

# **Manubhai & Shah LLP**

Chartered Accountants

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To The Members of Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**

### **Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2017, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### **Management's Responsibility for the 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) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules 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 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 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

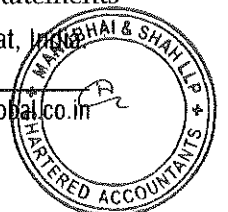
G-4, Capstone, Opp. Chirag Motors, Sheth Mangaldas Road, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380 006. Gujarat, India

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### **Chartered Accountants**

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.

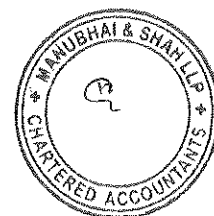
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

#### **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 the financial position of the Company as at 31st March, 2017 and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement 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 read with relevant rules thereunder
  - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act .



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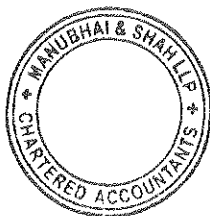
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure - A"
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with 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 did not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iii. The company did not have any holdings or dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8th November, 2016 to 30th December, 2016. Refer Note 14 to the Ind AS financial statements.

For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No 106041W/W100136



(H.M. Pomal)  
Partner  
Membership No. 106137

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 16/05/2017

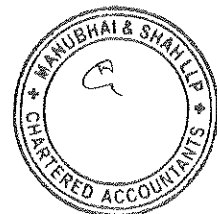


## **Annexure to the Independent Auditors' Report**

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the **Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited** on the financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017, we report that:

- (i) The Company had no fixed assets during and at the year end. Therefore, the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- (ii) The Company had no inventory during and at the year end. Therefore, the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Therefore, the reporting requirements of paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not given loans, made investments or provided guarantees or security, attracting the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Hence the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under.
- (vi) The Company has made and maintained the cost records prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, custom duty, excise duty , value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.  

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, service tax, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of income tax , wealth tax, duty of excise, duty of customs, sales tax or service tax or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) Based on our audit procedure and the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to banks and debenture holders.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Also the Company has not raised any term loans during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.



**Manubhai & Shah LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**

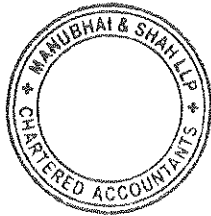
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the Management, we report that no material fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) No managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the Company during the year. Accordingly the reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and also the details which have been disclosed in the Financial Statements are in accordance with the applicable Indian 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. Hence the reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) According to the information given and as explained to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

**For Manubhai & Shah LLP**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm's Registration No**  
**106041W/W100136**



**(H.M. Pomal)**  
**Partner**  
**Membership No. 106137**

**Place: Ahmedabad**  
**Date: 16/05/2017**



# **Manubhai & Shah LLP**

Chartered Accountants

## **Report on Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

**Annexure 'A' To the Independent Auditor's Report Of Even Date On The Ind AS Financial Statements Of Sadbhav Bhavnagar Highway Private Limited**

**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 Sadbhav Bhavnagar Highway Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control 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 ICAI. 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 Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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**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 Ind AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that;

- 1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- 2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- 3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

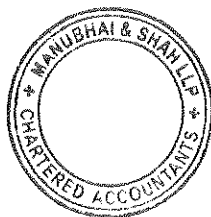
**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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.

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 16/05/2017



For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 106041W/W100136

  
(H.M. Pomal)  
Partner  
Membership No. 106137

**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2017

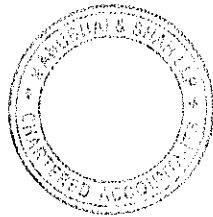
Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2017 INR in Million
<b>ASSETS</b>			
1	<b>Current Assets</b>		
a	<b>Financial Assets</b>		
	(i) Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	5	0.73
	(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	0.50
			<b>1.23</b>
	<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>1.23</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
1	Equity Share Capital	7	0.50
2	Other Equity	8	(0.02)
			<b>0.48</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
1	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
a	<b>Financial Liabilities</b>		
	(i) Trade Payables	9	0.75
			<b>0.75</b>
	<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>1.23</b>
	<b>Significant Accounting Policies</b>	3	

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date  
For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 106041W/W100136



(H.M. Pomal)  
Partner  
Membership No. 106137



Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 16/05/2017

For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Pvt Ltd.

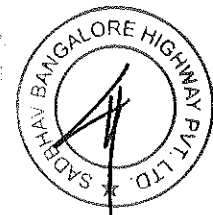


(Vasistha C. Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048324



(Vikram Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048318

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 16/05/2017



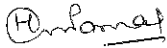


**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2017**  
**(Period from October 29,2016 to March 31,2017)**

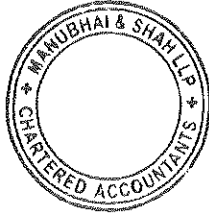
Particulars	Note No.	March 31,2017 INR in Million
<b>INCOME</b>		
I Revenue From Operations	10	0.73
II Other Income		
III Total Income ( I + II)		0.73
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Finance Cost	11	0.71
Other Expenses	12	0.04
IV Total Expenses		0.75
V Loss For the Year (III - IV)		(0.02)
VI Other Comprehensive income		
VII Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (V + VI)		(0.02)
<b>Earning Per Share ( Nominal Value of Share INR 10/-)</b>		
Basic		1.04
Diluted		1.04
<b>Significant Accounting Policies</b>	3	

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date  
For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 106041W/W100136

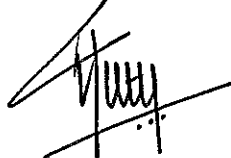


(H.M.Pomal)  
Partner  
Membership No.106137



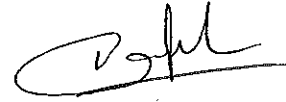
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date:16/05/2017

For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Pvt Ltd.



(Vasistha C. Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048324

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date:16/05/2017



(Vikram Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048318



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended 31st March 2017**  
**(Period from October 29,2016 to March 31,2017)**

Particulars	March 31,2017 INR in Million
(A) Cash flows from operating activities	
(Loss) Before Tax	(0.02)
Adjustments for:	
Cash generated before Effect of Working capital	(0.02)
Adjustments for:	
(Increase)/Decrease in other current financial asset	(0.73)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	0.75
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>(A) (0.00)</b>
(B) Cash Flows from investing activities	(B) -
(C) Cash Flows from financing activities	
Proceeds from Equity Share Capital	0.50
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(C) 0.50</b>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>( A+B+C) 0.50</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the Period	-
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of the Period</b>	<b>0.50</b>

**Notes:**

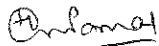
- (i) Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 6)

Cash on hand  
Balances with banks in current accounts  
**Cash and cash equivalents**

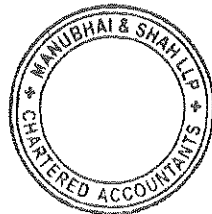
March 31, 2017 INR In Million
-
0.50
<b>0.50</b>

- (ii) The cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method as per Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -7 "Statement of Cash Flows".  
(iii) Figures in brackets represent outflows.

As per our report of even date  
For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 106041W/W100136

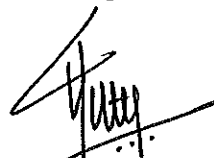


(H.M.Pomal)  
Partner  
Membership No.106137



Place: Ahmedabad  
Date:16/05/2017

For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Pvt Ltd.



(Vasistha C. Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048324

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date:16/05/2017



(Vikram Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048318



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2017**

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**1. Company information:**

Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. It is wholly owned subsidiary of Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited.

The Company was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in October, 2016, to augment the existing road from km 287.520 to km 461.550 (approximately 170.920 km) on the BRT Tiger Reserve Boundary to Bangalore section of National Highway No. 209 in the state of Karnataka by Two/Four-Laning thereof on Design, Built, Operate and Transfer ("DBOT Annuity" or "Hybrid Annuity") basis. As per the SCA, NHAI grants to the Company exclusive right, license and authority to construct, operate and maintain the project during the Construction Period of 730 days and Operation Period of 15 years commencing from COD.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 16, 2017.

**2. Basis of preparation**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The first financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

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

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments),

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest million (INR 000,000), except when otherwise indicated.

**3. Summary of significant accounting policies**

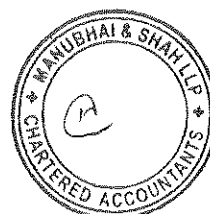
The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the company in preparing its financial statements:

**3.1 Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2017**

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A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

**Operating cycle**

The Company's has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

**3.2 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

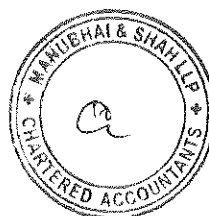
**Revenue from Service Concession Arrangement:**

**a. Construction Revenue:**

When the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue and contract costs associated with the construction contract are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively by reference to the percentage of completion of the contract activity at the reporting date. The percentage of completion of a contract is determined considering the proportion that contract costs incurred for work performed upto the reporting date bear to the estimated total contract costs

Contract revenue comprises the initial amount of revenue agreed in the contract, the variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue and they are capable of being reliably measured. Contract revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Percentage of completion is determined based on the proportion of actual cost incurred to the total estimated cost of the project. The percentage of completion method is applied on a cumulative basis in each accounting period to the current estimates of contract revenue and contract costs. The effect of a change in the estimate of contract revenue or contract costs, or the effect of a change in the estimate of the outcome of a contract, is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate and the effect of which is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the change is made and in subsequent periods.



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2017**

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When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of contract costs incurred of which recovery is probable and the related contract costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such probability occurs.

**b. Annuity income**

Revenue from annuity based projects is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the concession period of the respective projects based on the implicit rate of return embedded in the projected cash flows. Such income is duly adjusted for any variation in the amount and timing of the cash flows in the period in which such variation occurs.

**3.3 Impairment – Non-financial assets**

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

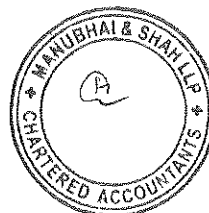
In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts calculation. These budgets and forecasts calculations generally covering a period of the concession agreements using long terms growth rates applied to future cash flows.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually either individually or at the CGU level, as appropriate and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

**3.4 Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur. Borrowing cost consist of interest and other costs that company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.



### **3.5 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 and measurement of financial assets**

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets that are not at fair value through profit or loss are added to the fair value on initial recognition. 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 of financial assets**

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

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

##### **• Financial assets at amortized cost :**

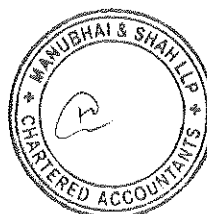
A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

##### **• Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

##### **• Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:**

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as at FVTPL.



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2017**

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**iii. De-recognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is de-recognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

**iv. Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

**b) Financial Liabilities**

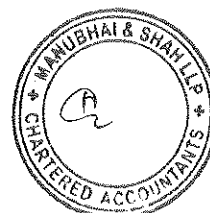
**i. Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loan and borrowings and payable, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

**ii. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities**

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



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2017**

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• **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

• **Loans and Borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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. This category generally applies to borrowings.

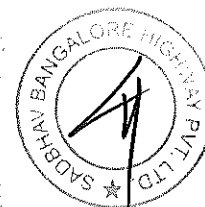
iii. **Derecognition of financial liabilities**

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or 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 the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

c) **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if the Company currently has 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.





### **3.6 Fair Value Measurement**

The company measures financial instrument such as Investment in Mutual Fund at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

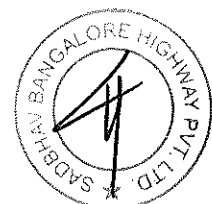
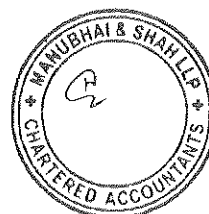
A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefit by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized 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:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2017**

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The company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)

### **3.7 Income tax**

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

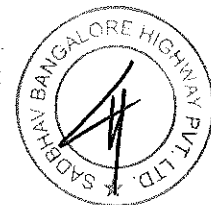
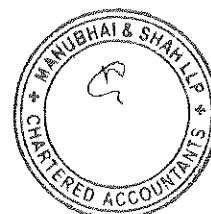
#### **Current Tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with Income tax 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current income tax are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### **Deferred Tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2017**

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Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences excepts when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax losses and carry forward of unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which those temporary differences, losses and tax credit can be utilized excepts when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

As per provision of Income tax Act 1961, the Company is eligible for a tax holiday under section 80IA for a block of 10 consecutive assessment years out of 20 years beginning of toll operation. The current year is first year of company's operation and it propose to start claiming tax holiday in the subsequent years only. No deferred tax (assets or liabilities) is recognized in respect of temporary difference which reverse during tax holiday period, to the extent such gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of timing difference which is reverse after the tax holiday period is recognised in the year in which the timing difference originate. However, the company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. For recognition of deferred tax, the timing difference which originate first are considered to reverse first.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

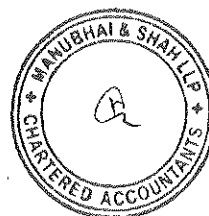
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rules and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, where company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

### **3.8 Provisions**

#### **General**

Provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.



**Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2017**

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If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

**Contractual obligation to restore the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability**

The Company has contractual obligations to maintain the road to a specified level of serviceability or restore the road to a specified condition before it is handed over to the grantor of the Concession Agreements. Such obligations are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. The timing and amount of such cost are estimated and determined by estimated cash flows, expected to be incurred in the year of overlay. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to such obligation. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of such obligation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate.

**3.9 Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

**3.10 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and bank overdrafts.

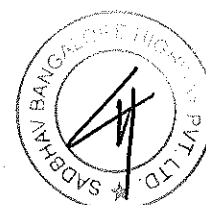
**3.11 Earnings per share**

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

**3.12 Segment reporting**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.



**4. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosure, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

**Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

**Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

**Impairment of non-financial assets**

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget generally covering a period of the concession agreements using long terms growth rates and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.



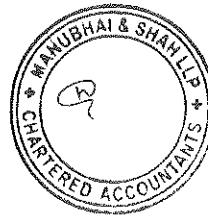
Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Private Limited  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2017

A Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No of Shares	Amount (INR in Million)
At April 01,2016	-	-
Changes during the year	50,000.00	0.50
At March 31,2017	50,000.00	0.50

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earning	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Total
	INR in Million	INR in Million	INR in Million
As at April 01,2016	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
As at March 31,2017	(0.02)	-	(0.02)



5 Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements

National Highway Authority of India

March 31, 2017	
INR in Million	
	0.73
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.73</b>

6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Balance with Banks  
in current accounts

March 31, 2017	
INR in Million	
	-
	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.50</b>

7 Equity Share Capital

Authorized Share Capital  
Equity Shares of INR 10 each

Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up  
Equity Shares of INR 10 each

March 31, 2017		
	No. of shares	INR In Million
	50 000	0.50
	<b>50 000</b>	<b>0.50</b>
	50 000	0.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>0.50</b>

(II) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2017
	No. of shares	INR In Million
At the beginning of the year		
Add: Issue during the year	50 000	0.50
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>50 000</b>	<b>0.50</b>

(b) Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares:

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of INR 10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, currently no such preferential amount exists. The amount to be distributed will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

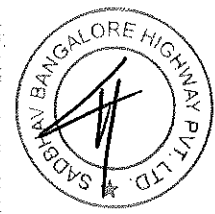
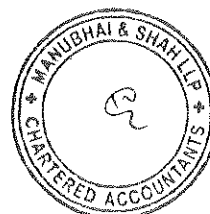
(c) Share held by holding Company:

All 50,000 shares issued, subscribed and paid up equity capital are held by Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited- holding company and its nominees.

(d) Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

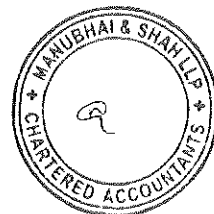
Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2017 No. of shares	% of shareholding
Equity Shares of INR 10 each fully paid		
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Ltd and its Nominees	50,000	100
	<b>50,000</b>	<b>100</b>

As per the records of the company, including its registers of shareholders/member and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.



<b>8</b>	<b>Other Equity</b>	<b>March 31, 2017</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	<b>Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument</b>	-
	<b>Retained Earning</b>	
	(Deficit) at the beginning of the Year	-
	Add: Net Profit/ (Loss) after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.02)
	(Deficit) at the end of the Year	(0.02)
	<b>Total</b>	<b>(0.02)</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Trade Payables</b>	<b>March 31, 2017</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	Trade Payables	0.75
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.75</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Revenue From Operations</b>	<b>March 31, 2017</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	Construction Contract Revenue	0.73
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.73</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Finance Cost</b>	<b>March 31, 2017</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	<b>Particulars</b>	
	Bank charges	0.00
	Bank Guarantee Commission	0.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.71</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>	<b>March 31, 2017</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	<b>Particulars</b>	
	Company Formation Expenses	0.02
	Auditor Remuneration - Statutory Audit	0.02
	Legal & Professional fees*	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.04</b>

\*Amount (Rs 1573) is below rounding off norm adopted by the company





**13 Earning Per Share (EPS):**

Loss per share is calculated by dividing the net loss attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, as under :

Particulars	March 31, 2017
Net (Loss) as per Statement of Profit & Loss	0.02
Weighted average of number of equity shares outstanding during the Period	19,155
<b>Basic &amp; Diluted (Loss) per share</b>	<b>1.04</b>

**14 Disclosure on Specified Bank Notes:**

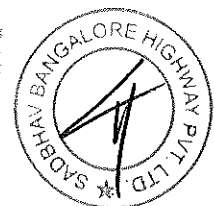
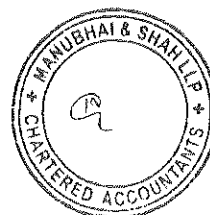
The details of Specified Bank notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from November 08, 2016 to December 30, 2016 are not given as the Company was not holdings or have not dealt in Specified Bank Notes during the said period.

**15 Disclosure in respect of Construction Contracts**

Revenue from fixed price construction contracts are recognized on the percentage of completion method, measured by reference to the percentage of cost incurred up to the year end to estimated total cost for each contract.

Particulars	2016-17
I Contract revenue recognized as revenue in the year	0.73
II For Contracts that are in progress:-	
a. Contract costs incurred and recognized upto reporting date	(0.73)
b. Profits (less recognized losses) upto reporting	-
c. Advances received	-
d. Retention Money	-
III Unbilled Revenue	-
IV Unearned Revenue	-

Percentage completion method for income recognition on long term contracts involves technical estimates by engineers/technical officials, of percentage of completion and costs to completion of each project/contract on the basis of which profit/loss is allocated.



16 Disclosure pursuant to Appendix - A to Ind AS 11 - " Service Concession Arrangements"

(I) Description and classification of the arrangement

The Company has entered into Concession Agreement ('SCA') with National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) dated December 08, 2016 for the purpose of augmenting the existing road from km 287.520 to km 461.550 (approximately 170.920 km) on the BRT Tiger Reserve Boundary to Bangalore section of National Highway No. 209 in the state of Karnataka by Two/Four-Laning thereof on Design, Built, Operate and Transfer ("DBOT Annuity" or "Hybrid Annuity") basis. As per the SCA, NHAI grants to the Company exclusive right, license and authority to construct, operate and maintain the project during the Construction Period of 730 days and Operation Period of 15 years commencing from COD.

(II) Significant Terms of the Arrangements

(a) Bid Project Cost:-

The cost of the construction of the project which is due and payable by NHAI as on the Bid date is considered as the bid project cost under the concession agreement. The bid project cost has been finalised as INR 1008 crore as at the bid date. Bid project cost is inclusive of the cost of construction, interest during construction, working capital, physical contingencies and all other costs, expenses and charges for and in respect of the construction of the project.

(b) Payment of Bid Project Cost:-

40% of the Bid Project Cost, adjusted for the Price Index Multiple, shall be due and payable to the company in 5 equal installments of 8% each during the Construction Period in accordance with the provisions of Clause 23.4 of the SCA.

The remaining Bid Project Cost, adjusted for the Price Index Multiple, shall be due and payable in 30 biannual installments commencing from the 180th day of COD in accordance with the provision of Clause 23.6 of the SCA.

Interest shall be due and payable on the reducing balance of Completion Cost at an interest rate equal to the applicable Bank Rate plus 3%. Such interest shall be due and payable biannually along with each installment specified in Clause 23.6.3 of SCA.

(c) Bonus on early completion:-

The SCA also provides for the payment of Bonus to the company in the event the COD is achieved on or more than 30 days prior to the schedule completion date. The schedule completion date of the project is December 08, 2018

(d) Operation & Maintenance Payments:-

All Operation and Maintenance expenditure shall be borne by the concessionaire. However, as provided in SCA, the company shall be entitle to received lump sum financial support in the form of biannual payments by the NHAI, which shall be computed on the amount quoted in the O&M bid. Each installment of O&M payment shall be the product of the amount determined in accordance with the terms of the SCA and the price index multiple on the reference index date preceding the due date of payment thereof.

(e) Termination of the SCA:-

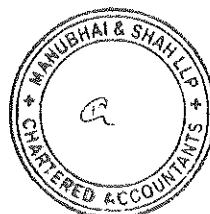
SCA can be terminated on account of default of the company or NHAI in the circumstances as specified under article 31 of the SCA.

(f) Restriction on assignment and charges:-

In terms of the SCA the company shall not assign, transfer or dispose of all or any rights and benefits under SCA or create any encumbrances thereto except with prior consent of NHAI.

(g) Changes in SCA:-

There has been no change in the concession arrangement during the year.



**17 Related Party Disclosures:**

Related party disclosures as required under the Indian Accounting Standard (AS) – 24 on “Related Party Disclosures” are given below:

**(I) Name of the related parties and description of relationship :**

Sr. No	Description of Relationship	Name of the Related Party
(A)	Enterprises having control: Ultimate Holding Company Holding Company	Sadbhav Engineering Limited (SEL) Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited (SIPL)
(B)	Key Managerial Personnel of Holding Company *	Mr. Vasistha C. Patel, Managing Director  Mr. Hardik Modi, Company Secretary Mr. Varun Mehta, Chief Financial Officer

**(II) Transactions with Related Parties during the Year: (INR in Million)**

No.	Particulars	March 31, 2017
(i)	Equity Share Capital Issued -SIPL	0.50
(ii)	Reimbursement of Expenses -SIPL -SEL	0.02 0.71

**(III) Balance outstanding as at the Year end: (INR in Million)**

No.	Particulars	March 31, 2017
(i)	Payable towards Operating, Maintenance & Reimbursement of Expense -SEL -SIPL	0.71 0.02
(ii)	Equity Share Capital -SIPL	0.50

\* No Transaction during the reporting period

**(IV) Terms and conditions:**

1. The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash as per the terms of the agreement.
2. The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2017.
3. There are no receivables due from related parties on which provision for doubtful debts is required to be made



**18 Income Tax Expenses**

As there is no taxable income, tax liability as per the provision of Income Tax Act, 1961 is INR NIL.

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard 12 (IND AS) "Income Taxes", the company has Deferred Tax Assets on account of differences in preliminary expense allowable in income tax. The Company does not have Deferred Tax Liabilities during the year. As a matter of prudence Deferred Tax Assets, have not been recognised.

**Details of Deferred Tax Assets not recognized in the Balance Sheet**

Particulars	31.03.2017
	Amount
Deductible Expenses - Company Incorporation Expenses	0.01

**19 Segment Reporting**

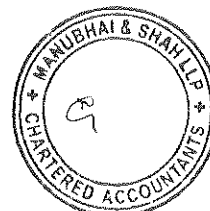
The Company is engaged in one segment viz Development and Maintenance of Infrastructure. Therefore reporting of operating segment is not given. No customer individually accounted for more than 10% of the revenues in the year ended March 31, 2017

**20 Financial Instruments****(I) Disclosure of Financial Instruments by Category**

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	March 31, 2017		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
<b>Financial Asset</b>				
Receivable under Service Concession Arrangement	5			0.73
Balance with Banks	6	-	-	0.50
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>				<b>0.50</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Trade Payable	9	-	-	0.75
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>				<b>0.75</b>

**(II) Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities**

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.



## 21 Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade & other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include other receivables and cash and bank balance that derive directly from its operations.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors oversee compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework.

### (I) Market Risk

The market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, Investments, other receivables, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

### (II) Liquidity Risk

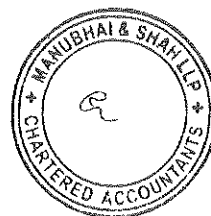
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt at an optimised cost.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

As at March 31, 2017	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Trade Payables	0.75	0.75	-	-	-

### (III) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is not exposed to credit risk from its operating activities as the company will receive annuity fees from National Highway Authority of India and does not have any outstanding receivables.



## 22 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, Other equity in form of reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

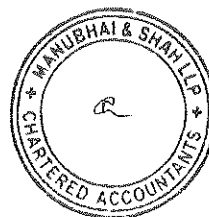
The Company's objective for capital management is to maximize shareholder value and safeguard business continuity.

The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and other strategic plans. The funding requirements are met through equity share capital, equity in form of subordinate debt and operating cash flows generated.

Summary of Quantitative Data is given hereunder:

Particulars	March 31, 2017
Equity	0.50
Other Equity	(0.02)
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.48</b>

The company does not have any externally imposed capital requirement.



## 23 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

### 23.1 Standards issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendments) Rules, 2017 in March 2017, notifying amendments to Ind AS 7, 'Statement of cash flows'. The amendment to Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

This standard will come into force from accounting period commencing on or after 1 April 2017. The Company will adopt the new standard on the required effective date. The company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.

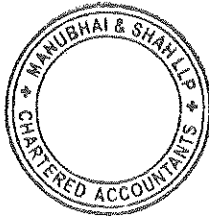
24 The Company was incorporated on October 29,2016 and this being the first year, previous year figures are not given.

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date  
For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 106041W/W100136



(H.M.Pomal)  
Partner  
Membership No.106137



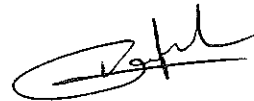
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date:16/05/2017

For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sadbhav Bangalore Highway Pvt Ltd.



(Vasistha C. Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048324

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date:16/05/2017



(Vikram Patel)  
Director  
DIN:00048318

