.05.2023