

# Manubhai & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants  
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,  
The Members,  
Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited  
Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2018, 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. (herein after referred to 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 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.

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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's Responsibility

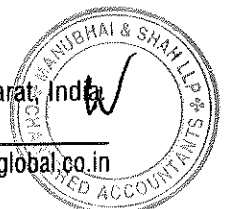
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

In conducting our audit, we have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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**Chartered Accountants**

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the 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 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 financial statements.

**Opinion**

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2018, and its profit / Loss, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the 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 section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 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 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 financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.



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- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2018 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2018 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act .
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure - B" . Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's financial controls over financial reporting.
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company did not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2018



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

*K Patel*

(K.C Patel)  
Partner  
Membership No.30083

**ANNEXURE - A**  
**TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report the members of **Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited** of even date)

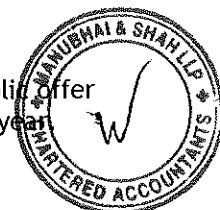
**Report on the Companies (Auditor' Report) Order, 2016, issued in terms of section 143 (11) of the Companies Act, 2013('the Act') of Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited ('the Company')**

- (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, goods and services 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 2018 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

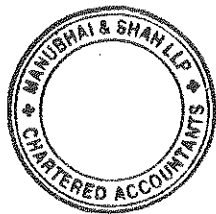
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax , wealth tax, duty of excise, duty of customs, sales tax or service tax or value added tax or goods and services tax or cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any 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). The Company has not raised any term loans during the year



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**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. Hence 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.



Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2018

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

*Kensel*

(K.C Patel)  
Partner  
Membership No. 30083

ANNEXURE - B  
TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report the members of Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited (The Company) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2018, we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company.

**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 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

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financial reporting.

### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that;

- 1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- 2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Financial Statements.

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

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

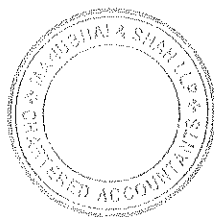
### Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2018, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Manubhai & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No 106041W/W100136



Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 4<sup>th</sup> May, 2018

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K.C. Patel".

(K.C Patel)

Partner

Membership No. 30083

**SADBHAV UDAIPUR HIGHWAY  
PRIVATE LIMITED**

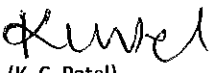
**IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2018**

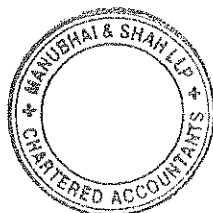


Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2018		
Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2018
		(INR in Million)
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>1 Non-current Assets</b>		
(a) Other Non Current Assets	5	13.17
(b) Deferred Tax Assets (NET)	5	0.00
<b>Total Non-current assets</b>		<b>13.17</b>
<b>2 Current Assets</b>		
(a) Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	2.58
(ii) Receivable under Service Concession Arrangement	7	1,387.23
(iii) Other Assets	4	6.59
(b) Other Current Assets	5	916.61
<b>Total Current assets</b>		<b>2,313.01</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>2,326.18</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>EQUITY</b>		
1 Equity Share Capital	8	110.50
2 Other Equity	9	331.97
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>442.47</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
<b>1 Non-current Liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	10	673.00
<b>Total Non-current liabilities</b>		<b>673.00</b>
<b>2 Current Liabilities</b>		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Trade Payables	11	287.62
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	12	25.56
(b) Other Current Liabilities	13	897.53
<b>Total Current liabilities</b>		<b>1,210.71</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>2,326.18</b>
<b>Significant Accounting Policies</b>	3	

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements  
As per our report of even date


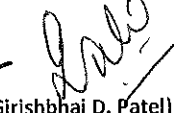
For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 106041W/W100136

  
(K. C. Patel)  
Partner  
Membership No.30083



Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 04, 2018

For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited

   
(Vasistha C. Patel) (Girishbhai D. Patel)  
Director Director  
DIN: 00048324 DIN: 01139366

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 04, 2018

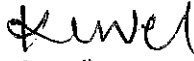


**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended on March 31, 2018**  
**(Period from May 23, 2017 to March 31, 2018)**

Particulars	Note No.	For the year from May 23, 2017 to March 31, 2018
		(INR in Million)
I Revenue From Operations	14	1,427.22
II Other Income	15	4.94
III Total Income (I+II)		1,432.16
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Construction Expenses	16	1,390.01
Finance Cost	17	14.43
Other Expenses	18	9.64
IV Total Expenses		1,414.08
V Profit for the year (III-IV)		18.09
VI Tax Expense		6.03
Current Tax		(0.00)
Deferred Tax		6.02
Total Tax Expenses		12.07
VII Profit after tax for the year		-
VIII Other Comprehensive Income		-
VII Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (V+VI)		12.07
Earning Per Share (Nominal Value of share INR 10/-) Basic & Diluted	19	1.09
Summary of significant accounting policies	3	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.  
As per our report of even date

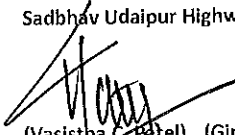

For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 106041W/W100136

  
(K. C. Patel)  
Partner  
Membership No.30083

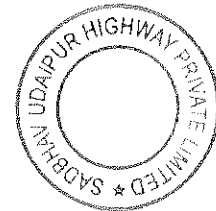


Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 04, 2018

For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited

   
(Vasistha C. Patel) (Girishbhai D. Patel)  
Director Director  
DIN: 00048324 DIN: 01139366

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 04, 2018



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on March 31, 2018**  
**(Period from May 23, 2017 to March 31, 2018)**

**A Equity Share Capital**

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No of Shares	Amount (INR in Million)
Issued during the year	1 10 50 000	110.50
At 31 March 2018	1 10 50 000	110.50

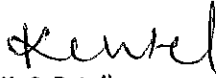
**B Other Equity**

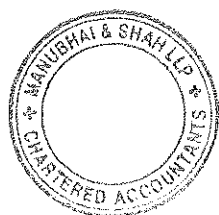
Particulars	Retained Earning	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument (Sub ordinate Debt)*	Total other equity
	INR in Million	INR in Million	INR in Million
Profit for the year	12.07	319.90	331.97
As at March 31, 2018	12.07	319.90	331.97

\* The Project of the Company has been funded through sub ordinate debt from the Sponsors in accordance with Sponsor Support and Equity Contribution Agreement / Sponsor Undertaking. As per Common Loan Agreement, such sub ordinate debt is considered as sponsor's contribution to ensure Promoter's commitment for the project. Sub-ordinate debt is interest free and shall be repayable at the end of the concession year or earlier at the option of the company.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.  
As per our report of even date

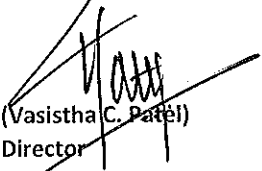
For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 106041W/W100136

  
(K. C. Patel)  
Partner  
Membership No.30083




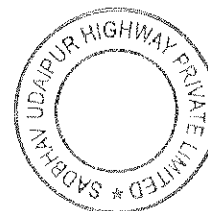
Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 04, 2018

For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited

  
(Vasistha C. Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048324

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 04, 2018

  
(Girishbhai D. Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 01139366



Sadbhav Udaipur Tollway Private Limited	
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on March 31, 2018	
(Period from May 23, 2017 to March 31, 2018)	
Particulars	March 31, 2018
	INR in Million
(A) Cash flows from operating activities	
Profit Before Tax	18.09
Adjustments for:	
Finance Costs	14.43
Interest Income	(4.72)
Gain on sale of Units of Mutual fund Investments (net)	(0.22)
Cash generated before effect of working capital	27.58
Adjustments for:	
(Increase)/Decrease in Other financial assets	(1,389.10)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(916.61)
(Decrease)/Increase in Financial liabilities	313.18
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Current liability	897.53
Cash (used in) operating activity	(1,067.42)
(+)/(-) : Tax Paid(Net of Refund)	(13.17)
Net cash flow (used in) operating activities (A)	(1,080.60)
(B) Cash Flows from investing activities	
(Purchase) of units of Mutual Fund investments	(163.50)
Redemption of units of Mutual Fund investments	163.72
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	0.22
(C) Cash Flows from financing activities	
Equity Share Capital received	110.50
Sub ordinate Debt received	319.90
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	699.71
Interest and other Finance cost paid	(47.16)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	1,082.95
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	2.58
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	2.58

**Notes:**

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

March 31, 2018	
INR in Million	
Cash on hand	0.01
Balances with banks in current accounts	2.57
Cash and cash equivalents	2.58

Balances with banks include balance of INR 1.76 million lying in the Escrow Accounts, as per terms of borrowings with the lenders.

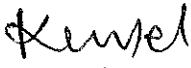
	INR in Million		
	Cash Flows received during the year	Non-cash adjustment (Transaction Cost)	March 31, 2018
(ii) Reconciliation of Financial liabilities			
Long Term Borrowings	673.29	0.29	673.00

- (iii) The cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method as per Indian Accounting Standard -7 "Cash Flow Statement".

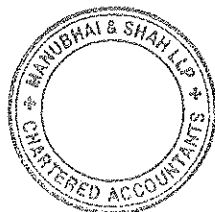
- (iv) Figures in brackets represent outflows.

As per our report of even date

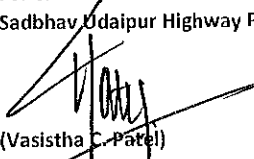
For Manubhai & Shah LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
ICAI Firm Registration No. 106041W/W100136

  
(K. C. Patel)  
Partner  
Membership No.30083


Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 04, 2018

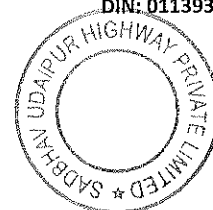


For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited

  
(Vasistha C. Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 00048324

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: May 04, 2018

  
(Girishbhai D. Patel)  
Director  
DIN: 01139366



## Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited

### Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018

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#### 1. Company information:

Sadbhav Udaipur 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 May, 2017, to augment the existing road from km 118.500 of NH-76 to km 287.400 of NH-8 (approximately 23.883 km) on the Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad section in the state of Rajasthan by Six-Laning thereof on Design, Built, Operate and Transfer ("DBOT Annuity" or "Hybrid Annuity") basis. The Company has entered into Concession Agreement with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) in which 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 04, 2018.

#### 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 as amended.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS).

The financial statements have been prepared on 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, which is the functional currency 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 Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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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.

#### **(i) 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.

Contract revenue associated with the utility shifting incidental to construction of road are recognized as revenue by reference to the stage of completion of the projects at the balance sheet date.

Construction revenue is exclusive of Goods and Service Tax as it is not received by the company on its own account and is collected on behalf of the Government.

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



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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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.

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.

**(ii) Gain or Loss on redemption of Mutual Fund**

Gain or Loss on redemption of mutual fund is recorded on transfer of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of mutual fund and other incidental expenses.

**3.3 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 consists 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.

**3.4 Lease**

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is assessed for whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

**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



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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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).

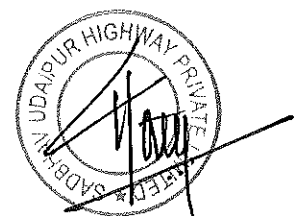
• **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:**

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.

**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.





**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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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:

• **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.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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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.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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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.

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.

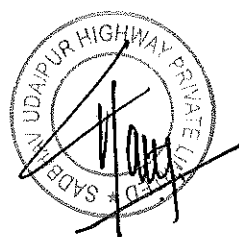
For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.

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.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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**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**

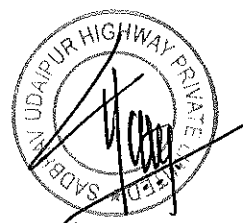
Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 orginate. 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 orginate 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.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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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.

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.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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**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.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2018**

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**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.

**4.1 Standards issued but not yet effective**

On March 28, 2018, Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") has notified the Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contract with Customers. The core principle of the new standard is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Further the new standard requires enhanced disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from the entity's contracts with customers.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 115 is financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2018. Appendices D and E to Ind AS 115 prescribe accounting principles for services concession arrangements (SCA) which are similar to Appendices A and B to Ind AS 11. Hence, there is unlikely be a principle change in overall accounting for SCA. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 115 is expected to be insignificant.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2018**

**4 Other Financial Assets**

**Current Financial Asset**

Withheld receivable from NHAI  
 Interest Receivable on Mobilization Advance (Refer Note no. 22)

	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
	2.34
	4.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.59</b>

**5 Other Assets**

**Non Current Assets**

Tax Credit Receivable  
 Less: Provision for Income Tax  
 Tax Credit Receivable (Net of provision for tax of INR 10.64 Million)  
 Deferred Tax Assets\*

	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
	19.19
	(6.02)
	13.17
	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.17</b>

\*Rs.3195.21 below the rounding off norm adopted by the company

**Current Assets**

Mobilization Advance (Refer Note no. 22)  
 GST Input Credit Receivable  
 Prepaid Expenses

	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
	665.18
	251.37
	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>916.61</b>

**6 Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash in Hand  
 Balance with Banks  
 in current accounts

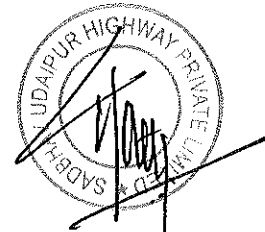
	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
	0.01
	2.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.58</b>

**Note:** Balances with banks include balance of INR 1.76 million lying in the Escrow Accounts, as per terms of borrowings with the lenders.

**7 Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements**

Receivable from NHAI

	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
	1,387.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,387.23</b>





**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2018

8 Equity Share Capital	March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	INR In Million
<b>Authorized Share Capital</b>		
Equity Shares of INR 10 each	12,000,000	120.00
	<b>12,000,000</b>	<b>120.00</b>
<b>Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up</b>		
Equity Shares of INR 10 each	11,050,000	110.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,050,000</b>	<b>110.50</b>

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	INR In Million
Add: Issue during the year	11,050,000	110.50
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>11,050,000</b>	<b>110.50</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 11,050,000 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, 2018	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding
<b>Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid</b>		
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Ltd and its Nominees	11,050,000	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,050,000</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.

9 Other Equity	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
<b>Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument</b>	
Received during the year	319.90
At the end of the year	319.90
<b>Retained Earning</b>	
Add: Net Profit after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	12.07
Surplus at the end of the year	12.07
<b>Total</b>	<b>331.97</b>

10 Non Current Borrowings

	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
Term Loans - Secured	
-Rupee Term Loan from Banks	700.00
Un-Amortized Processing Fees - Rupees - Notional	(27.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>673.00</b>



(i) **Nature of Security:**

The details of security in respect of term loans are as under:

- 1 First mortgage and charge on all the Company's immovable (investment) properties, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets;
- 2 First charge on all the Company's tangible moveable assets, including moveable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets;
- 3 First charge over all accounts of the Company including the Escrow Account and the Sub-Accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with Common Rupee Loan Agreement and the Supplementary Escrow Agreement, or any other Project Documents including but not limited to DSR and MMR and all funds from time to time deposited therein, including those arising out of realisation of Receivable and all Permitted Investments or other securities representing all amounts credited thereto.
- 4 First charge on all intangibles assets of the Company including but not limited to goodwill, rights, undertakings and uncalled capital present and future excluding the Project Assets .
- 5 First charge on assignment by way of security in:
  - all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in the Project Documents;
  - the right, title and interest of the Company in, to and under all the Clearances;
  - all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in any letter of credit, guarantee including contractor guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents;
  - all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company under all Insurance Contracts.
- 6 Pledge of 51% (fifty one percent) of the paid up and voting equity share capital of the Company as held by Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited, for a year up to repayment of entire borrowings.
- 7 The aforesaid mortgages, charges, assignments and guarantees and the pledge of equity shares as stipulated in paragraph 6 above shall in all respects rank pari-passu inter-se amongst the lenders in accordance with the concession agreement, without any preference or priority to one over the other or others.

(ii) **Terms of Repayment:**

**(a) Indian Rupee Term Loans from Bank:**

The Principal Amounts of the Loan to each of the Lenders are repayable in 28 equal half yearly installments commencing from September 30, 2020 .Term loans carry interest at bank base rate plus 110 basis point as spread i.e. 9.25% per cent per annum as on March 31, 2018.

**11 Trade Payables**

(Refer Note 24)

Due to Related Party (Refer Note no. 22)  
Due to others

	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
	1.99
	285.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>287.62</b>

**12 Other Current Financial Liabilities**

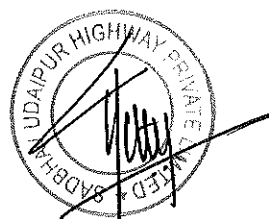
Security & Other Deposits  
Interest payable to NHAI on Mobilization Advance

	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
	20.41
	5.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.56</b>

**13 Other Current Liability**

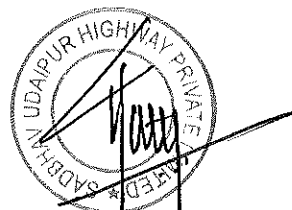
Statutory dues  
Mobilization Advance Received

	March 31, 2018 INR in Million
	6.53
	891.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>897.53</b>



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2018**

<b>14</b>	<b>Revenue From Operations</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	Construction Contract Revenue (Notional)	1,329.95
	Price Escalation	57.28
	Utility Shifting Income	39.98
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,427.22</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Other Revenue</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	Gain on Investment in Mutual Fund	0.22
	Interest on Mobilization Advance	4.72
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.94</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Construction Expenses</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	EPC Contract Expense	1,036.97
	Road O&M during Construction	200.00
	Utility Shifting Expense	39.98
	Project O&M during Construction	74.48
	Price Escalation Expense - WPI	38.57
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,390.01</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Finance Cost</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	Interest on:	
	Long Term Loan	8.24
	Short Term Loan	0.03
	Mobilization Advance	5.72
	Other Borrowing Cost:	
	Amortisation of Processing Fees	0.29
	Trust & Retention Fees	0.15
	Bank Charges*	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.43</b>
	*Rs.943.80 below the rounding off norm adopted by the company	
<b>18</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	Rates & Taxes	1.65
	Office Rent	0.80
	Auditor Remuneration	0.05
	Professional Fees & Expenses	2.42
	Insurance	0.03
	Travelling Expenses	0.02
	Independent Consultant Fees	4.63
	Miscellaneous Expenses	0.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.64</b>
<b>18.1</b>	<b>Auditor Remuneration</b>	<b>March 31, 2018</b>
		<b>INR In Million</b>
	Statutory Audit Fees	0.05
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.05</b>



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2018**

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

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

Particulars	March 31, 2018
Net Profit/(Loss) as per Statement of Profit & Loss (INR in Million)	12.07
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	1 10 50 000
Weighted average of number of equity shares outstanding during the year	33 85 463
Nominal value of equity shares	10
<b>Basic &amp; Diluted earning per share</b>	<b>3.57</b>

**20 Disclosure in respect of Construction Contracts**

Revenue from fixed price construction contracts is 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	2017-18
I Contract revenue recognized as revenue in the year	1,427.22
II For Contracts that are in progress:-	
a. Contract costs incurred and recognized upto reporting date	1,408.51
b. Profits (less recognized losses) upto reporting	18.71
c. Advances received	891.00
d. Retention Money	2.34
III Unbilled Revenue	1,387.23
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.

**21 Contingent Liabilities**

There are no contingent liabilities, pending litigations / claims against the Company as on March 31st, 2018.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2018

**22 Related Party Disclosures:**

Related party disclosures as required under the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind 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)	<b>Enterprises having control:</b>	
	Ultimate Holding Company	Sadbhav Engineering Limited (SEL)
	Holding Company	Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited (SIPL)

**(II) Transactions with Related Parties during the year:**

No.	Particulars	Notes	(INR in Million)
			March 31, 2018
(i)	Equity share Capital issued -SIPL & its nominees	8	110.50
(ii)	Unsecured Loan received -SIPL	11	2.90
(iii)	Unsecured Loan paid (including Interest repaid) -SIPL	11	2.93
(iv)	Sub-debt Received -SIPL	9	319.90
(v)	Interest on Unsecured Loan -SIPL	17	0.03
(vi)	Construction Contract Charges -SEL	16	1,075.54
(vii)	Reimbursement of Expenses -SIPL	18	0.01
(viii)	Construction Support and Project Maintenance Expense -SIPL	16	274.48
(ix)	Utility Shifting Work expense -SEL	16	39.98
(x)	Mobilization Advance given -SEL	5	665.18
(xi)	Interest Income on Mobilization Advance -SEL	15	4.72
(xii)	Office Rent -SEL	18	0.80

**(III) Balance outstanding as at the year end:**

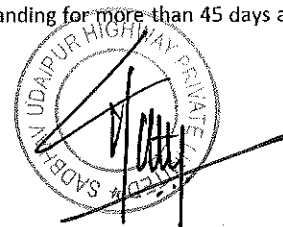
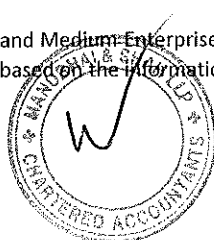
No.	Particulars	Notes	(INR in Million)
			March 31, 2018
(i)	Equity Share Capital -SIPL & its nominees	8	110.50
(ii)	Sub-debt -SIPL	9	319.90
(iii)	Payable towards Construction contract including Retention -SEL	13 & 14	303.69
(iv)	Payable towards Utility Shifting & Reimbursement of Expenses including Retention -SEL	13 & 14	3.07
(v)	Payable towards Operating, Maintenance & Reimbursement of Expense -SIPL	11	0.01
(vi)	Mobilization Advance -SEL	5	665.18
(vii)	Interest Receivable from SEL -SEL	15	4.72

**23 Segment Reporting**

The Operating segment of the company is identified to be "DBFOT" or "Hybrid Annuity", as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews business performance at an overall company level as one segment and hence, does not have any additional disclosures to be made under Ind AS 108 Operation Segments. Further, the company also primarily operates under one geographical segment namely India.

**24 Trade dues to MSME**

There are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, to whom the company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days at the balance sheet date. This is based on the information available with the company.



**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2018

**25 Income Tax Expenses**

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2018 are as under:

**A) Profit and Loss Section**

	March 31, 2018 (INR in Million)
Current tax	6.02
Deferred tax	(0.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.02</b>

**B) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2018**

	March 31, 2018 (INR in Million)
Accounting profit before tax	18.09
Statutory Income tax rate	33.06%
Expected Income Tax Expenses	5.98
<b>Adjustment</b>	
Tax on income at different rates	0.04
<b>Income Tax Expenses as per normal rate</b>	<b>6.02</b>
Consequent to reconciliation items shown above, the effective rate	33.26%

**C) Deferred Tax**

In accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) – 12 "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.

**Details of Deferred Tax Assets recognized in the Balance Sheet**

(INR in Million)

Particulars	31.03.2018	
	Amount	Expiry
Deductible Expenses - Company Incorporation Expenses *	(0.00)	F. Y. 2021-22

\*Rs. 3195.21 below the rounding off norm adopted by the company

**26 Financial Instruments**

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

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	March 31, 2018		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
<b>Financial Asset</b>				
Cash and Cash Equivalent	6	-	-	2.58
Current Financial Assets	4	-	-	6.59
Receivable from NHAI	7	-	-	1,387.23
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>		-	-	<b>1,396.40</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>				
Non Current Borrowings	10	-	-	673.00
Trade Payable	11	-	-	285.63
Current Financial Liabilities	12	-	-	25.56
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>		-	-	<b>984.19</b>

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

a. 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.

b. The carrying value of Company's interest-bearing borrowings are reasonable approximations of fair values as the borrowing are carries floating interest rate.

There is no requirement of giving the fair value hierarchy.



## 27 Financial Risk Management

### Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

- (i) The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings and 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 yearically 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.

### (a) Market Risk

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

Within the various methodologies to analyse and manage risk, Company has implemented a system based on "sensitivity analysis" on symmetric basis. This tool enables the risk managers to identify the risk position of the entities. Sensitivity analysis provides an approximate quantification of the exposure in the event that certain specified parameters were to be met under a specific set of assumptions. The risk estimates provided here assume:

- a parallel shift of 25-basis points of the interest rate yield curves in all currencies.

The potential economic impact, due to these assumptions, is based on the occurrence of adverse / inverse market conditions and reflects estimated changes resulting from the sensitivity analysis. Actual results that are included in the Statement of profit & loss may differ materially from these estimates due to actual developments in the global financial markets.

The following assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analysis:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2018

### Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the sensitivity of financial assets and liabilities to changes in market rates of interest.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk due to variable interest rate borrowings is as follows:

Particulars	31.03.2018
Variable rate borrowings in INR Millions	700.00

### Sensitivity Analysis

Since the Construction expenses, including interest expense during construction year, and Construction Income are recognised on the basis of percentage completion method, the proportionate revenue shall also be adjusted due to increase or decrease in to the interest expenses and therefore the Profit / Loss after tax shall not have any impact during the year. Consequently, impact on profit/loss after tax due to increase or decrease of interest rate has not been calculated for the year.

### (b) 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. However, The Company is exposed to credit risk related to financing activities, including temporary Investment in mutual fund and other financial instruments.

### (c) 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, 2018	Carrying Amount	On Demand	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
<b>Non Derivative Financial Liability</b>						
Secured Borrowings	700.00	-	-	-	115.64	584.36
Trade Payables	285.63	-	285.63	-	-	-
Current Financial Liabilities	25.56	-	25.56	-	-	-



**28 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 ('CA') with National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) dated June 06, 2017 for the purpose of augmenting the existing road from km 118.500 of NH-76 to existing km 287.400 of NH-8 (approximately 23.883 km) on the Kishangarh-Udaipur-Ahmedabad section in the state of Rajasthan by Six-Laning thereof on Design, Built, Operate and Transfer ("DBOT Annuity" or "Hybrid Annuity") basis. As per the CA, 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 year 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 8910.00 Million 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) Adjusted Bid Project Cost**

The Bid Project cost adjusted to variation between the Price Index occurring between the Reference Index Date preceding the Bid Date and the Reference Index Date immediately preceding the Appointed Date shall be deemed to be the Bid Project Cost at commencement of construction.

**(c) 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 year 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

**(d) 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 construction is 30/11/2019

**(e) Operation & Maintenance Payments:-**

All Operation and Maintenance expenditure shall be borne by the concessionaire. However, as provided in SCA, the company shall be entitled 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.

**(f) Escrow Account:-**

In terms of the SCA, the company shall enter into an Escrow Agreement, substantially in the form set forth in schedule 'O' of the SCA, with NHAI, Escrow bank and senior lenders and shall establish Escrow Account with the Escrow bank. The company also require to deposit and made withdrawals as described in the Escrow Agreement. Accordingly, the company has entered into an Escrow agreement with the HDFC Bank Ltd and NHAI.

**(g) Termination of the SCA:-**

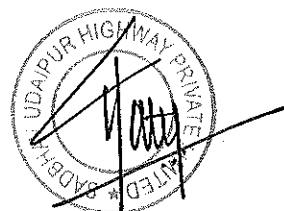
SCA can be terminated on account of default of the company or NHAI in the circumstances as specified under article 22 of the SCA.

**(h) 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.

**(i) Changes in SCA:-**

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





**Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2018**

**29 Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium, Other equity in form of Subordinate Debt of the Company and short term unsecured loans for short fall in cash flow.

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.

The sponsor (SIPL) has also enter into Suponsor Support Agreement to support the company for capital requirement in case of cost over run and short fall in cash flow.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or obtain additional sub-ordinate debts. The Company monitors capital using debit equity ratio which does not exceed 1.63:1, which is total Borrowings divided by total equity excluding balance of deficit in statement of profit & loss.

Summary of Quantitative Data is given hereunder:

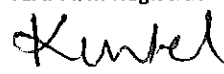
		(INR in Million)
		March 31, 2018
Secured Borrowings		700.00
	<b>Total Debt - A</b>	<b>700.00</b>
Equity Share Capital		110.50
Other Equity		319.90
	<b>Total Equity - B</b>	<b>430.40</b>
	<b>Debt to Equity Ratio - (A/B)</b>	<b>1.63</b>

The company does not have any externally imposed capital requirement.

30 The Company was incorporated on May 23, 2017 and this being the first year, previous year figures are not given.

As per our report of even date


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

  
 (K. C. Patel)  
 Partner  
 Membership No.30083



Place: Ahmedabad  
 Date: May 04, 2018

For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Sadbhav Udaipur Highway Private Limited

  
 (Vasistha C. Patel)  
 Director  
 DIN: 00048324

  
 (Girishbhai D. Patel)  
 Director  
 DIN: 01139366

Place: Ahmedabad  
 Date: May 04, 2018

