

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
2016-2017

RAIGANJ-DALKHOLA HIGHWAYS LIMITED

F-7 Laxmi Mills
Shakti Mills Lane (Off Dr E Moses Rd)
Mahalaxmi Mumbai 400 011 India
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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Raiganj - Dalkhola Highways Limited,

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited** ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility 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 including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules made thereunder.

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under.



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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. 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. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the financial position of the company as at March 31, 2017, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the following matters in the Notes to the Financial Statements:

- i. Note no. 5 (ii) of notes to accounts. On 31st March 2017, National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) has served notice of termination of contract to the Company due to delay in re-start of work at project. For the reasons mentioned in the note, as the company is confident of being entitled for claims from Arbitration or termination benefits, as per terms of contract exceeding possible loss, no provision for such loss is considered necessary.
- ii. Company has given interest free mobilization advance of ₹ 9000.00 lacs to Hindustan Construction Company Limited, its 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 in the project.
- iii. Note No.24 of Notes to Accounts. The company has received supplementary bills for claim/project cost compensation for EPC claim of ₹ 54893.08 lacs 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 Highway Authority of India. In view of this the claim has been disclosed as a contingent liability.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of these matters.



Other Matter

The Company had prepared separate sets of statutory financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2015 in accordance with {Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended)} on which we issued auditor's reports to the shareholders of the Company dated April 26, 2016 and April 27, 2015 respectively. These financial statements have been adjusted for the differences in the accounting principles adopted by the Company on transition to Ind AS, which have also been audited by us. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

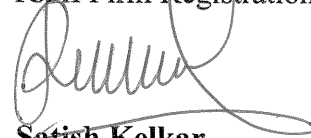
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Government of India – Ministry of Corporate Affairs, in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we enclose in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.
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 Cash Flows and the statement of changes in equity 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 relevant rule issued thereunder;
 - (e) the termination of the concession agreement by NHAI on 31st March, 2017 as referred in Matter of Emphasis paragraph, if not resolved satisfactorily will have an adverse effect on the functioning of the company;
 - (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (g) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B'; and
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The company does not have any litigation pending on 31st March, 2017 which can have

impact on its financial position.

- ii. On 31st March, 2017 NHAI has sent notice for termination of the concession agreement. For the reasons mentioned in Note no 5 (ii) of notes to accounts, the company doesn't envisage material foreseeable loss in case of the contract requiring provision. Other than this the company does not have any other long term contracts including derivative contracts w;
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv. The disclosure requirement as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December 2016 as envisaged in Notification G.S.R 308(E) dated 30th March 2017 is not applicable to the Company – Refer note no. 9(ii) to the Ind AS financial statement

For K. S. Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 100186W



Satish Kelkar

Partner

Membership No: 38934

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 25, 2017

Annexure A to the Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our Report of even date on the financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2017, of **Raiganj -Dalkhola Highways Limited**)

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) The company does not have fixed assets others than Land classified as investment property and the same has been verified by the management at regular intervals. In our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
- (ii) In absence of inventories, clause (ii) of the Order is not applicable to Company.
- (iii) As informed, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, sub-clause (a), (b) and (c) are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security provided, provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 or the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules 2014 or the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India apply.
- (vi) We have been informed that the Company is not required to maintain cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, which has been relied upon.
- (vii) (a) During the year there were no employees in the employment of the Company. Accordingly the directions relating to Provident Fund and Employee's State Insurance are not applicable to the Company. Further, based on our examination of the records maintained during the year, the Company is not liable to make any payments towards wealth tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess, sales tax and value added tax. The Company has been generally regular in depositing income tax and service tax dues along with cess thereon with the appropriate authority and there are no undisputed amounts payable there of which are outstanding, as at March 31, 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the records of the Company, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty and value added tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) Based on our audit procedure and as per information and explanations given by management, the Company has defaulted in repayment of dues to banks and financial institutions in respect of interest liabilities as per the following details:

Interest (in lacs)	Period of Delay (In Days)
Dena Bank	
9.51	0 to 30
10.53	31 to 60
127.76	61 to 90
IFCL	
15.93	0 to 30
17.63	31 to 60
231.89	61 to 90
Indian Bank	
11.58	0 to 30
12.82	31 to 60
154.51	61 to 90
Oriental Bank of Commerce	
11.89	0 to 30
13.16	31 to 60
159.50	61 to 90
Vijaya Bank	
36.35	0 to 30
42.64	31 to 60
31.80	61 to 90
Yes Bank	
42.39	0 to 30
179.40	31 to 60
88.67	61 to 90

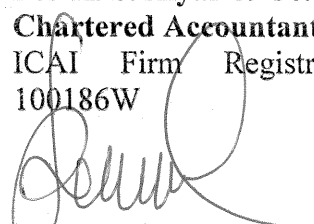
(ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the year.

(x) According to the information and explanations furnished by the management, which have been relied upon by us, there were no frauds on or by the Company noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) In absence of any managerial personnel, no managerial remuneration is paid and therefore the provisions of clause 3 (xi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) All transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statement as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence clause 3 (xiv) is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence clause 3(xv) is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For K. S. Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No:
100186W


Satish Kelkar
Partner
Membership No.: 38934

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2017

Annexure-B to Auditor's report**Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")**

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Raiganj -Dalkhola Highways Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For K. S. Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 100186W



Satish Kelkar
Partner
Membership No.: 38934

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2017

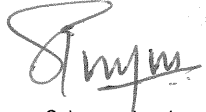
Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2017
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Investment Property	4	15.22	15.22	15.22
Intangible assets under development	5	17,742.44	16,229.29	10,618.06
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assets	6a	6.21	6.21	6.21
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)	7	43.46	6.79	5.60
Other non - current assets	8a	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	9	4.81	2,878.58	28.05
Other financial asset	6b	-	5.34	-
Other current assets	8b	0.61	0.61	0.56
Total Assets		26,812.75	28,142.04	19,673.70
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
Equity Share Capital	10	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Instruments entirely Equity in Nature	11	10,715.00	8,206.51	7,251.51
Other equity	12	(759.96)	1,805.74	(695.71)
Total equity		12,955.04	13,012.25	9,555.80
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	13	8,916.55	8,893.81	8,488.15
Other financial liabilities	14a	201.98	124.07	111.39
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	14b	4,732.16	6,018.99	1,517.60
Other current liabilities	15	7.02	92.93	0.76
Total Equity and Liabilities		26,812.75	28,142.04	19,673.70

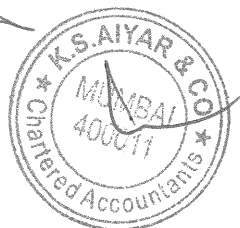
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For K.S. Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 100186W



Arjun Dhawan
(Director)


Subramaniam Iyer
(Chief Financial Officer)


Satish Kelkar
Partner
Membership No.:38934




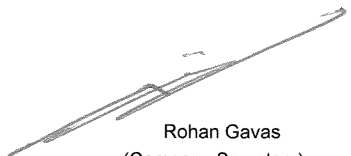

Ravindra Singh
(Director)


Atul Kumar
(Manager)

Place: Mumbai
Date:

125 APR 2017


Sridevi Iyengar
(Director)


Rohan Gavas
(Company Secretary)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25 APR 2017

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended 31st March 2017
 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

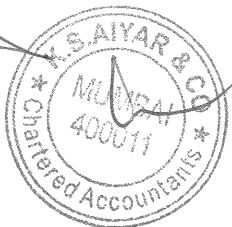
Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Revenue from Operations	18	1,513.15	5,611.23
Total Income		1,513.15	5,611.23
Expenses			
Cost of constructions	19	1,513.15	5,611.23
Other expenses	20	57.20	7.04
Total expenses		1,570.35	5,618.28
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(57.20)	(7.04)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		(57.20)	(7.04)
Income tax expenses		-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		(57.20)	(7.04)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(57.20)	(7.04)
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each	21		
Basic & Diluted		(0.19)	(0.02)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
 For K.S. Aiyar & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 100186W


Satish Kelkar


Partner
 Membership No.:38934



Place: Mumbai
 Date:


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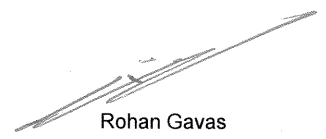

 Arjun Dhawan
 (Director)


 Subramaniam Iyer
 (Chief Financial Officer)


 Ravindra Singh
 (Director)


 Atul Kumar
 (Manager)


 S. Sridevi
 (Director)


 Rohan Gavas
 (Company Secretary)

Place: Mumbai
 Date:

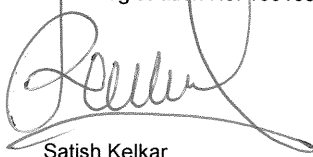
25 APR 2017

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Statement of Cash Flow Statement for year ended 31st March 2017
 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

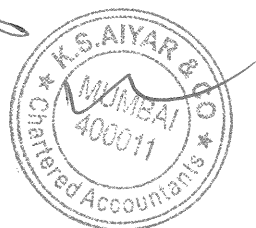
Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
A Cash Flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax		(57.20)	(7.04)
Adjustments for			
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		5.34	(5.34)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets		(0.00)	(0.05)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities		(1,139.46)	4,601.33
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		(85.91)	92.16
		<u>(1,277.24)</u>	<u>4,681.07</u>
Cash generated from operations			
Income taxes paid		(36.67)	(1.19)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		(1,313.91)	4,679.88
B Cash flow from investing activities:			
Intangible assets		(1,513.15)	(5,611.23)
Less : Transaction Cost Decapitalised		22.74	405.66
Net cash outflow from investing activities		(1,490.41)	(5,205.58)
C Cash flow from financing activities			
Interest paid		(69.45)	(87.26)
Share Application Money Received		-	2,508.49
Share Application Money Converted to Share Capital		(2,508.49)	
Allotment of Share Capital		2,508.49	955.00
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(69.45)	3,376.23
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(2,873.77)	2,850.53
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	9	2,878.58	28.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		4.81	2,878.58
Reconciliation of Cash Flow statements as per the cash flow statement			
Cash Flow statement as per above comprises of the following		31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Cash and cash equivalents		4.81	2,878.58
Balances as per statement of cash flows			

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

As per our report of even date
 For K.S. Aiyar & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 100186W





Satish Kelkar
 Partner
 Membership No.:38934




Place: Mumbai
 Date:


125 APR 2017


 Arjun Dhawan
 (Director)


 Subramaniam Iyer
 (Chief Financial Officer)


 Ravindra Singh
 (Director)


 Atul Kumar
 (Manager)


 Sridevi Iyengar
 (Director)


 Rohan Gavvas
 (Company Secretary)

Place: Mumbai
 Date:

25 APR 2017

Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
 (All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

A Equity share capital

Equity share capital	Amount
As at 1 April 2015	3,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at 31 March 2016	3,000.00
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at 31 March 2017	3,000.00

B Instruments entirely Equity in Nature

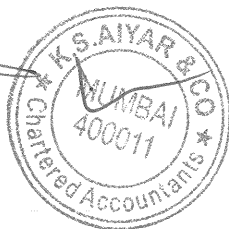
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares	Amount
As at 1 April 2015	7,251.51
Changes in capital	955.00
As at 31 March 2016	8,206.51
Changes in capital	2,508.49
As at 31 March 2017	10,715.00

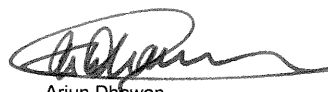
C Other Equity

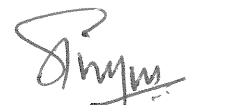
Particulars	Note	Other Equity		
		Capital Contribution	Retained Earnings	
		Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Surplus	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2015		-	(695.71)	(695.71)
Profit for the year			(7.04)	(7.04)
Capital Contribution	10	2,508.49	-	2,508.49
Other Comprehensive Income for the year			-	-
Changes in Equity		2,508.49	(7.04)	2,501.45
Balance as at 31st March, 2016		2,508.49	(702.75)	1,805.74
Profit for the year			(57.20)	(57.20)
Capital Contribution		(2,508.49)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year			-	-
Changes in Equity		(2,508.49)	(57.20)	(2,565.69)
Balance as at 31 March, 2017		-	(759.96)	(759.96)

As per our report of even date
 For K.S. Aiyar & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No. 100186W


Satish Kelkar
 Partner
 Membership No.: 38934




 Arjun Dhaswan
 (Director)

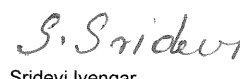

 Subramaniam Iyer
 (Chief Financial Officer)

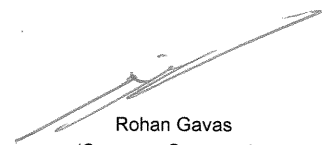

 Ravindra Singh
 (Director)


 Atul Kumar
 (Manager)

Place: Mumbai
 Date:

125 APR 2017


 Sridevi Iyengar
 (Director)


 Rohan Gavas
 (Company Secretary)

Place: Mumbai

Date:

25 APR 2017



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

(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.

2 **Summary of significant accounting policies**

(a) **Basis of preparation**

Ministry of Corporate affairs notified roadmap to implement Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the companies (Indian Accounting standard) Rules 2016. As per the said roadmap, the company is required to apply Ind AS commencing from financial year beginning on or after 1st April 2016. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

For all periods up to and including the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance accounting standards notified under the section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP). These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. Refer Note 3 for information on how the Company adopted IndAs.

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

- i certain financial assets and liabilities and contingent consideration that is measured at fair value
- ii assets under service concession arrangement

(b) **Current & Non Current classification**

Current Asset :

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

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

All other assets shall be classified as non-current.

Current Liabilities:

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

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

All other liabilities shall be classified as non-current.

(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.

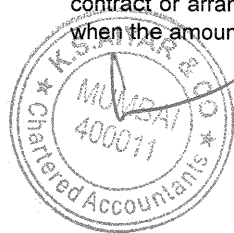
Government grants relating to income are deferred and recognised in the profit or loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

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.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

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

Intangible asset model:

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

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

The financial assets model:

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

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

(e) **Investment property:**

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

Transition to Ind AS:

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

(f) **Financial Instruments**

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

a Financial Assets

i) Initial Recognition

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

ii) Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial Assets at Amortised

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

Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

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

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

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



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

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

iii) Impairment of Financial Assets

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

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

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

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

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

iv) De-recognition of Financial Assets

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

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

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

b) Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

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

i) Equity Instruments

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

ii) Financial Liabilities

1) Initial Recognition

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

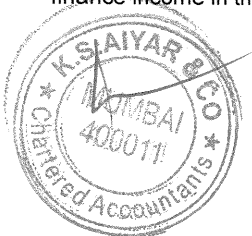
2) Subsequent Measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

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

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

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

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

3) De-recognition of Financial Liabilities

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

c Offsetting Financial Instruments

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

(g) Cash and cash equivalents:

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

(h) Income Tax:

i Current Income Tax

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

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

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

ii Deferred Tax

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

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

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

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



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

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

(i) **Impairment of Assets:**

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

(j) **Segment reporting:**

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

(k) **Borrowings Cost:**

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

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

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

(l) **Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:**

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

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of :

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

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

(m) **Earnings per share:**

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

(n) **Revenue Recognition:**

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

Contract revenue (construction contracts)

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

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



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

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

Others

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

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

(o) Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

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

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

Applicability of service concession arrangement accounting to toll roads concessionaire arrangements

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

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

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

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



3 First-time adoption of Ind AS

The accounting policies set out in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2016 and in preparation of an opening Ind AS balance sheet at April 1, 2015 (the company date of transition). In preparing its opening Ind AS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted the amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provisions of the act (previous GAAP or Indian GAAP). This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements.

Exemptions and exceptions availed

A. Ind AS optional exemptions

The Company has elected to apply the following optional exemptions from full retrospective application of Ind AS:

Deemed Cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for Investment Property as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities.

Accordingly, the Company has elected to measure investment property at their previous GAAP carrying value.

B. Exceptions from full retrospective application

The company has applied the following exceptions from full retrospective application of Ind AS as mandatorily required under Ind AS 101:

a Estimates

An entity's estimates in accordance with Ind ASs at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error.

b Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS. Consequently, the Company has applied the above assessment based on facts and circumstances existing at the transition date.

C. Transition to Ind AS - Reconciliations

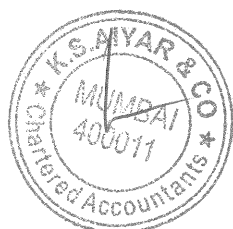
The following reconciliations provide a quantification of the effect of the transition to Ind As. The first reconciliation provides an overview of the impact on

- I. Equity at 1 April 2015
- II. Equity at 31st March 2016
- III. Net income 31st March 2016

The presentation requirements under Previous GAAP differs from Ind AS and hence Previous GAAP information has been regrouped for ease of reconciliation with Ind AS. The Regrouped Previous GAAP information is derived from the Financial Statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Previous GAAP.

I Reconciliation of Equity as at April 1, 2015

	Notes to first time adoption	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	(Rs in lacs) Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	15.22	(15.22)	-
Investment Property	1	-	15.22	15.22
Intangible assets under development	2	11,757.14	(1,139.08)	10,618.06
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets		6.21	-	6.21
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)		5.60	-	5.60
Other non-current assets		9,000.00	-	9,000.00
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		28.05	-	28.05
Other financial assets		-	-	-
Other current assets		0.56	-	0.56
TOTAL		20,812.79	(1,139.08)	19,673.70
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	3	10,251.51	(7,251.51)	3,000.00
Instruments entirely Equity in Nature	3	-	7,251.51	7,251.51
Other Equity	3	-	(695.71)	(695.71)
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	4	8,852.14	(363.99)	8,488.15
Other financial liabilities	5	190.77	(79.38)	111.39
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities		1,517.60	-	1,517.60
Other current liabilities		0.76	-	0.76
TOTAL		20,812.79	(1,139.08)	19,673.70



II Reconciliation of Equity as at March 31, 2016

	Notes to first time adoption	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment	1	15.22	(15.22)	-
Investment Property	1	-	15.22	15.22
Intangible assets under development	2	17,339.94	(1,110.65)	16,229.29
Financial Assets				
Other financial assets		6.21	-	6.21
Non Current Tax Assets (Net)		6.79	-	6.79
Other non-current assets		9,000.00	-	9,000.00
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		2,878.58	-	2,878.58
Other financial assets		5.34	-	5.34
Other current assets		0.61	-	0.61
TOTAL		29,252.69	(1,110.65)	28,142.04
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital	3	13,715.00	(10,715.00)	3,000.00
Instruments entirely Equity in Nature	3	-	8,206.51	8,206.51
Other Equity	3	-	1,805.74	1,805.74
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	4	9,235.00	(341.19)	8,893.81
Other financial liabilities	5	190.77	(66.70)	124.07
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities		6,018.99	0.00	6,018.99
Other current liabilities		92.93	-	92.93
TOTAL		29,252.69	(1,110.65)	28,142.04

III Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2016

	Notes to first time adoption	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Revenue from Operations	2	-	5,611.23	5,611.23
Total		-	5,611.23	5,611.23
Expenses				
Cost of constructions	2	-	5,611.23	5,611.23
Other expenses	2	-	7.04	7.04
Total		-	5,618.28	5,618.28
Profit before exceptional items and tax		-	(7.04)	(7.04)
Exceptional Items		-	-	-
Profit before tax		-	(7.04)	(7.04)
Tax expense		-	-	-
Profit for the year (A)		-	(7.04)	(7.04)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (B)		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		-	(7.04)	(7.04)

IV Adjustments to Statement of Cash flows

There were no material differences between the Statement of Cash Flows presented under Ind AS and the previous GAAP.



Notes to first time adoptions

1 Investment property

Under the previous GAAP, investment properties were presented as part of fixed assets. Under Ind AS, investment properties are required to be separately presented on the face of the balance sheet. There is no impact on the total equity or profit as a result of this adjustment.

2 Application of service concession arrangement as per Appendix A of Ind AS 11

Appendix A of Ind AS 11 'Service Concession Arrangement' is applicable to Companies which provides guidance on accounting by the operators of public-to-private service concession arrangements under which private sector entities participate in the development, financing, operation and maintenance of infrastructure for provision of public services. Company is engaged in to Design, Finance, Build, Operate and Transfer (DFBOT) basis the toll roads including operation and maintenance thereof during the concession period. After the expiry of the concession period Company is required to handover the infrastructure i.e. the toll roads to the grantor i.e. National Highway Authorities of India (NHAI).

As per the salient feature of the concession arrangement, the operator has a two fold activity based on which revenue is recognized in the financial statements which is in line with the requirement of Appendix A of Ind AS 11.

-a construction activity in respect of its obligation to design, build and finance an asset that it makes available the grantor : revenue is recognized on a stage of completion basis in accordance with Ind AS 11 during the construction phase of the toll roads.

- an operating and maintenance activity in respect of the assets under the concession during the operational : revenue is recognized in accordance with Ind AS 18.

Retrospective application of 'Service Concession arrangement' has led to change in the accounting policy of the Company as on the transition date for classification, recognition and measurement of construction of assets under the service concession arrangements.

3 Compulsory Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares

Previously under IGAAP, the Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares were classified as Share Capital. Under Ind AS 32, defines an equity instrument as any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. An instrument can be generally be classified as equity under Ind AS 32 if and only if :

1) The issuer has an unconditional right to avoid delivering cash or another financial instrument, or

2) If it is settled through own equity instruments, it is for an exchange of a fixed amount of cash for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments.

Company recognises separately the components of Compulsory Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares under "Instruments entirely Equity in Nature" as it has no contractual obligation for dividend payment unless the Board declares and is approved by the Shareholders.

4 Borrowings

Loan need to be recognised as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, hence effect of the adjustment leads to decrease in borrowings due to transaction cost.

5 Discounting of retention money:

Ind AS 109 requires financial instruments to be measured at fair value at initial recognition in case of financial liability which is not at fair value through profit or loss. However if the fair value of the financial liability at initial recognition differs from transaction price i.e. fair value of the consideration given or received than the entity shall recognize the instruments at its fair value. In the present case, Company have discounted the retention money payable in order to reflect the fair value of the retention money at initial recognition. After initial measurement subsequently the liabilities would be recognized at amortised cost. Under Indian GAAP retention money was recognized at historical cost and no discounting was required to be done under the GAAP.



4 Investment properties

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Land			
Gross carrying amount			
Deemed cost	15.22	15.22	15.22
Total	15.22	15.22	15.22

- i The Fair Value of the Land as at the Balance Sheet date is Rs. 18.05 Lakhs
 The land is under lien by way of mortgage to SBI Cap Trustee Company Limited by way of charge dated 3rd March,2011 and further modified dated 30th May 2016.

iii **Estimation of fair value**

The company obtains independent valuations for its investment properties at least annually. The best evidence of fair value is current prices in an active market for similar properties. Where such information is not available, the company consider information from a variety of sources including:

The fair values of investment properties have been determined by an accredited Independent Valuer. The main inputs used are the rental growth rates, expected vacancy rates, terminal yields and discount rates based on comparable transactions and industry data. The resulting fair value estimates for investment property are included in level 3.

- a current prices in an active market for properties of different nature or recent prices of similar properties in less active markets, adjusted to reflect those differences.
- b discounted cash flow projections based on reliable estimates of future cash flows.
- c capitalised income projections based upon a property's estimated net market income, and a capitalisation rate derived from an analysis of market evidence.

5 Intangible Assets under Development

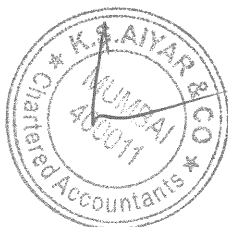
Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1st April 2015	10,618.06
Addition Capitalized	5,611.23
Balance as at 31 March 2016	16,229.29
Addition Capitalized	1,513.15
Balance as at 31 March 2017	17,742.44

- i The intangible assets under development includes borrowing cost of Rs 6,269.68 Lakhs capitalised till date. The company has viewed the delays from land acquisition in the past as temporary in nature while capitalising the interest.
- ii **Termination Notice Received from National Highway Authority of India**

On 31st March 2017, our client NHAI has served notice of termination of contract to the company due to delay in re-start of work at project. The work has stopped on account of non provision of land to carry out desired work, some portion of land thereafter has since been provided by the client. As the delay was on account of default from client, NHAI, company has taken up matter with client for re-consideration as well as issued notice of Arbitration as per terms of the contract to the client. Company is quite hopeful of termination notice being called off.

Further, as per terms of the contract, Article 37.1.3, senior lenders, who have funded the contract have a right of substitution of concessionaire or curing the defect, after receipt of notice from client i.e NHAI within period of 180 days. The said curing period of 180 days is yet to expire and therefore it will be premature to consider the contract could be terminated this abruptly without senior lenders have exercised their rights available as per the contract.

In view of the above, company has/is not required to recognize any provision on account of this notice of termination, which is beyond contractual provision. Without prejudice to the above, in case termination happens at later date, company is confident of being entitled for claims from Arbitration or termination benefits, as per terms of contract exceeding possible loss hence no provision for such loss is otherwise found necessary.



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

6 Other financial assets
(Unsecured unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
6a	Non-current			
	Considered good			
	Security Deposits	6.10	6.10	6.10
	Other receivable	0.11	0.11	0.11
	- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited			
	Non-current total	6.21	6.21	6.21
6b	Current			
	Interest Receivable	-	5.34	-
	Current total	-	5.34	-

7 Tax Assets

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	Non Current Tax assets			
	Prepaid Taxes (Net of Provisions)	43.46	6.79	5.60
	Non-current total	43.46	6.79	5.60

8 Other Assets

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
8a	Non current assets			
	Capital advances (Mobilisation of Advance)	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
	- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited			
	Non-current total	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
8b	Current assets			
	Prepaid expenses	0.61	0.61	0.56
	Current total	0.61	0.61	0.56

9 Cash and cash equivalents

	Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
	Balances with Banks			
	In current accounts	4.81	213.58	28.05
	Term deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-	2,665.00	-
	Total	4.81	2,878.58	28.05

- i There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.
- ii The Company did not have any holdings or dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016 and hence the disclosure requirement as envisaged in Notification G.S.R 308(E) dated 30th March 2017 is not applicable to the Company.



10 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	1st April, 2015
Authorised			
30,000,000 (31 March 2016: 30,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
30,000,000 (31 March 2016: 30,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10/- each.	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00

a Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	Amount
Balance as at the 1 April 2015	300.00	3,000.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2016	300.00	3,000.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2017	300.00	3,000.00

b Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

Equity shares:

- The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.
- The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year ended on 31st March, 2017, no dividend is declared by the Board (previous year Nil).
- In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

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

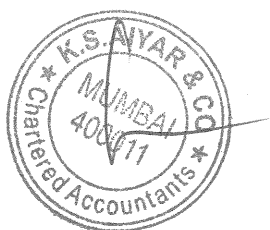
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
HCC Concessions Limited and its Nominees, the holding company		
27,000,000 (31 March 2016: 27,000,000) Equity shares of Rs 10/- each.	2,700	2,700
Hindustan Construction Company Limited, the ultimate holding company		
3,000,000 (31 March 2016: 3,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	300	300

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

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
HCC Concessions Limited and its nominees (Holding Company)	270.00	90%	270.00	90%
Hindustan Construction Company Limited (Ultimate holding company)	30.00	10%	30.00	10%

f Shares reserved for issue under options : Nil



11 Instruments entirely Equity in Nature

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	1st April, 2015
Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares (Refer Note Below)	10,715.00	8,206.51	7,251.51
	10,715.00	8,206.51	7,251.51

Compulsory Convertible Preference Shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	1st April, 2015
Authorised			
115,000,000 (31 March 2016: 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	11,500.00	11,500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
107,150,000 (31 March 2016: 82,065,070) 9% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares(CCCPS) of Rs10/- each	10,715.00	8,206.51	7,251.51
	10,715.00	8,206.51	7,251.51

a Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	Preference Shares	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	Amount
Balance as at the 1 April 2015	725.15	7,251.51
Add: Issued during the year	95.50	955.00
Balance as at the 31 March 2016	820.65	8,206.51
Add: Issued during the year	250.85	2,508.49
Balance as at the 31 March 2017	1,071.50	10,715.00

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

- The CCCPS shall carry a dividend of 9% per annum. The period for which a dividend will be payable on CCCPS will be calculated from the date of allotment of CCCPS up to the date on which the CCCPS are converted into fully paid-up Equity Shares.
- One CCCPS of face value of Rs 10/- (Rupees Ten only) issued at par will be compulsorily and automatically converted into one fully paid-up Equity Share of Rs 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each on expiry of 6 years 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, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
HCC Concessions Limited and its Nominees, the holding company		
107,150,000 (31 March 2016: 82,065,070) 9% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares(CCCPS) of Rs10/- each	10,715.00	8,206.51

- 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, 2017		As at March 31, 2016	
	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding	No of Shares (Nos. in Lakhs)	% Holding
9% Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (CCCPS) of Rs.10 each fully paid				
HCC Concessions Limited (Holding Company)	1,071.50	100%	820.65	100%

- f Shares reserved for issue under options : Nil



12 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	1st April, 2015
Capital Contribution (Share Application Money Pending Allotment) (Refer Note 12A)	-	2,508.49	-
Reserves and Surplus (Refer Note 12B)	(759.96)	(702.75)	(695.71)
	(759.96)	1,805.74	(695.71)

B Capital Contribution (Share Application Money Pending Allotment)

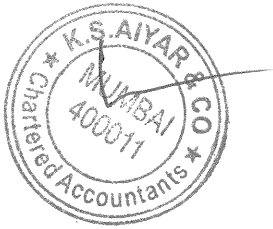
Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Share Application Money Pending allotment	-	2,508.49	-
Total	-	2,508.49	-

C Reserves and surplus

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Retained Earnings	(759.96)	(702.75)	(695.71)
Total reserves and surplus	(759.96)	(702.75)	(695.71)

Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016
Opening balance	(702.75)	(695.71)
Add: Profit for the year	(57.20)	(7.04)
Closing Balance	(759.96)	(702.75)



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017

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

13 Long Term Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Secured			
Term loans			
From Banks	7,051.43	7,033.43	6,717.60
From others	1,865.12	1,860.38	1,770.55
Secured - Total	8,916.55	8,893.81	8,488.15
Total non current borrowings	8,916.55	8,893.81	8,488.15

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 28.22% 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 interest payment :-

Interest for the following Banks are overdue as on 31st March 2017

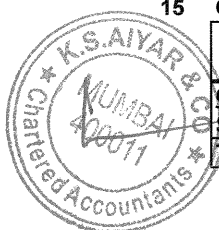
Name of the Bank	Rs	Rs
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1,670,025	
Indian Bank	1,675,471	
Vijaya Bank	1,011,039	
IIFCL	2,487,565	
Yes Bank	3,134,680	
Dena Bank	466,478	10,445,258

14 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
14a Non-current			
Retention Payable	138.15	124.07	111.39
- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited	138.15	124.07	111.39
Interest accrued but not due on Subordinate Debt	63.83	-	-
- Related Party - HCC Concessions Limited	63.83	-	-
Total	201.98	124.07	111.39
14b Current			
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	104.45	173.90	261.17
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	84.32	84.32	-
Payables for Capital Expenditure	4,543.39	5,760.77	1,256.43
- Related Party - HCC Concessions Limited	29.72	919.31	914.73
- Related Party - Hindustan Construction Co.Limited	4,152.83	4,511.65	-
- Others	360.85	329.81	341.70
Total	4,732.16	6,018.99	1,517.60

15 Other liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current			
Statutory Dues	7.02	92.93	0.76
Total	7.02	92.93	0.76



16 Fair value measurements

A Significance of financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Financial assets			
At amortised Cost			
Security Deposits	6.10	6.10	6.10
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	-	5.34	-
Cash and Cash equivalent	4.81	2,878.58	28.05
Other receivable	0.11	0.11	0.11
Total financial assets	11.03	2,890.14	34.26
Financial liabilities			
At amortised Cost			
Fixed Rate Borrowings	8,916.55	8,893.81	8,488.15
Retention money payable	138.15	124.07	111.39
Interest accrued but not due	252.60	258.22	261.17
Creditors for capital expenditure	4,543.39	5,760.77	1,256.43
Total financial liabilities	13,850.69	15,036.87	10,117.14

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Financial liabilities			
Carrying value of financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Fixed Rate Borrowings	8,916.55	8,893.81	8,488.15
Retention money payable	138.15	124.07	111.39
	9,054.70	9,017.88	8,599.54
Fair value of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost			
Fixed Rate Borrowings	8,916.55	8,893.81	8,488.15
Retention money payable	138.15	124.07	111.39
	9,054.70	9,017.88	8,599.54

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.

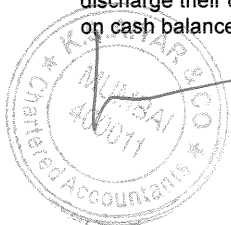
17 Financial risk management objectives and policies

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

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

A Credit Risk

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



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

B Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the nature of the underlying business, company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

C Interest Rate Risk

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

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

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Fixed rate borrowings	8,916.55	8,893.81	8,488.15
Total borrowings	8,916.55	8,893.81	8,488.15

D Sensitivity analysis

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

Impact on Profit After Tax	As at	As at	As at
	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016	April 1, 2015
Interest rates - increase by 0.50 basis points	(46.17)	(46.17)	(44.26)
Interest rates - decrease by 0.50 basis points	46.17	46.17	44.26

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-2017

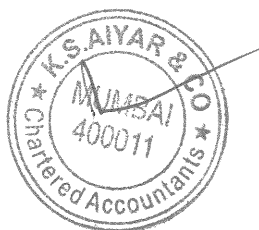
Particulars	Borrowings	Other Financial Liabilities	
		Other Financial Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
Non-derivatives			
Within 1 Year	-	4,543.39	7.02
One to 5 Years	554.10	138.15	-
More Than 5 Years	8,362.45	252.60	-
Total	8,916.55	4,934.15	7.02

As At March-2016

Particulars	Borrowings	Other Financial Liabilities	
		Other Financial Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
Non-derivatives			
Within 1 Year	-	5,760.77	92.93
One to 5 Years	461.75	124.07	-
More Than 5 Years	8,432.06	258.22	-
Total	8,893.81	6,143.06	92.93

As At March-2016

Particulars	Borrowings	Other Financial Liabilities	
		Other Financial Liabilities	Other Current Liabilities
Non-derivatives			
Within 1 Year	-	1,256.43	0.76
One to 5 Years	415.57	111.39	-
More Than 5 Years	8,072.57	261.17	-
Total	8,488.15	1,628.99	0.76



Raiganj Dalkhola Highways Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

18 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Construction Revenue		1,513.15	5,611.23
Total		1,513.15	5,611.23

19 Cost of construction

Particulars	Note	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Construction Cost		1,513.15	5,611.23
Total		1,513.15	5,611.23

20 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Insurance	0.42	0.26
Rates and Taxes	0.19	0.12
Travelling	0.58	0.86
Director Sitting Fees	3.45	3.88
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges (Refer Foot Note)	51.33	1.26
Miscellaneous Expenses	1.23	0.66
Total	57.20	7.04

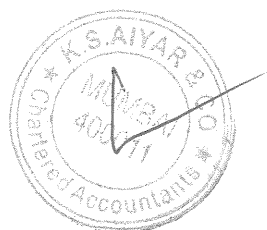
Foot Note

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges include:		
Auditors' remuneration and expenses (Including Service Tax)		
Statutory Audit fees	1.27	1.26
Fees for certification	0.68	0.48

21 Earning Per Share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2017	Year ended March 31, 2016
The following reflects the profit and share data used in the basic computations:		
Net profit/ (loss) for calculation of basic EPS	(57.20)	(7.04)
Number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	300.00	300.00
Basic & Diluted EPS	(0.19)	(0.02)

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



22 **Related Party Transactions**

A **Nature of Relationship and Name of Related Party**

Holding Company

HCC Concessions Ltd.

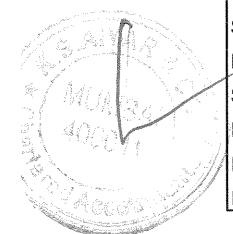
HCC Infrastructure Company Limited

Ultimate Holding Company

Hindustan Construction Company Limited

B **Transactions with related parties**

Particulars	FY 16-17	FY 15-16	FY 14-15
Intangible Asset Under Development/ Profit & Loss during the period			
Reimbursement of Expenses			
HCC Concessions Limited	0.23	4.58	0.99
Subcontracting Expenses			
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	-	451.73	-
Interest on Subordinate Debt			
HCC Concessions Limited	212.04	-	-
Claims			
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	-	4,152.00	-
SPV Management Fees			
HCC Concessions Limited	345.00	-	112.36
Balances as on date			
Payables (Including Claims)			
HCC Concessions Limited	29.72	919.31	914.73
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	4,152.83	4,511.65	-
Mobilisation Advance			
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	9,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00
Other Advances			
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	0.11	0.11	0.11
Retention Payable			
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	138.15	124.07	111.39
Interest on Subordinate Debt Payable			
HCC Concessions Limited	63.83	-	-
Contribution to equity capital			
HCC Concessions Limited	2,700.00	2,700.00	2,700.00
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	300.00	300.00	300.00
Other equity			
9% Compulsory Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares			
HCC Concessions Limited	10,715.00	8,206.51	7,251.51
Share Application Money Pending Allotment			
HCC Concessions Limited	-	2,508.49	-
Contingent Liability as on 31st March 2017			
Claims			
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	54,893.08	34,196.09	29,835.77
Transactions During the Period			
Issue of Share Capital			
HCC Concessions Limited	2,508.49	955.00	1,913.00
Subordinate Debt (Unsecured) Taken			
HCC Concessions Limited	2,508.49	-	-
Subordinate Debt (Unsecured) Converted			
HCC Concessions Limited	2,508.49	-	-
Share Application Money received			
HCC Concessions Limited	-	3,463.49	426.00
Reimbursement of Taxes			
HCC Concessions Limited	29.63	-	-



Raiganj-Dalkhola Highways Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended on 31st March 2017

(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

23 Employee benefits

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

24 Contingent liabilities

i The company has received Supplementary bills for claim / Project Cost compensation for EPC Claim of Rs. 54,893.08 Lakhs (Previous Year Rs.34,196.09 Lakhs) from Hindustan Construction Company Limited, ultimate holding company and the EPC contractor for the project. As per the policy adopted by the company these claims will be recognised for only after approval and receipt of the same from National Highways Authority of India and will have no impact on the financials of the company.

ii The capital commitment of the Company is Rs.77,489.52 Lakhs (P.Y. Rs. 77,941.54 Lakhs)

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

There have been no 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.

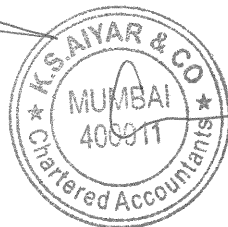
26 Previous years figures

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

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date
For K.S. Aiyar & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 100186W



Satish Kelkar
Partner
Membership No.:38934



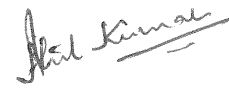
Place: Mumbai
Date:


12 5 APR 2017



Arjun Dhawan
(Director)


Subramaniam Iyer
(Chief Financial Officer)


Ravindra Singh
(Director)


Atul Kumar
(Manager)


Sridevi Iyengar
(Director)


Rohan Gavas
(Company Secretary)

Place: Mumbai
Date:



2 5 APR 2017

