

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2020, 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').

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2020, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. 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.

Manubhai & Shah LLP, a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP identity No.AAG-0878

Regd. Office : G-4, Capstone, Opp. Chirag Motors, Sheth Mangaldas Road, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad - 380 006.

Gujarat, India. Phone : +91-79-2647 0000 Fax : +91-79-2647 0050

Email : info@msglobal.co.in

Website : www.msglobal.co.in

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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report on this regard.

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 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.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

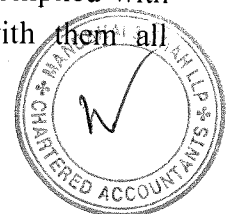
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all



relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2020 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “**Annexure – A**”. 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 the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that the company has not paid managerial remuneration during the year.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as on the balance sheet date 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.



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- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "**Annexure – B**" a statement on matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the order.



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

K. C. Patel

(K. C Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 30083
UDIN : 20030083AAAACG8390

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04, 2020

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 Vidarbha 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")

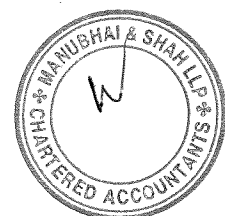
In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited (The Company) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2020, we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company.

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.



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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

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



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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, 2020, 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.



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04, 2020

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

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

(K. C Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 30083
UDIN: 20030083AAAACG8390

ANNEXURE - B
TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report the members of Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited of even date)

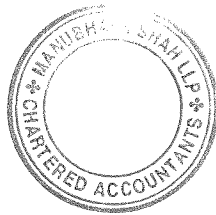
Report on the Companies (Auditor' Report) Order, 2016, issued in terms of section 143 (11) of the Companies Act, 2013('the Act') of Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited ('the Company')

- (i) The Company had no fixed assets during and at the year end. Therefore, the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(i) of the Order are 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 are 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) We have broadly reviewed books of accounts maintained by the company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie prescribed accounts and records have been maintained by the company in respect of construction activity.
- (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 income tax, goods and services tax 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 income tax, cess, goods and services tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2020 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, or goods and services tax or custom duty or excise duty 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. The company did not borrow money from government or does not have any borrowing by issue of debentures.



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Chartered Accountants

- (ix) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the company has utilized the monies raised by term loans and debt instruments for the purposes for which they were raised.
- (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 by the Company or the Company by officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) The Company has not paid managerial remuneration 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 reporting requirement of Clause 3(xii) of the Order is 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 note no. 27 to 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 the reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) 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 directors and hence 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: July 04, 2020

For Manubhai & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.106041W/W100136

K. C. Patel

(K. C Patel)

Partner

Membership No. 30083

UDIN: 20030083AAAACG8390


Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2020

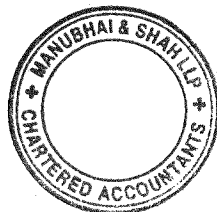
(INR in Million)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2020	As at March 31, 2019
ASSETS			
1. Non-current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	5	4,254.59	2,812.47
(c) Deferred tax asset	27	-	0.01
Total Non Current Assets (A)		4,254.59	2,812.48
2. Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	5	189.41	24.29
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	19.73	3.07
(iii) Other Financial Assets	7	34.58	19.56
(b) Other Current Assets	8	1,011.24	814.26
(c) Current tax asset (Net)	9	26.09	17.19
Total Current Assets (B)		1,281.05	878.37
Total Assets (C) = (A) + (B)		5,535.64	3,690.86
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	226.49	96.50
(b) Other Equity	11	898.93	792.76
Total Equity (A)		1,125.42	889.26
LIABILITIES			
1. Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	3,611.90	1,554.96
(b) Deferred tax liability	27	21.99	-
Total Non Current Liabilities (B)		3,633.89	1,554.96
2. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	0.10	0.10
(ii) Trade Payables	14		
-Dues to Micro & small enterprises		-	-
-Dues to other		390.61	620.54
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	110.41	24.68
(b) Other Current Liabilities	16	275.21	600.47
(c) Current tax liability (Net)	17	0.00	0.85
Total Current Liabilities (C)		776.33	1,246.64
Total Equity and Liabilities (D) = (A) + (B) + (C)		5,535.64	3,690.86
Significant Accounting Policies	3		

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

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


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





Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04, 2020

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


Girishkumar Patel
Director
DIN: 01139366

(Sudhir Gupta)
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04, 2020


Vikas Birla
Director
DIN: 08754581

Foram Parikh
Company Secretary
M.No: A29461

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04, 2020



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2020

(INR in Million except EPS)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
I INCOME			
Revenue From Operations	18	2,074.03	3,950.93
Other Income	19	387.80	156.35
Total Income		2,461.83	4,107.28
II EXPENSES			
Construction Expense	20	2,056.34	3,967.60
Employee Benefit Expense	21	0.03	-
Finance Cost	22	340.81	82.58
Other Expenses	23	17.66	16.72
Total Expenses		2,414.84	4,066.90
III Profit before tax (I-II)		46.99	40.38
IV Tax expenses	27		
Current tax		-	11.23
Deferred tax		22.00	0.01
Excess/(short) provision of income tax		(2.92)	-
		19.08	11.24
V Profit for the Year (III-IV)		27.91	29.15
Other Comprehensive income		-	-
VI Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		27.91	29.15
Earnings Per share (Nominal Value of INR 10/-)			
Basic & Diluted	24	1.30	3.53
Significant Accounting Policies	3		

Accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

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

K. C. Patel

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



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

Girish Kumar Patel

Girishkumar Patel
Director
DIN: 01139366
Sudhtr Gupta
(Sudhtr Gupta)
Chief Financial Officer

Vikas Birla

Vikas Birla
Director
DIN: 08754581

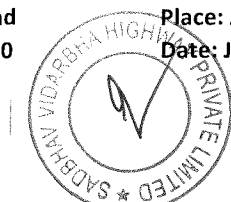
Foram Parikh

Foram Parikh
Company Secretary
M.No: A29461

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04,2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04,2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04,2020



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2020

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No of Shares.		Amount (INR in Million)	
	March 31,2020	March 31,2019	March 31,2020	March 31,2019
Particulars				
Balance at the beginning of reporting period	96,50,000	50,000	96.50	0.50
Add : Issued during the year	1,29,98,550	96,00,000	129.99	96.00
Balance at the end of reporting period	2,26,48,550	96,50,000	226.49	96.50

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
As at April 01,2018	23.38	313.47	336.85
Change during year	-	428.25	428.25
Profit for the year	29.15	-	29.15
Share Issue expense	(1.47)	-	(1.47)
As at March 31, 2019	51.05	741.71	792.77
Change during year	-	79.61	79.61
Profit for the year	27.91	-	27.91
Share Issue expense	(1.36)	-	(1.36)
As at March 31, 2020	77.60	821.33	898.93

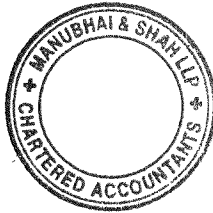
***Note**

The Project of the Company has been partly funded through sub-ordinate debt from the Sponsors in accordance with Sponsor Support and Equity Contribution Agreement / Sponsor Undertaking. This includes INR 350 Million from Sadbhav Hybrid Annuity Projects Limited (SHAPL) a fellow subsidiary of the company as approved by the lender as promoters contribution. As per Common loan Agreement, such sub ordinate debts are 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 period or earlier at the option of the company.

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

K. C. Patel

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



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

Girish Kumar Patel

Girishkumar Patel
Director
DIN: 01139366

Sudhir Gupta
Sudhir Gupta
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04,2020

Vikas Birla

Vikas Birla
Director
DIN: 08754581

Foram Parikh
Foram Parikh
Company Secretary
M.No: A29461

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04,2020



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04,2020

Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(INR in Million)

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2020	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019
(A) Cash Flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	46.99	40.38
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Share issue expense	(1.36)	(1.47)
Gain on sale of units in mutual funds	(0.35)	(2.21)
Amortisation of Processing Fees	1.86	2.02
Finance cost	338.94	80.56
Cash generated before Effect of Working capital	386.08	119.28
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in financial assets	(1,607.23)	(2,199.68)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current financial asset	(15.02)	(19.56)
(Increase)/Decrease in current asset	(196.98)	(715.13)
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	(229.93)	212.68
(Decrease)/Increase in Other financial liabilities	0.01	0.20
(Decrease)/Increase in current liability	(325.25)	595.95
Cash (used in) operating activities	(1,988.32)	(2,006.23)
(+)/(-) : Tax paid(net of refund)	(6.81)	(39.11)
Net cash (used in) operating activities	(1,995.13)	(2,045.34)
(B) Cash Flows from investing activities		
Purchase of units in mutual funds	-106.00	-616.00
Sale of units in mutual funds	106.35	618.21
Net cash generated from investing activities	0.35	2.21
(C) Cash Flows from financing activities		
Borrowings during the year	2,111.10	1,580.00
Proceeds from issue of Equity Share Capital	129.99	96.00
Proceeds from Sub-ordinate debt	79.61	428.25
Short term borrowings received from Holding Company	-	0.10
Interest and other Finance cost	(306.51)	(56.08)
Processing Fees paid	(2.75)	(2.50)
Cash Flows from financing activities	2,011.44	2,045.76
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(A+B+C) 16.66	2.63
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the Year	3.07	0.45
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the Year	19.73	3.07

Notes:

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020 INR in million	March 31, 2019 INR in million
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Balances with banks in current accounts	19.72	3.06
Cash and cash equivalents	19.73	3.07

Balances with banks include balance of INR 19.72 Million (March 31, 2019 INR 3.02 Million) lying in the Escrow Accounts, as per terms of borrowings with the lenders.

(ii) Reconciliation of Financial liabilities

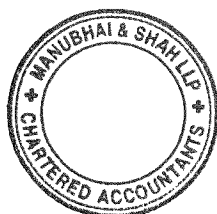
(INR In Million)					
As at March 31, 2019	Cash Flows	Processing Fees	Non-cash adjustment (Transaction Cost)	Interest Cost	As at March 31, 2020
Long Term Borrowings	1,554.96	2,111.10	(2.75)	1.86	3,665.18
Short Term Borrowings	0.10	-	-	-	0.10
Reconciliation of Financial liabilities					
As at March 31, 2019	Cash Flows	Processing Fees	Non-cash adjustment (Transaction Cost)	Interest Cost	As at March 31, 2020
Long Term Borrowings	-	1,580.00	(27.06)	2.02	1,554.96
Short Term Borrowings	-	0.10	-	-	0.10

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

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



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

Girish Kumar Patel
Girish Kumar Patel
Director
DIN: 01139366
Sudhir Gupta
(Sudhir Gupta)
Chief Financial Officer

Vikas Birla
Vikas Birla
Director
DIN: 08754581

Foram Parikh
Foram Parikh
Company Secretary
M.No: A29461

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04, 2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04, 2020

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04, 2020



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited

Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

1. Company information:

Sadbhav Vidarbha 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 which is listed on two recognized stock exchanges in India. The registered office of the company is located at "Sadbhav House", Opp. Law Garden Police Chowki, Ellis bridge, Ahmedabad-380006.

The Company was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in April 2017, to augment the existing road from km 253.700 of NH-361 to km 320.580 of NH-361 (approximately 66.880 km) on the Waranga to Mahagaon section in the state of Maharashtra by Four-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 910 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 July 04, 2020.

2. Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statement:

(a.) Compliance with IND AS:

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 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The company has applied the applicable standards and/or amendments to existing standards effective from April 1, 2019 in the preparation and presentation of financial statements for the year ending on March 31, 2020.

Most of the amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(b.) Basis of Presentation:

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

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.

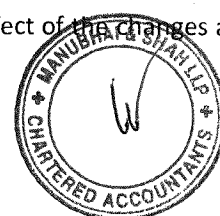
(c.) Basis of Measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

2.1 Changes accounting policies and disclosure

New and amended standards

The Company applied Ind AS 116 Leases for the first time. The nature and effect of the changes as a result of adoption of this new accounting standard is described below.



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending 31 March 2020, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

Ind AS 116 Leases

Ind AS 116 supersedes Ind AS 17 Leases including its appendices. The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognize most leases on the balance sheet.

Lessor accounting under Ind AS 116 is substantially unchanged from Ind AS 17. Lessors will continue to classify leases as either operating or finance leases using similar principles as in Ind AS 17. The Company adopted Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective method of adoption. There were no significant adjustments required to the retained earnings as at April 01, 2019. The adoption of the standard did not have any material impact on these financial statements.

Appendix C to Ind AS 12 Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatment

The appendix addresses the accounting for income taxes when tax treatments involve uncertainty that affects the application of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes. It does not apply to taxes or levies outside the scope of Ind AS 12, nor does it specifically include requirements relating to interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax treatments. The Appendix specifically addresses the following:

- Whether an entity considers uncertain tax treatments separately;
- The assumptions an entity makes about the examination of tax treatments by taxation authorities;
- How an entity determines taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates;
- How an entity considers changes in facts and circumstances.

The Company determines whether to consider each uncertain tax treatment separately or together with one or more other uncertain tax treatments and uses the approach that better predicts the resolution of the uncertainty. The Appendix did not have an impact on the financial statements of the company.

Several other amendments apply for the first time for the year ending 31 March 2020, but do not have an impact on the financial statements of the Company. The Company has not early adopted any standards, amendments that have been issued but are not yet effective/notified.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

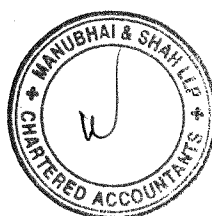
The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the company in preparing its financial statements:

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 Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

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 terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

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 operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of the assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

3.2 Revenue Recognition

a. Revenue from Operations

The Company applies Ind AS 115 using cumulative catch-up transition method. The Company recognize revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods or service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied.

The Company earns revenue from construction, operation and maintenance, other related services and interest from financial asset.

(i) Construction services

Revenue from construction services is recognised over a period as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company and measure revenue based on input method i.e. revenue recognised on the basis of cost incurred to satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected cost to the satisfaction of that performance obligation. If the outcome of a performance obligation satisfied over time cannot be reasonably measured, revenue is calculated using the zero-profit method in the amount of the contract costs incurred and probably recoverable.

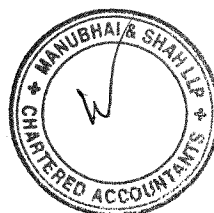
Contract Balances

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

(ii) Construction, operation and maintenance and other related services:

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

For construction, operation and maintenance and other related services, the performance obligation is satisfied over time. For determining performance obligation of services; the company uses output method for measurement of revenue.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price which is the consideration, as specified in contract with the customer. Revenue excludes taxes collected from the customers.

(iii) Interest from financial asset:

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

b. Gain/loss on Mutual fund

Gain or Loss on sale 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.

c. Others

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

3.3 Borrowing costs

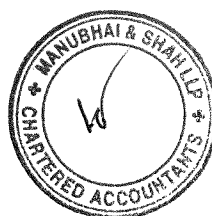
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur. Borrowing cost 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.

3.4 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.



Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of building (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office building that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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:

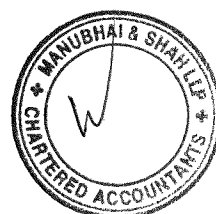
A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal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

• Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the above conditions mentioned in "Financial assets at amortized cost" are met. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss.

• 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).



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

• **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.

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

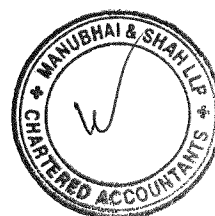
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

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

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

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

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

Financial liabilities 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 on changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

• **Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and Borrowings)**

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 derecognized 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 derecognized 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 recognized 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.6 Fair Value Measurement

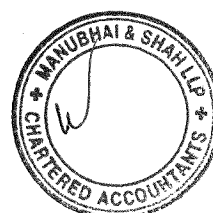
The company measures financial instrument such as Investment in Mutual Fund at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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.



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

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 recognized 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 summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

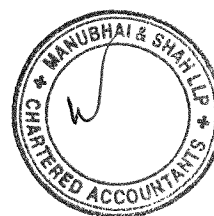
- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)

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.



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

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 taxes 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 recognized 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.

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 utilized. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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.

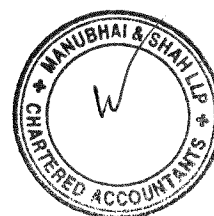
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, where company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

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.

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 recognized as a finance cost.



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

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 and Contingent Assets

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.

Claim against the Company not acknowledged as debt are disclosed under contingent liabilities. Claim made by the company are recognized as and when the same is approved by the respective authorities with whom the claim is lodged.

A Contingent asset is not recognized in financial statements, however, the same is disclosed wherever an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

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 on original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

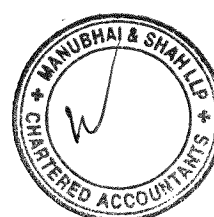
3.11 Earnings per share

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.



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2020

4. A.) 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.

(i) 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.

(ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

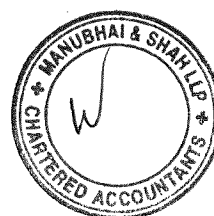
When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where 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.

(iii) Taxes

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

(iv) 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 Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

5 Receivable under Service Concession Arrangements	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Receivable from NHAJ		
Non Current	4,254.59	2,812.47
Current	189.41	24.29
Total	4,444.00	2,836.77

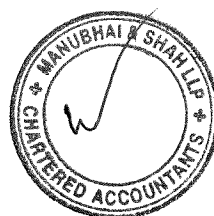
6 Cash and Cash Equivalents	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Balances with Banks		
In Current Accounts	19.72	3.06
Total	19.73	3.07

Note : Balances with banks include balance of INR 19.72 Million (March 31, 2019 3.02 INR Million) lying in the Escrow Accounts, as per terms of borrowings with the lenders.

7 Other Financial Assets (Unsecured, Considered Good)	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Interest on mobilization Advance (Refer Note 26)	28.29	19.56
Other Receivables	6.29	
Total	34.58	19.56

8 Other Current Assets	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Mobilisation advance (Refer Note 26)	-	398.00
Advances (Refer Note 26)	524.63	0.02
GST - Input Tax Credit Receivable	486.61	416.24
Total	1,011.24	814.26

9 Current tax assets(Net)	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Tax Credit Receivable (Net of Tax paid)	26.09	17.19
Total	26.09	17.19



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

10 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	INR in Million	No. of shares	INR in Million
Authorized Share Capital				
Equity Shares of INR 10 each	2 60 00 000	260.00	1 00 00 000	100.00
Total	2 60 00 000	260.00	1 00 00 000	100.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares of INR 10 each	2 26 48 550	226.49	96 50 000	96.50
Total	2 26 48 550	226.49	96 50 000	96.50

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

Particulars	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	INR in Million	No. of shares	INR in Million
At the beginning of the year	96 50 000	0.00	50 000	0.50
Add: Issue during the year	1 29 98 550	129.99	96 00 000	96.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	2 26 48 550	129.99	96 50 000	96.50

(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 2,26,48,550 equity shares issued, subscribed and paid up equity are held by Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited- holding company and its nominees.

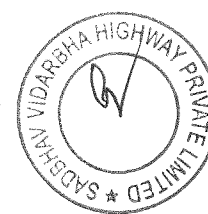
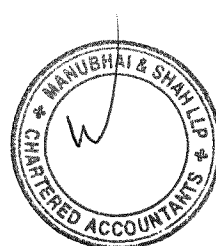
(d) **Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company**

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2020		March 31, 2019	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Equity Shares of INR 10 each fully paid				
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Ltd and its Nominees	2 26 48 550	100	96 50 000	50 000
Total	2 26 48 550	100	96 50 000	50 000

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.

11 Other Equity

	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument (Sub-ordinate debt) (Refer note under Other Equity in Statement of Changes in Equity)		
Balance as per last Financial Statement	741.71	313.47
Changes during the year	79.61	428.25
Balance at the end of the year	821.33	741.71
Retained Earning		
Surplus at the beginning of the Year	51.05	23.38
Net profit after tax transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	27.91	29.15
Other	(1.36)	(1.47)
Surplus at the end of the Year	77.60	51.05
Total	898.93	792.76



12 Non -Current Borrowings

Secured

From Bank

From Financial Institution

Less :- Unamortized Processing Fees

Less: Current maturities of non-current borrowing

Secured

From Bank

From Financial Institution

Add :- Current Maturities of Processing Fees

	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
	2,556.60	965.20
	1,134.50	614.80
	3,691.10	1,580.00
	25.92	25.04
Total (A)	3,665.18	1,554.96
	31.40	-
	20.00	-
	51.40	
	1.88	
Total (B)	53.28	-
Total (A-B)	3,611.90	1,554.96

(i) **Nature of Security:**

The details of security in respect of long term borrowings 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 common loan agreement, without any preference or priority to one over the other or others.

(ii) **Terms of Repayment:**

(a) Rupee Term Loans from Bank:

The Principal Amounts of the Loan to each of the Lenders shall be repayable in 27 structured Bi-Annual instalments, commencing from December 31, 2020 and last date of Instalment is December 31, 2033.

The loans carry average interest rate of 9.25 per cent to 9.40 per cent per annum.

13 **Current Borrowings**

(unsecured, considered good)

Loans Repayable on Demand

Related parties (Refer Note 26)

	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
	0.10	0.10
Total	0.10	0.10

*Loan is repayable on demand / call notice from the lender and it carry average interest rate of 9 % to 10 % per annum.

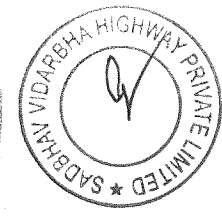
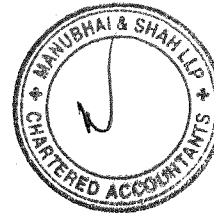


14 Trade Payables	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
-Dues to Micro & small enterprises (Refer Note 29)	-	-
-Dues to other	2.24	1.12
-Dues to related parties (Refer Note 26)	388.37	619.43
Total	390.61	620.54

15 Other Current Financial Liabilities	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Current maturities of non-current borrowing (Refer note 12)	53.28	-
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	56.91	24.48
Employee Emoluments Payable	0.01	
Other	0.20	0.20
Total	110.41	24.68

16 Other Current Liabilities	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Statutory dues	7.46	22.32
Mobilisation advance from client	267.75	535.50
Other	0.00	42.64
Total	275.21	600.47

17 Current tax liability (Net)	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Provision for Income tax (Net of Tax paid)	-	0.85
Total	-	0.85



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

18 Revenue from Operations	March 31, 2020 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2019 (INR in Million)
Construction Contract Revenue	2,022.64	3,917.96
Utility Shifting Income	51.39	32.98
Total	2,074.03	3,950.93

Revenue from contract with customers

18.1 Disaggregated revenue information

Having regard to the nature of contract with customer, there is only one type of category of revenue , Hence disclosure of disaggregation of revenue is not given.

18.2 Receivable under concession arrangement and contract balances

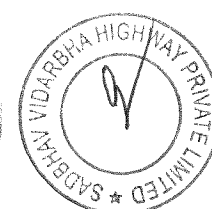
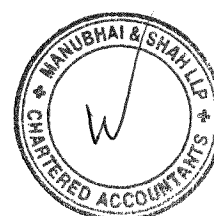
The company classifies the right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either receivable or unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenue for such services are recognised as related services are performed . Revenue in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as financial asset for those cases as right to consideration is unconditional as passage of time. Invoicing to the customer is based on milestones as defined in the contract.

18.3 The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 March are, as follows:

The aggregate value of performance obligations that are completely or partially unsatisfied as at March 31,2020 is Rs.7018.64 Millions (INR 9256.59 as at March 31, 2019). Out of this the Company expects to recognise revenue about Rs. 5516.67 Millions (INR 5235.65 as at March 31, 2019) in next year and remaining thereafter. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and may be affected by several factors including terminations , change of scope of contracts, occurrence of same is expected to be remote.

18.4 Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with contract price is not provided as there is no adjustment made with respect to contract price.

19 Other Income	March 31, 2020 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2019 (INR in Million)
Notional finance income	380.89	132.41
Gain on sale of Mutual Fund	0.35	2.21
Interest on Mobilisation Advance (Refer Note 26)	6.56	21.73
Total	387.80	156.35



20 Construction Expenses (Refer Note 26)	March 31, 2020 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2019 (INR in Million)
Engineering & Procurement Cost (EPC)	1,591.83	3,107.38
Operating & Maintenance Expenses during Construction Period (O&M)	225.00	600.00
Utility Shifting Expense	51.39	32.98
Price Escalation Expense - WPI	188.12	227.24
Total	2,056.34	3,967.60

21 Employee Benefit Expense	March 31, 2020 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2019 (INR in Million)
Salaries, Wages and other allowances	0.03	
Total	0.03	

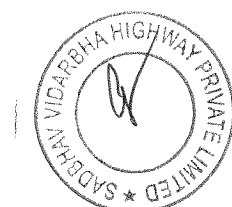
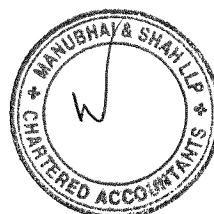
22 Finance Cost	March 31, 2020 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2019 (INR in Million)
Interest on Short Term Loan (Refer Note 26)	0.01	0.12
Interest on Long Term Loan	286.38	50.90
Interest on Mobilisation advance	25.62	27.18
Interest Charged by NHA	26.70	-
Other Borrowing Cost		
Amortisation of Processing fees	1.86	2.02
Bank Guarantee Commission	0.06	2.27
Bank Charges	0.18	0.08
Total	340.81	82.58

23 Other Expenses	March 31, 2020 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2019 (INR in Million)
Rates & taxes	0.02	0.02
Auditor's Remuneration - Statutory Audit	0.05	0.04
Professional & Legal Fees	16.47	15.38
Stamp fees	-	0.00
Office Rent (Refer Note 26)	1.06	1.18
Travelling expense	0.05	0.09
Miscellaneous Expense*	0.00	0.00
Total	17.66	16.72

* Amount of Rs 1,750 (INR 2, 750 for the year ended 31st March, 2019) is below rounding off norms adopted by the company.

23.1 Auditor's remuneration comprises following :

	March 31, 2020 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2019 (INR in Million)
Statutory Audit Fees	0.05	0.04



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

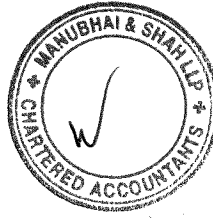
24 Earning Per Share (EPS):

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, 2020	March 31, 2019
Net profit as per Statement of Profit & Loss (INR in Million)	27.91	29.15
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	2,26,48,550	96,50,000
Weighted average of number of equity shares outstanding during the year	2,15,47,580	82,56,027
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Basic & Diluted Earning per share in INR	1.30	3.53

25 Contingent Liabilities/Commitments

There are no contingent liabilities & commitments, pending litigations / claims against the Company as on March 31, 2020. (March 31, 2019 : NIL)



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

26 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) Enterprises having control:		
	Ultimate Holding Company	Sadbhav Engineering Limited (SEL)
	Holding Company	Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited (SIPL)
(B) Fellow Subsidiary :		Sadbhav Hybrid Annuity Private limited (SHAPL)

(II) Transactions with Related Parties during the year:

No.	Particulars	Notes	(INR in Million)	
			March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(i)	Equity share capital issued			
	-SIPL	10	129.99	96.00
(ii)	Sub-ordinate debt Received			
	-SIPL	11	79.61	78.25
	-SHAPL		-	350.00
(iii)	Interest Expense on Loan received from Related Party			
	-SIPL	22	0.01	0.12
(iv)	EPC, Price Escalation & Utility Shifting Work			
	-SEL	20	1,831.34	3,367.60
(v)	Operation & Maintenance during construction period			
	-SIPL	20	225.00	600.00
(vi)	Reimbursement of Expenses			
	-SIPL	23	52.41	24.92
	-SEL	23	13.83	-
(vii)	Office Rent			
	-SEL	23	1.06	1.18
(viii)	Mobilisation Advance given			
	-SEL		-	741.07
(ix)	Mobilisation Advance adjusted against EPC			
	-SEL	8	398.00	343.07
(x)	Interest Income on Mobilization Advance			
	-SEL	19	6.56	19.56
(xi)	Advance given			
	-SEL	8	869.05	-

(III) Balance outstanding as at the year end:

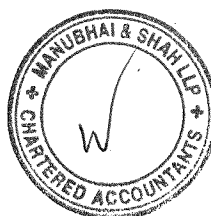
No.	Particulars	Notes	(INR in Million)	
			March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
(i)	Equity Share Capital			
	-SIPL	10	226.49	96.50
(ii)	Sub-ordinate debt			
	-SIPL	11	471.33	391.71
	-SHAPL	11	350.00	350.00
(iii)	Loan payable including Interest			
	-SIPL	13	0.12	0.11
(iv)	Payable towards Office Rent & Reimbursement			
	-SEL	14	16.50	1.70
(v)	Payable towards EPC & Price Escalation			
	-SEL	14	-	375.58
(vi)	Advance given for EPC work after adjusting 344.43 Million towards EPC & Price Escalation			
	-SEL	8	524.62	-
(vii)	Payable towards Utility Shifting Expense			
	-SEL	14	21.25	-
(viii)	Payable towards Operating, Maintenance & Reimbursement of Expenses			
	-SIPL	14	350.62	238.62
(ix)	Mobilization Advance			
	-SEL	8	0.00	398.00
(x)	Interest Receivable on Mobilization Advance			
	-SEL	7	28.29	19.56

(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, 2020.

3. Loan in INR taken from the related party carries average interest rate of 9% to 10% p.a.



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

27 Income Tax Expenses

The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2020 are as under:

(a) Profit and Loss Section

	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Current tax	-	11.23
Deferred tax	22.00	0.01
Tax adjustment of earlier years	(2.92)	-
Total	19.08	11.24

(b) A Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate:

Particulars	March 31, 2020 INR in Million	March 31, 2019 INR in Million
Accounting profit before tax	46.99	40.38
Statutory Income tax rate	25.17%	27.82%
Expected Income tax expenses	11.83	11.23
Tax Effect of adjustments to reconcile expected Income tax expenses to reported income tax expenses		
Tax effect of non deductible items	-	0.01
Tax effect of non taxable items (includes INR 33.32 Million pertaining to F Y : 2018-19)	117.36	-
Tax effect of loss of earlier years (includes INR 23.16 Million pertaining to F Y : 2018-19)	(107.20)	-
Tax adjustment of earlier years	(2.92)	-
Income tax expenses as per normal tax rate	19.08	11.24
Consequent to reconciliation items shown above, the effective tax rate	40.60%	27.83%

Note:

The company has elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 (the Ordinance) on September 20, 2019 and availed an option to pay taxed at reduced rate of 22% (plus surcharge and cess) for the F.Y. 2019-2020.

(c) Deferred Tax

The movement in deferred tax assets and liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2020

Particulars	INR in Million			
	Balance sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
Deferred tax (liability)/assets				
Unused losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	(107.20)	107.20	0.01	(0.01)
Temporary Differences on account of Non taxable Items	129.20	(129.20)		
Total deferred tax expenses		(22.00)		(0.01)
Net deferred tax (Assets)/liabilities	22.00		0.01	

28 Segment Reporting

The operating segment of the company is identified to be "Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (DBOT)" or "Hybrid Annuity" Basis, 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 Operating Segments. Further, the Company also primarily operates under one geographical segment namely India.

29 Trade Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

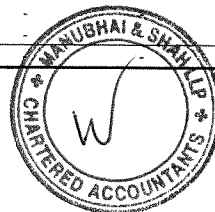
There are no Micro and Small Enterprises to whom the company owes dues, which are outstanding for more than 45 days at the balance sheet date. This is based on the information available with the company.

30 Financial Instruments

(i) Disclosure of Financial Instruments by Category

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	(INR in Million)		
		31-Mar-20		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial Asset				
Cash on Hand	6	-	-	0.01
Balances with Banks	6	-	-	19.72
Receivable from NHAI	5	-	-	4,444.00
Other Financial Assets	7	-	-	34.58
Total Financial Assets		-	-	4,498.31
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current Borrowings	12	-	-	3,611.90
Loan from Related Party	13	-	-	0.10
Trade Payables	14	-	-	390.61
Current Financial Liabilities	15	-	-	110.41
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	4,113.01

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	(INR in Million)		
		31-Mar-19		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial Asset				
Cash on Hand	6	-	-	0.01
Balances with Banks	6	-	-	3.06
Receivable from NHAI	5	-	-	2,836.77
Other Financial Assets	15	-	-	19.56
Total Financial Assets		-	-	2,859.40
Financial Liabilities				
Non Current Borrowings	12	-	-	1,554.96
Loan from Related Party	13	-	-	0.10
Trade Payables	14	-	-	620.54
Current Financial Liabilities	15	-	-	24.68
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	2,200.28



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

(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.

Therefore, There is no requirement of disclosure of fair value hierarchy.

31 Financial Risk Management

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 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

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.

A Interest Rate Risk

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

The interest risk arises to the company mainly from long term and short term Borrowings with variable rates. The banks are now financing at variable rate only, which is the inherent business risk. The company measure risk through sensitivity analysis.

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

Particulars	(INR in Million)	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Variable rate borrowings in INR	3,691.10	1,580.00

(II) Liquidity Risk

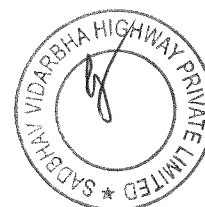
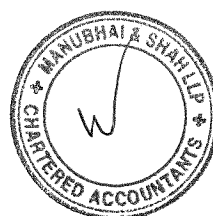
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company 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:

Particulars	(INR in Million)					
	Carrying Amount	On Demand	up to 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
As at March 31, 2020						
Non Derivative Financial Liability						
Long term Borrowings	3,691.10		51.40	179.90	925.20	2,534.60
Short term Borrowings	0.10	0.10				
Trade Payables	390.61		390.61			
Other Payables	57.12		57.12			
As at March 31, 2019						
Non Derivative Financial Liability						
Long term Borrowings	1,580.00			15.80	237.00	1,327.20
Short term Borrowings	0.10	0.10				
Trade Payables	620.54		620.54			
Other Payables	24.68		24.68			

(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 other outstanding receivables.



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

32 Disclosure pursuant to Appendix - E to Ind AS 115 - " Service Concession Arrangements"

(I) Description and classification of the arrangement

Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in April, 2017, for the purpose of Four Laning of Waranga to Mahagaon(Pkg-I) from Km 253.700 to Km 320.580 of the Waranga to Mahagaon Section of National Highway No. 361 including connecting link from Km 253.700 to Km 320.580 in the state of Maharastra on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) or Hybrid Annuity basis. The Company has entered into Service Concession Agreement (SCA) with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) with a Operation Period of 15 years . The Concession period includes construction period of 910 days.

(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 10,710.00 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 instalments 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 instalments 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 instalment specified in Clause 23.6.3 of SCA.

(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.

(e) Operation & Maintenance Payments:-

All Operation and Maintenance expenditure shall be borne by the concessionaire i.e. company. 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 instalment of O&M payment shall be the product of the amount determined in accordance with clause 23.7.1 of the SCA and the price index multiple on the reference index date preceding the due date of payment thereof.

(f) 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.

(g) Restriction on assignment and charges:-

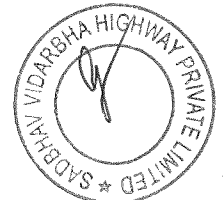
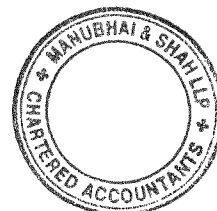
In terms of the SCA the company shall not assign, transfer or dispose of all or any rights and benefits under SCA or create any encumbrances thereto except with prior consent of NHAI.

(h) Changes in SCA:-

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

(i) Force Majeure Event:

As per the Concession Agreement; the Concessionaire, in case any force majeure event occurs before COD, is eligible to get the extension of time for a period equal in length to the duration for which the force majeure event subsist. Refer note no.34 in relation to extension of concession agreement due to Covid-19 pandemic.



Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2020

33 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and Other equity in form of Sub-ordinate Debt.

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 sub-ordinate debt and operating cash flows generated.

The Sponsor i.e. Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited (SIPL) & Sadbhav Hybrid Annuity Projects Limited (SHAPL) which is a wholly owned subsidiary of SIPL have also entered into Sponsor Support Agreement & Subordinate Loan Agreement respectively, to support the company for capital requirement in case of cost over run and short fall in cash flow.

Summary of Quantitative Data is given hereunder:

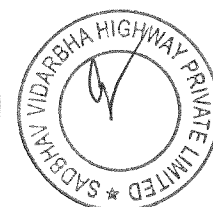
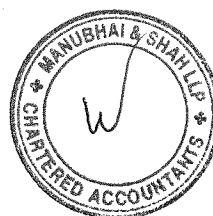
Particulars	(INR in Million)	
	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Equity	226.49	96.50
Other Equity	898.93	792.76
Total	1,125.41	889.26

The company does not have any externally imposed capital requirement.

The company is required to maintain debt to promoter contribution ratio not exceeding 4 : 1 at any date during the availability period as defined in the loan agreement. The availability period means period commencing from financial close i.e. the fulfilment of all the conditions precedent to the initial availability of funds under the financing agreement, and ending on a date which is six months after the Commercial Operation Date or Schedule Project Completion Date, whichever is earlier.

Debt equity ratio as defined in the loan agreement is worked out by the amount of loan divided by sum of contribution by promoter in the nature of Equity or Sub ordinate debt, excluding the fund brought in for cost over run, shortfall for funding of the project or for meeting the debt service obligation.

Particulars	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
Rupee term Loan (A)	3,691.10	1,580.00
Promoters Contributions (B)		
Share Capital	226.49	96.50
Other Equity	898.93	792.76
Total Equity (B)	1,125.41	889.26
Rupee Term Loan to promoters Contribution ratio (A/B)	3.28	1.78



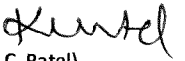
34 The Outbreak of Covid-19 pandemic globally and in India is causing significant disturbance and slowdown of economic activity. The operations gradually resumed with requisite precautions in the phased manner as per directives issued by NHAI and by ensuring compliance with preventive measures in terms of guidelines/ instruction issued by Govt. of India to contain spread of Covid-19. The company has availed the relief provided by its lenders by way of moratorium on principal and interest repayments. The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, in consonance of the circular of Ministry of Finance under Atmanirbhar Bharat, has approved and extent the relief to the Contractor/Developers of the Road Sector. Accordingly, extension of time for meeting the work obligation under the contract will be given for a period of 3 months to 6 months depending upon the site condition. The Company is in the process to avail the extension of time due to Covid-19 pandemic.

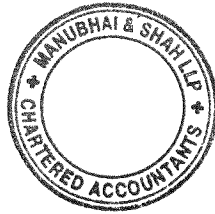
The management has assessed internal and external sources of information up to date of the approval of these financial statements in assessing the recoverability of assets, liquidity, financial position and operation of company including the impact on estimated construction cost to be incurred towards projects under execution and based on the management's assessment, there is no material impact on the financial statements of the company.

Considering the uncertainty involved in estimating the impact of pandemic, the future impact of this pandemic may be different from those estimated as on the date of approval of these financial statements. The Company continues to monitor the economic effects of the pandemic while taking steps to improve its execution efficiencies and the financial outcome.

35 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to facilitate comparability with current year's classification.

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


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

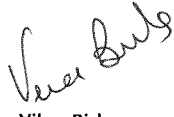



For & On behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sadbhav Vidarbha Highway Private Limited


Girishkumar Patel
Director
DIN: 01139366

(Sudhir Gupta)
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04,2020


Vikas Birla
Director
DIN: 08754581

Foram Parikh
Company Secretary
M.No: A29461

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: July 04,2020

