FINANCIAL STATEMENT
2016-2017

NARMADA BRIDGE TOLLWAY LIMITED

NARMADA BRIDGE TOLLWAY LIMITED

Corporate Information

Board of Directors:
Mr. Shyamkant Dharmadhikari, Chairman
Mr. Perwez Alam
Mr. Ravindra Singh
Mr. Ashok Gupta

Statutory Auditors:
M/s Gianender & Associates, Chartered Accountants

Registered Office:
Hincon House, 11^{th} Floor, 247Park,
Lal Bahadur Shastri Marg, Vikhroli (West)
Mumbai – 400 083

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF NARMADA BRIDGE TOLLWAY LIMITED

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of NARMADA BRIDGE TOLLWAY LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2017, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these 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 issued there under.

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 Ind AS 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 is 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 including the Ind AS, of

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

the financial position of the Company as at 31 March, 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 Note no. 23 to the financial statements which indicates that Net Worth of the Company is negative as on 31st March, 2017 as the accumulated losses have exceeded the paid up share capital of the company. In terms of MOU with NHAI dated 17.07.2013 Concession Agreement dated 23.07.2012 between NHAI and the Company stands foreclosed with mutual consent. Company has preferred a claim before Arbitral Tribunal for reimbursement of cost and expenses incurred by it for repair and rehabilitation work of old Narmada Bridge amounting to Rs.33.66 Crore The Company is financially supported by holding Company to discharge its obligations..Despite negative net-worth, the management is confident of continuity of business and views the entity as a going concern. These conditions along with other matters as set forth in Note No 23 indicate existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure- A"; and

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.

   ii. The company did not have any long-term contract including derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

   iii. There were no amounts which were required by the company to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund, and;

   iv. The Company has provided requisite disclosures in its Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November, 2016 to 30 December, 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company.

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 083878)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25.04.2017

Annexure to the Independent Auditor's Report of Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited for the Year ended as on 31st March 2017

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

i. The Company has no Fixed Asset as on 31.03.2017. Therefore the paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

ii. With the company, there is no inventory in hand at any point of time, hence paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

iii. The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liabilities partnership or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, reporting under clause (a) to (c) of Para 3(iii) are not applicable.

iv. The Company has not entered into any transaction in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and securities, which attracts compliance to the provisions of the sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

v. The Company has not accepted deposits in terms of the provisions of section 73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed there under. Therefore the paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

vi. The sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company, hence paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

vii.
   a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee state insurance, income tax, service tax, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. As on 31st March 2017, there are no undisputed statutory dues payables for period exceeding for a period more than six month from the date they become payable.
   b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no statutory dues pending in respect of income tax, sales tax, VAT, custom duty and cess etc. on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company has not taken any loans or borrowings from any bank, financial institution or Government and not issued any debentures during the year or in any previous years, hence paragraph 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

ix. The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer and term loan, hence paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

x. According to the information and explanation given to us by the management which have been relied by us, there were no frauds on or by the company noticed or reported during the period under audit.

xi. The company has not paid any managerial remuneration, hence paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xii. The company is not a Nidhi Company, therefore para 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xiii. In our opinion and according to the information provided to us, the transaction entered with the related partied are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act and are disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review, therefore para 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv. According to the information provided to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or the persons connected with him covered under section 192 of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xvi. According to the information provided to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Therefore, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

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

Manju Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 083878)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25.4.17

Annexure-A

Annexure referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:-

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

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness.

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

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 083878)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25.4.17

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Note	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	4	105.07	102.18	3.34
Other financial asset	5	1.21	-	-
Current Tax Assets (Net)	6	0.34	0.25	0.23
Other current assets	7	0.35	0.35	0.35
Total Current Assets		**106.97**	**102.78**	**3.92**
Total Assets		**106.97**	**102.78**	**3.92**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity share capital	8	5.00	5.00	5.00
Other equity				
Capital contribution from holding Company	9	2,710.00	2,710.00	2,308.00
Reserves and surplus	10	(3,510.06)	(3,512.92)	(3,236.05)
Total Equity		**(795.06)**	**(797.92)**	**(923.05)**
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Other financial liabilities	11	888.51	888.41	908.45
Provisions	12	12.27	12.27	12.27
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	1.23	-	-
Other current liabilities	14	0.01	0.02	6.25
Total Current Liabilities		**902.02**	**900.70**	**926.97**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**106.97**	**102.78**	**3.92**

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

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

Firm Registration No. 004661N

Manju Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:083878

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Place:
Date: 25 APR 2017

Ravindra Singh
Director

Perwez Alam
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25 APR 2017

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Continuing Operations			
Other Income	15	4.60	2.55
Total Income		**4.60**	**2.55**
Expenses			
Finance costs	16	0.01	275.74
Other expenses	17	0.50	3.68
Total expenses		**0.51**	**279.42**
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**4.09**	**(276.88)**
Exceptional Items		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		**4.09**	**(276.88)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		1.23	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**2.86**	**(276.88)**
Total Income for the year		**2.86**	**(276.88)**
Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each :	18		
Basic earnings per share		5.72	(553.76)
Diluted earnings per share		5.72	(553.76)

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

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:083878

Place:
Date: 25 APR 2017

Ravindra Singh
Director

Perwez Alam
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25 APR 2017

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Cashflow statement for the year ended 31st march 2017
(All amounts are in ₹. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particular	Note	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Cash Flow from operating activities			
Profit before income tax including discontinued operations		4.09	(276.88)
Adjustments for			
Add:			
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		-	-
Finance costs		0.01	275.73
Loss on assets sold or discarded			
Less:			
Interest received		(4.60)	(2.55)
Change in operating assets and liabilities			
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets		(1.21)	-
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities-Current		0.10	106.24
Increase/(decrease) in short term provisions		0.00	0.00
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		(0.01)	(6.24)
		(1.61)	96.30
Cash generated from operations			
Income taxes paid		(0.09)	(0.02)
Net cash inflow from operating activities		**(1.70)**	**96.29**
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Short term deposits			
Interest received		4.60	2.55
Net cash outflow from investing activities		4.60	2.55
Cash flow from financing activities			
Interest paid		(0.01)	-
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities		(0.01)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		2.89	98.83
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		102.18	3.34
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		105.07	102.18
Reconciliation of Cash Flow statements as per the cash flow statement			
		31 March 2017	**31 March 2016**
Cash Flow statement as per above comprises of the following			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	105.07	102.18
Bank overdrafts			
Balances as per statement of cash flows		105.07	102.18

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

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:083878

Place:
Date: 25 APR 2017

Ravindra Singh
Director

Perwez Alam
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25 APR 2017

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Statement of change in equity

Equity share capital	
as at 1 April 2015	5.00
changes in equity share capital	-
as at 31 March 2016	5.00
Changes in equity share capital	-
as at 31 March 2017	5.00

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2015	**(3,236.05)**	**(3,236.05)**
Profit for the year	(276.88)	(276.88)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(276.88)	(276.88)
Transfer to retained earnings		-
Balance as at 31st March, 2016	**(3,512.92)**	**(3,512.92)**
Profit for the year	2.86	2.86
Capital Contribution	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**2.86**	2.86
Transfer to retained earnings		-
Balance as at 31st March, 2017	**(3,510.06)**	**(3,510.06)**

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

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES ☆ NEW DELHI ☆ Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:083878

Place:
Date: 25 APR 2017

Ravindra Singh
Director

Perwez Alam
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25 APR 2017

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Summary of equity

Statement of reconciliation of equity	**As at 31st March, 2016**	**As at April 1, 2015**
Equity Share Capital	5.00	5.00
Surplus/(Deficit) in P&L	(3,512.92)	(3,236.05)
Total equity under local GAAP	**(3,507.92)**	**(3,231.05)**
Adjustments net of deferred tax impact: Gain/(Loss)		
Capital contribution from holding Company	2,710.00	2,308.00
Total Ind As adjustments	**2,710.00**	**2,308.00**
Total equity under Ind AS	**(797.92)**	**(923.05)**
Total equity under Ind AS (As per Financial)	**(797.92)**	**(923.05)**

Profit before Tax

Profit before tax reconcilation	**Year ended 31st March, 2016**
As per IGAAP	**(276.88)**
Total Ind AS Adjustments	(276.88)
As per Ind AS	**(276.88)**

As per financials	**(276.88)**

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES ★ Chartered Accountants ★ NEW DELHI

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

1 Corporate information

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

Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted to resolve the Dispute relating to claim filed by NBTL amounting to Rs.33.66 Crore towards reimbursement of cost and expenses incurred by it for repair and rehabilitation work of old Narmada Bridge constructed in year 1977. The first hearing of Arbitral Tribunal was held on 04.04.2017 wherein the schedule of different submittals by both Parties has been finalized.

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 to note 3 for information on how the Company adopted Ind AS.

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

i certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivative instruments) and contingent consideration that is measured at fair value;

ii assets under service concession arrangement

(b) Current & Non Current classification

Current Asset :
An asset shall be classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
(a) it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
(b) it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded
(c) It is expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting date, or
(d) It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

All other assets shall be classified as non-current.

Current Liabilities:

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

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

All other liabilities shall be classified as non-current.

(c) Accounting of intangible assets under service concessionaire arrangement:

Company has Toll Road Concession rights where it Build, Operates and transfer (BOT) 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.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

(d) 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.

(e) Property, plant and equipment:

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

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).
On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

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

(f) Investments and other financial assets:

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

(ii) Measurement:
At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

• Amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). 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 profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

• Fair value through profit or loss:

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

(g) Equity instruments

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

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

(iv) Derecognition of financial assets:
A financial asset is derecognised only when

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

• retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents:

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

(i) Income Tax:

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

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

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

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 unsused 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.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

(j) 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 grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups 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.

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 unsused 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.

(k) 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.

(l) 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.

(k) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:

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

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

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

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

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

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.

(l) Earnings per share:

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

(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.

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.

(p) 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.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

3 First-time adoption of Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The accounting policies set out in note no. 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 group's 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). An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flow is set out in the following tables and notes.

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:

(a) Deemed Cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first-time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment 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. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38 "Intangible Assets" and investment property covered by Ind AS 40 "Investment Properties".

Accordingly, the group has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and investment property at their previous GAAP carrying value.

(b) 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.

Ind AS estimates as at 1 April 2015 are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP. The Group made estimates for following items in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition as these were not required under previous GAAP:

1) Investment in equity instruments carried at FVPL or FVOCI;
2) Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model.

(c) Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

B. 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 equity of the transition at 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016.
The following reconciliations are providing details of the impact of the transition on:

I. Summary of Equity as at April 1, 2015 & March 31, 2016
II. Equity at 1 April 2015
III. Equity at 31st March 2016
IV. 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.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

I. **Reconciliation of Equity as at April 1, 2015** **(Rs in lacs)**

	Note	Regrouped Previous GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Current assets				
Financial Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		3.34	-	3.34
Other financial assets			-	-
Current Tax Assets (Net)		0.23	-	0.23
Other current assets		0.35	-	0.35
Non-current assets classified as held for sale			-	-
TOTAL		**3.92**	**-**	**3.92**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital		5.00	-	5.00
Other Equity	1	(3,236.05)	2,308.00	(928.05)
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liablities				
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	1	2,308.00	(2,308.00)	-
Other financial liabilities		359.76	548.69	908.44
Other current liabilities		554.94	(548.69)	6.25
Provisions		12.26	0.00	12.27
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			-	-
TOTAL		**3.92**	**-**	**3.92**

II. **Reconciliation of Equity as at March 31, 2016**

	Note	Regrouped Indian GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Financial Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		102.18	-	102.18
Current Tax Assets (Net)		0.25	-	0.25
Other current assets		0.35	-	0.35
Non-current assets classified as held for sale			-	-
TOTAL		**102.78**	**-**	**102.78**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Equity Share capital		5.00	-	5.00
Other Equity	1	(3,512.92)	2,710.00	(802.92)
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liablities				
Current liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	1	2,710.00	(2,710.00)	-
Other financial liabilities		635.47	252.95	888.41
Other current liabilities		252.96	(252.94)	0.02
Provisions		12.27	-	12.27
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)			-	-
TOTAL		**102.78**	**-**	**102.78**

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

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

	Note	Regrouped Indian GAAP	Ind AS adjustments	Ind AS
Other Income		2.55	-	2.55
Total		**2.55**	**-**	**2.55**
Expenses				
Finance costs		275.74	0.00	275.74
Depreciation and amortization expense		-	-	-
Other expenses		3.68	(0.00)	3.68
Total		**279.42**	**0.00**	**279.42**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**(276.87)**	**(0.00)**	**(276.87)**
Exceptional Items		-	-	-
Profit before tax		**(276.87)**	**(0.00)**	**(276.87)**
Tax expense				
Current tax			-	-
MAT Credit taken			-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)			-	-
Profit for the year (A)		**(276.87)**	**(0.00)**	**(276.87)**
Other Comprehensive Income				
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (B)		**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		**(276.87)**	**(0.00)**	**(276.88)**

Notes to first time adoptions

Note -1 Inter Corporate deposit is quasi equity as it is part of total project cost which needs to be financed by the company. Further, cash flow on account of repayment of Inter corporate deposit will not be withdrawn till end of period and will be repayable at the discretion of the company. As inter corporate deposit is to be paid at the discretion of the company and it evidences a residual interest of Sponsors in the assets of the company after deduction all of its liabilities, it satisfies the definition of a puttable equity instrument. Hence, as on transition date, inter corporate deposit has been classified into Equity.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Summary of equity

Statement of reconciliation of equity	As at 31st March, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Equity Share Capital	5.00	5.00
Surplus/(Deficit) in P&L	(3,512.92)	(3,236.05)
Total equity under local GAAP	**(3,507.92)**	**(3,231.05)**
Adjustments net of deferred tax impact: Gain/(Loss)		
Capital contribution from holding Company	2,710.00	2,308.00
Total Ind As adjustments	**2,710.00**	**2,308.00**
Total equity under Ind AS	**(797.92)**	**(923.05)**
Total equity under Ind AS (As per Financial)	**(797.92)**	**(923.05)**

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹. lacs, except per share data and unless stated otherwise)

4 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents			
Balances with Banks			
In current accounts	5.08	102.18	3.34
Term deposits with original maturity of less than three months	99.99	-	-
Total	**105.07**	**102.18**	**3.34**

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

5 Other financial assets

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current			
Interest accrued on Fixed deposit	1.21	-	-
Total	**1.21**	**-**	**-**

6 Current Tax Assets (Net)

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Prepaid Taxes (Net of Provisions)	0.34	0.25	0.23
Closing Balance	**0.34**	**0.25**	**0.23**

7 Other current assets

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current			
Security Deposit	0.35	0.35	0.35
Total	**0.35**	**0.35**	**0.35**

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

8 **Equity Share Capital**

	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Authorised			
5,000,000 (March 31, 2016: 5,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	500.00	500.00	500.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up			
50,000 (March 31, 2016: 50,000) equity shares of Rs.10/- each	5.00	5.00	5.00
	5.00	**5.00**	**5.00**

a) Reconciliation of number of shares

	No of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares :		
Balance as at the 1 April 2015	**0.50**	**5.00**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2016	**0.50**	**5.00**
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Balance as at the 31 March 2017	**0.50**	**5.00**

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017		As at March 31, 2016		As at April 1, 2015	
	No of shares	% of Shareholding	No of shares	% of Shareholding	No of shares	% of Shareholding
Equity shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid HCC Concessions Ltd	0.5	100%	0.5	100%	0.5	100%

Other Equity

9 **Capital contribution from holding Company**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Inter corporate deposit classified as equity	2,710.00	2,710.00	2,308.00
Total	**2,710.00**	**2,710.00**	**2,308.00**

10 **Reserves and surplus**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Capital reserve	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	(3,510.06)	(3,512.92)	(3,236.05)
Total reserves and surplus	**(3,510.06)**	**(3,512.92)**	**(3,236.05)**

Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Opening balance	(3,512.92)	(3,236.05)	(3,236.05)
Add: Profit for the year	2.86	(276.88)	-
Adjustments:	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**(3,510.06)**	**(3,512.92)**	**(3,236.05)**

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

11 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current			
Interest accrued and due on borrowings (ICD)	635.47	635.47	341.13
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (ICD)	-	-	18.63
Other payables related party	253.04	252.94	548.69
Total	**888.51**	**888.41**	**908.45**

12 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current			
Provisions for Expenses	12.27	12.27	12.27
Total	**12.27**	**12.27**	**12.27**

13 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Tax Liabilities			
Current			
Provision for tax	1.23	-	-
Total	**1.23**	**-**	**-**

14 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at April 1, 2015
Current			
Statutory Dues	0.01	0.02	6.25
Total	**0.01**	**0.02**	**6.25**

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

15 Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Interest income	4.60	2.55
Total	**4.60**	**2.55**

16 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Interest expense on ICDs	-	275.74
Other borrowing costs	0.00	0.00
Total	**0.00**	**275.74**

17 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Audit expenses	0.28	0.29
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges	0.13	3.32
Security expenses	-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.09	0.07
Total other expenses	**0.50**	**3.68**
Details of payment to auditors		
Statutory Audit fees	0.25	0.25
Tax audit fees	-	-
Others	-	-
Fees for other audit related services	0.04	0.04
Fees for certification	-	0.22
Total payments to auditors	**0.29**	**0.50**

18 Earnings per share (EPS)

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
Earnings per share (EPS)		
Net profit/ (loss) after tax	2.86	(276.88)
Number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	0.50	0.50
Basic and diluted EPS	5.72	(553.76)

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

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

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

Ultimate holding company
Hindustan Construction Company Limited

Nature of Transactions	As at March 31, 2017	As at March 31, 2016	As at March 31, 2015
Receiving of Services / Interest expense			
Hcc Concessions Ltd	-	275.74	247.52
Inter Corporate Deposit accepted during year			
Hcc Concessions Ltd	-	402.00	225.00
Outstanding Payables			
Hcc Concessions Ltd	-	252.92	5.73
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	-	-	407.86
Total			
Interest Payables			
Hcc Concessions Ltd	635.47	635.47	359.76
Contribution in Share Capital till date			
Hcc Concessions Ltd	5.00	5.00	5.00
Outstanding retention Payables			
Hindustan Construction Company Ltd	-	-	135.06

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

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

21 Net worth and Going concern assumption

	For the year ended March 31, 2017	For the year ended March 31, 2016
The net worth of the Company is negative as the accumulated losses of the Company have exceeded the paid up share capital of the Company amounting to `500,000 as follows :-		
Accumulated losses	(3,510)	(3,513)
Capital	5.00	5.00
Excess of losses over capital	**(3,505.06)**	**(3,507.92)**

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

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

NBTL has issued Arbitration Notice to the NHAI on 29.12.2016 appointing its nominee Arbitrator on the Arbitral Tribunal to resolve the Dispute relating to claim filed by NBTL amounting to Rs.33.66 Crore towards reimbursement of cost and expenses incurred by it for repair and rehabilitation work of old Narmada Bridge constructed in year 1977.

In view of above the management is confident of continuity of business and views the entity as a going concern despite the negative net-worth.

Arbitral Tribunal has been constituted to resolve the Dispute relating to claim filed by NBTL amounting to Rs.33.66 Crore towards reimbursement of cost and expenses incurred by it for repair and rehabilitation work of old Narmada Bridge constructed in year 1977. The first hearing of AT was held on 04.04.2017 wherein the schedule of different submittals by both Parties has been finalized.

GIRENDER & ASSOCIATES NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited
22 Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March', 2017
(All amounts are in ₹ lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Financial risk management

The companies activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.
This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity is manage the risk.

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

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

(a) Credit Risk

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

(b) Market Risk - Interest rate risk
The exposure of the Company's borrowing is linked to Bank base rate plus fixed spread ,base rate are subject to

Particulars	As at 31.03.2017	As at 31.03.2016	As at 01.04.2015
Variable rate borrowings			
Total borrowings	-	-	-

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

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

As At March-2017

	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financials liabilities	635.46916	-	-	-	635.47
Trade and other payables	254.27	-	-	-	254.27
Provisions	12.27	-	-	-	12.27
Other Current liabilities	1.24	-	-	-	1.24
Total non-derivatives	**903.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**903.25**
Derivatives (N.A)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**903.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**903.25**

As At March-2016

	Less than 3 months	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financials liabilities	635	-	-	-	635.47
Trade and other payables	252.94	-	-	-	252.94
Provisions	12.27	-	-	-	12.27
Other Current liabilities	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Total non-derivatives	**900.69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**900.69**
Derivatives (N.A)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**900.69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**900.69**

As At April-2015

	Less than 3 months	1 to 2 Years	2 to 5 Years	Over 5 Years	Total
Non-derivatives					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financials liabilities	359.76	-	-	-	359.76
Trade and other payables	548.69	-	-	-	548.69
Provisions	12.27	-	-	-	12.27
Other Current liabilities	6.25	-	-	-	6.25
Total non-derivatives	**926.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**926.97**
Derivatives (N.A)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**926.97**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**926.97**

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES ☆ Chartered Accountants ☆ NEW DELHI

Narmada Bridge Tollway Limited

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

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

Note 23- Fair value measurements

(a) Significance of financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Financial assets			
At amortised Cost			
Fixed deposits with maturity of 3- 12 months	100.00	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1.21	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalent	5.08	102.18	3.34
Total financial assets	**106.28**	**102.18**	**3.34**
Financial liabilities			
At amortised Cost			
Interest accrued and due on borrowings (ICD)	635.46916	635.47916	341.13346
Other payables related party	253.04	252.94	548.69
Total financial liabilities	**888.51**	**888.41**	**889.83**

Note 24- Fair value Hierarchy

(a) Fair value hierarchy - Recurring fair value measurements

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Financial assets			
At Fair value through profit & loss			
Level 1			
Mutual fund Investments	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	-

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

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 1 April, 2015
Financial assets			
Level 3			
Fixed deposits with maturity of 3- 12 months	100.00	-	-
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	1.21	-	-
Cash and Cash equivalent	5.08	102.18	3.34
Total financial assets	**106.28**	**102.18**	**3.34**
Financial liabilities			
Level 3			
Interest accrued and due on borrowings (ICD)	635.47	635.48	341.13
Other payables related party	253.04	252.94	548.69
Total financial liabilities	**888.51**	**888.41**	**889.83**

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES ✩ Chartered Accountants ✩ NEW DELHI

Recognised fair value measurements

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for borrowings, Preference shares included in level 3

(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	As at 31st March, 2017	As at 31st March, 2016	As at 31st March, 2015
Financial assets			
Carrying value of financial assets at amortised cost			
Corporate guarantee	-	-	-
Total Financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-
Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost			
Corporate guarantee	-	-	-
Total Fair value of financial assets at amortised cost	-	-	-
Financial liabilities			
Carrying value of financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Bank borrowings	-	-	-
ICDs	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Fair value of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost			
Bank borrowings	-	-	-
ICDs	-	-	-
Corporate guarantee	-	-	-
	-	-	-

The carrying value amounts of loans, inter corporate deposit, interest receivable on ICDs, share application money, fixed deposits, interest accrued on deposits, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivable, bank borrowings, interest accrued but not due, corporate guarantee, payable to related party, dues to employees and other payable 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.

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

25 Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

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

26 Contingent liabilities and commitments

There are no reportable contingent liabilities as on balance sheet date.

27 **Previous years figures**

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

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

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

GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Manju Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.:083878

Place:
Date: 25 APR 2017

Ravindra Singh
Director

Perwez Alam
Director

Place: Mumbai
Date: 25 APR 2017