

Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited
CIN NO: U45203GJ2013PTC074446
Audited Statement of Assets and Liabilities as at March 31,2025

Particulars		Note No.	As at	As at
			March 31,2025	March 31,2024
			INR In Million	INR In Million
ASSETS				
1	Non-current Assets			
a	Property, Plant and Equipments	5	0.02	0.02
b	Investment Property	6	1.24	1.24
c	Intangible Assets		-	-
d	Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Trade Receivables		-	-
	(iii) Other financial assets	8	0.01	0.01
e	Other Non Current Assets		-	-
Total Non Current Assets (A)			1.27	1.27
2 Current Assets				
a	Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Trade Receivables		-	-
	(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	0.61	0.61
	(iv) Bank balances other than (i) above		-	-
	(v) Other financial assets	8	9,420.65	9,420.65
b	Other Current Assets	9	-	0.25
Total Current Assets (B)			9,421.26	9,421.50
Total Assets (C) = (A) + (B)			9,422.53	9,422.77
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
1	Equity Share Capital	10	107.68	107.68
2	Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature		-	-
3	Other Equity	11	(2,966.50)	(2,967.10)
Total Equity (A)			(2,858.82)	(2,859.42)
LIABILITIES				
1 Non-current Liabilities				
a	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	(ii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
b	Provisions		-	-
c	Deferred Tax Liabilities		-	-
d	Other non-current liabilities		-	-
Total Non current Liabilities (B)			-	-
2 Current Liabilities				
a	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13	9,508.24	9,508.24
	(ii) Trade Payables	14		
	-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
	-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		199.14	198.89
	(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	2,572.64	2,573.73
b	Other Current Liabilities	16	0.88	0.88
c	Provisions	12	0.45	0.45
Total Current Liabilities (C)			12,281.35	12,282.19
Total Equity and Liabilities (D) = (A) + (B) + (C)			9,422.53	9,422.77
Material Accounting Policy Information		3		

Material Accounting Policy Information

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

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 004661N

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited

G.K.Agrawal
Partner
Membership. No. 081603

Shashin Patel
Director
DIN : 00048328

Rajat Mondal
Director
DIN : 09811116

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 23, 2025

Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited

CIN NO: U45203GJ2013PTC074446

Audited Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(INR In Million)

Particulars		Note No.	Year ended March 31, 2025 (Audited)	Year ended March 31, 2024 (Audited)
INCOME				
I	Revenue From Operations	17	-	-
II	Other Income		1.11	-
III	Total Income (I+II)		1.11	-
EXPENSES				
	Operating Expenses	18	-	-
	Employee Benefits Expenses		-	-
	Finance Cost		-	0.23
	Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		-	-
	Other Expenses		-	-
		5	-	-
		19	0.51	1.04
IV	Total Expenses		0.51	1.27
V	Loss before Tax (III-IV)		0.60	(1.27)
VI	Tax Expenses			
	Current Tax		-	-
	Deferred Tax		-	-
VII	Total Tax Expense		-	-
VIII	Loss for the year (V-VII)		0.60	(1.27)
IX	Other Comprehensive Income			
	(i) Item that are not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Income Tax effect		-	-
VI	Other Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-
X	Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (VII+IX)		0.60	(1.27)
XI	Paid up Equity Share Capital (Face Value of Rs. 10/-each)		107.68	107.68
	Basic & Diluted (in Rs.)		0.06	(0.12)
Material Accounting Policy Information		3		

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Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited
CIN NO: U45203GJ2013PTC074446
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	March 31,2025 (INR in Million)	March 31,2024 (INR in Million)
(A) Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	0.60	(1.27)
Cash generated before effect of working capital	0.60	1.27
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/Decrease in other current financial assets	-	0.02
(Increase)/Decrease in current assets	0.25	-
(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	0.25	1.20
(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	(1.10)	-
(Decrease)/Increase in current liabilities	(0.00)	0.06
Cash generated from operations	0.00	0.00
(+)/(-) : Tax Paid(Net of Refund)	-	-
Net cash flow generated / (used in) from operating activities	0.00	0.00
(B) Cash flows from investing activities		
	-	-
(C) Cash flows from financing activities		
	-	-
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	0.00	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	0.61	0.61
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	0.61	0.61

Notes:

(i) Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents (refer note 7)	March 31,2025 (INR In Million)	March 31,2024 (INR In Million)
Cash on hand*	0.00	0.00
Balances with banks in current accounts**	0.61	0.61
Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.61	0.61

Notes:

*Cash on hand INR 1,994 in FY 2024-25 & 2023-24 is below the rounding off norm adopted by the company.

**Balance with banks includes balances of INR 0.61 million (March 31, 2024:INR 0.61 million) lying in the Escrow Accounts, as per terms of borrowings with the lenders.

	(INR in Million)				
(ii) Reconciliation of financial liabilities	March 31, 2024	Cash flows	Interest Cost	Non-cash adjustment	March 31, 2025
Long Term Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings from SEL	132.10	-	-	-	132.10
Short Term Borrowings from SIPL	39.95	-	-	-	39.95
Interest accrued and due on Borrowings	2,552.70	-	-	-	2,552.70

Reconciliation of financial liabilities	March 31, 2023	Cash flows	Interest Cost	Non-cash adjustment	March 31, 2024
Long Term Borrowings		-	-		-
Short Term Borrowings from SEL	132.10	-	-	-	132.10
Short Term Borrowings from SIPL	39.95	-	-	-	39.95
Interest accrued and due on Borrowings	2,552.70	-	-	-	2,552.70

(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.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements
as per our report of even date attached

or Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
CAI Firm Registration No. 004661N

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited

I.K.Agrawal
Partner
Membership. No. 081603

Shashin Patel
Director
DIN : 00048328

Rajat Mondal
Director
DIN : 09811116

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 23, 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No of Shares.	Amount (INR In Million)
As at April 01, 2023	1,07,68,000	107.68
Changes in the equity share capital during the year due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the the beginning of the year	-	-
Changes in the equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,07,68,000	107.68
As at April 01, 2024	1,07,68,000	107.68
Changes in the equity share capital during the year due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance at the the beginning of the year	-	-
Changes in the equity share capital during the year	-	-
At 31 March 2025	1,07,68,000	107.68

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earning	Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument	Total other equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
	INR In Million	INR In Million	INR In Million
As at April 1, 2023	(5,859.24)	2,893.42	(2,965.83)
(Loss) for the year	(1.27)	-	(1.27)
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	(5,860.51)	2,893.42	(2,967.10)
As at April 1, 2024	(5,860.51)	2,893.42	(2,967.10)
(Loss) for the year	0.60	-	0.60
Addition during the year	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	(5,859.91)	2,893.42	(2,966.50)

The Project of the Company has been funded through sub ordinate debt from the Sponsors in accordance with Sponsor Support and Equity Contribution Agreement / Sponsor Undertaking. Such sub ordinate debts is considered as sponsor's contribution to ensure Promotors 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 and the same is considered as Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments and classified as Other Equity based on terms of contract.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 004661N

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited

G.K.Agrawal
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Membership. No. 081603

Shashin Patel
Director
DIN : 00048328

Rajat Mondal
Director
DIN : 09811116

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 23, 2025

Rohtak Hissar Tollway Private Limited

Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Company information:

Rohtak-Hissar Tollway 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 a wholly owned subsidiary of Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited which is listed on two recognized stock exchanges in India.

The Company was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in February, 2010, for the purpose of four laning Rohtak-Hissar section of NH-10 from KM 87 to KM 170 including connecting link from KM 87 to KM 348(NH-71) in the state of Haryana on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer ("DBFOT") basis. The Company has entered into Concession Agreement with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) with a Concession Period of 22 years w.e.f 26th December, 2013. The Company had received completion certificate dated 29th July, 2016 from NHAI. The toll collection had commenced from that date.

The company has terminated the concession agreement with NHAI on August 27, 2021, by exercising the criteria of 'Event of Defaults' under concession agreement and the toll collection hand over to the NHAI by the Company. The company has filed a claim for INR 14,546.77 Million as a termination payment and other Claims amounting to INR 4,740.41 Million on the account of O&M cost due to force majeure, Covid claim & demonetization claim to the NHAI. In respect of such claims, NHAI has approached to the company for settlement of all these claims by way of conciliation proceedings during the year, which has been consented by the company but due to nonprogress of the same the matters were referred to the Arbitral Tribunal. Currently Arbitral proceeding is going on.

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 23, 2025.

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.

Financial statements for the period ended 31st March, 2025 have been prepared based on non-going concern basis following below mentioned accounting policies.

- i. All assets are depicted at expected realizable value unless otherwise stated
- ii. All Liabilities are depicted at expected settlement value unless otherwise stated.
- iii. Borrowing Cost-Refer Note- 3.8
- iv. Earnings Per Equity Share-Refer Note- 3.17
- v. Taxation –Refer Note- 3.13
- vi. Provisions and Contingent Liabilities-Refer- 3.14
- vii. Cash and cash equivalents-Refer Note- 3.16
- viii. Cash Flow Statement as per IND-AS 7
- ix. Claims are accounted for on expected recoverable value.
- x. Critical accounting estimates and judgements-Refer Note-2(d)
- xi. Other Incomes-Refer Note- 3(iv)

(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).

(d.) Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements is in conformity with IND AS which requires the management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets, liabilities (including contingent liabilities), income and expenses. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialize. Estimates include the useful lives of property plant and equipment and intangible fixed assets, allowance for doubtful debts/advances, future obligations in respect of retirement benefit plans, provisions for major maintenance expenses, provision for premium obligations, provision for incomplete work, fair value measurement etc. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3. Summary of Material accounting policies

The following are the material 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.

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.

Rohtak Hissar Tollway Private Limited**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025**

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 assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its normal operating cycle.

3.2 Service Concession Agreements**Toll collection rights**

The Company builds infrastructure assets under public-to-private Concession Arrangements which it operates and maintains for periods specified in the Concession Arrangements.

Under the Concession Agreements, where the Company has received the right to charge users of the public service, such rights are recognised and classified as "Intangible Assets" in accordance with Appendix D to Ind AS 115. Such right is not an unconditional right to receive consideration because the amounts are contingent to the extent that the public uses the service and thus are recognised and classified as intangible assets. Such an intangible asset is recognised by the Company at cost (which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction services delivered) and is capitalized when the project is complete in all respects and when the company receives the completion certificate from the authority as specified in the Concession Agreement. The economics of the project is for the entire length of the road / infrastructure as per the bidding submitted.

Amortization of Toll collection rights

The intangible assets which are recognised in the form of Toll right to charge users of the infrastructure asset are amortized by taking proportionate of actual revenue received for the year over Total Projected Revenue from project to Cost of Intangible assets i.e. proportionate of actual revenue earned for the year over Total Projected Revenue from the Intangible assets expected to be earned over the balance concession period as estimated by the management.

As required, total Projected Revenue reviewed by the management at the end of each financial year and accordingly, the total projected revenue is adjusted to reflect any changes in the estimates which lead to the actual collection at the end of the concession period.

3.3 Revenue Recognition

The company primarily derives revenue in terms of the Appendix D to Ind AS 115 which covers specific aspects related to the Service Concession Agreements. The company follows Intangible Asset model prescribed in the Appendix.

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

Rohtak Hissar Tollway Private Limited**Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025**

primarily, is measured based on the transaction price (realization of toll receipts), which is the consideration for usage of the toll roads. Since the company does not provide any other services, the disaggregation of revenues is not disclosed.

(i) Revenue from contract with customers:

Revenue from contract with customer is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized. The company has concluded that it is principal in its revenue arrangements because its typically controls services before transferring them to the customer.

i. Toll operation services

Revenue from Toll operation services is recognised over a period as each toll road-user simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. However, given the short time period over which the company provides road operating services to each road user (i.e. the duration of the time it takes the road user to travel the length of the toll road), the Company recognises toll revenue when it collects the tolls as per rates notified by National Highway Authority of India.

ii. 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).

(ii) Gain or loss on sale of 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.

(iii) Dividend

Income from dividend on investments is accrued in the year in which it is declared, whereby right to receive is established.

(iv) Interest

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.

(v) Government Grants

Government Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on systematic basis over the periods that the related cost, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed.

(vi) Other Income

Other items of income are recognised as and when the right to receive arises.

3.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost comprise the purchase price, borrowing costs if the recognition criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

All other expenses on existing property plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is provided on the written down value method basis over useful lives of the assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major Components) and are depreciated over their useful life or over the remaining useful life of the principal assets whichever is less.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

3.5 Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortization

The intangible assets which are recognised in the form of Toll right to charge users of the infrastructure asset are amortized by taking proportionate of actual revenue received for the year over Total Projected Revenue from project to Cost of Intangible assets i.e. proportionate of actual revenue earned for the year over Total Projected Revenue from the Intangible assets expected to be earned over the balance concession period as estimated by the management.

As required, total Projected Revenue is reviewed by the management at the end of the each financial year and accordingly, the total projected revenue is adjusted to reflect any changes in the estimates which lead to the actual collection at the end of the concession period.

3.6 Impairment – Non Financial Assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets is estimated and impairment is recognized, if the carrying amount of these assets exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost of disposal and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Intangible assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

3.7 Investment Property

Investment Property is measured initially at cost including related transaction costs. Such cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met. All day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

An investment property is derecognised on disposal or on permanently withdrawal from use or when no future economic benefits are expected from its disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised. In determining the amount of consideration from the derecognition of investment property the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the buyer (if any). Transfers are made to (or from) investment property only when there is a change in use.

3.8 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.

3.9 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

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except the case where incremental lease reflects inflationary effect and lease expense is accounted in such case by actual rent for the period.

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.

3.10 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.

However, trade and other receivables are recognised on amortised cost.

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).

• **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

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

a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.

b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables and
- Other financial assets

Trade receivable:

Also the receivable from companies are considered to be good and there are neither been any past instances of default and also management doesn't expect any default in case of Company receivables, therefore Impairment losses are not recognised as per Ind AS 109.

b) Financial Liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

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

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

ii. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

• **Equity component of Compound financial instruments**

The Company has borrowed subordinate debt in nature of Sponsors contribution in the project as per requirement of loan agreement, which the company has classified in the other equity as the same is redeemable at the Company's option and without coupon as per terms of contract.

iii. Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.11 Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.12 Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period are classified as short term benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensation etc. and the same are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related services.

b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Company's approved provident fund scheme is defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution paid/payable under such schemes. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The employee's gratuity fund scheme is Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the Balance Sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

c) Other Employment benefits

The employee's compensated absences, which is expected to be utilized or encashed within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The company measures the expected cost of such absences

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Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

as the additional amount that it expects to pay as result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date. As per Company's policy, no leave are expected to be carried forward beyond 12 months from the reporting date.

3.13 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current Tax

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

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

Deferred Tax

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

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

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

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax

asset to be utilised. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

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

3.14 Provisions

General

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

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

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

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

3.15 Contingent liabilities and 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.

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

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the

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Notes to Financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

company. The company does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses its existence in the financial statements

3.16 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an 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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered as integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.17 Earnings/(Loss) 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.

3.18 Segment reporting

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

3.19 Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

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

(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.

(v) Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note 3.4 for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 5.

(vi) Intangible Assets

The intangible assets which are recognized in the form of Toll right to charge users of the infrastructure asset are amortized by taking proportionate of actual revenue received for the year over Total Projected Revenue from project to Cost of Intangible assets. The estimation of total projection revenue requires significant assumption about expected growth rate and traffic projection for future. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(vii) Provision for periodical Major Maintenance

Provision for periodical Major Maintenance 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. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

(viii) Estimation of uncertainties relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:

The Company has considered the possible effects that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of investments, tangible assets, contract assets and contract cost. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the Company, as at the date of approval of these financial statements has used internal and external sources of information on the expected future performance of the Company.

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

5 Property, Plant and Equipment

(INR in Million)						
Particulars	Computers	Computer Software	Office Equipments	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Total Tangible Assets
Cost						
As at April 01, 2023	0.21	0.24	0.32	0.81	0.10	1.68
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.21	0.24	0.32	0.81	0.10	1.68
As at April 01, 2024	0.21	0.24	0.32	0.81	0.10	1.68
Addition	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.21	0.24	0.32	0.81	0.10	1.68
Accumulated Depreciation						
As at April 01, 2023	0.20	0.23	0.32	0.81	0.11	1.66
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.20	0.23	0.32	0.81	0.11	1.66
As at April 01, 2024	0.20	0.23	0.32	0.81	0.11	1.66
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.20	0.23	0.32	0.81	0.11	1.66
Net Block						
As at March 31, 2024	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.02
As at March 31, 2025	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	0.02

Notes:

- 1 The total depreciation for the year has been included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- 2 Property Plant and Equipments has been pledged against Secured borrowings in order to fulfill the collateral requirement for the Lenders.

6 Investment Property

(INR in Million)		
Particulars	Land	Total
Cost		
As at April 1, 2023	1.24	1.24
Addition	-	-
Disposal	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1.24	1.24
As at April 01, 2024	1.24	1.24
Addition	-	-
Disposal	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1.24	1.24

Notes:

- 1 There is no income from above investment properties. Further, the company has not incurred any expenditure for above properties.
- 2 The above investment property consist of certain land purchased which is situated at Mehsana District, Gujarat has been mortgaged against Secured borrowings.
- 3 The Company has no contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment properties or for repairs, maintenance and enhancements.
- 4 Investment property has been mortgage against Secured borrowings in order to fulfill the collateral requirement of the Lenders.
- 5 The fair value disclosure for investment property is not presented as the property specifically acquired for offering as security for borrowings and based on the information available with the management that there are no material development in the area where land is situated and accordingly, management believe

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Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

7	Cash and Cash Equivalent	March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR In Million)
	<u>Balance with Banks</u>		
	In Current Accounts	0.61	0.61
	Cash On Hand	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.61	0.61

8	Other Financial Assets	March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR In Million)
	<u>Non Current Financial Assets</u>		
	Deposits	0.01	0.01
	Total	0.01	0.01

Current Financial Assets

Receivable-Others	-	0.01
Receivable from NHAI - Toll Collection Rights	9,420.64	9,420.64
Total	9,420.64	9,420.65

*As the company has terminated the concession agreement with NHAI on August 27, 2021, by exercising the criteria of 'Event of Defaults' under concession agreement and the toll collection hand over to the NHAI by the Company, the company has filed a claim for INR 14,546.77 million as a termination payment and other Claims amounting to INR 4,740.41 million (Refer Note 34) on the account of O&M cost due to force majeure , Covid claim & demonetization claim to the NHAI. In respect of such claims, NHAI has approached to the company for settlement of all these claims by way of conciliation proceedings during the year, which has been consented by the company.

On the basis of the above, the company has transferred the carrying value of intangible asset to the other financial assets (i.e. receivable from the NHAI) and the management is of the view that claims are fully recoverable and as a result the receivable from NHAI are shown under other financial assets which is representing the carrying value of Intangible asset till the date of termination doesn't require any impairment suffered by the company due to NHAI defaults under CA.

9	Other Assets	March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR In Million)
	<u>Current Assets</u>		
	Balances from Government Authority	-	0.25
	Total	-	0.25

10 Equity Share Capital

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	(INR In Million)	No. of shares	(INR In Million)
Authorized Share Capital				
Equity Shares of INR 10 each	1,10,00,000	110.00	1,10,00,000	110.00
	1,10,00,000	110.00	1,10,00,000	110.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares of INR 10 each	1,07,68,000	107.68	1,07,68,000	107.68
	1,07,68,000	107.68	1,07,68,000	107.68

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	(INR In Million)	No. of shares	(INR In Million)
At the beginning of the year	1,07,68,000	107.68	1,07,68,000	107.68
Add: Issue during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	1,07,68,000	107.68	1,07,68,000	107.68

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

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of INR 10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Share held by holding Company:

Out of issued, subscribed and paid up equity capital 10,768,000 (March 31, 2024: 10,768,000) are held by Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited - Holding Company & its nominees. This includes 100 shares (March 31, 2024: 100 shares) held by Sadbhav Engineering Ltd-Ultimate Holding company, on behalf of Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Ltd which is the beneficial owner.

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Equity Shares of Rs 10 each fully paid				
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited and its nominees	1,07,68,000	100%	1,07,68,000	100%
Total	1,07,68,000	100%	1,07,68,000	100%

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.

(e) Shareholding of Promoters

Name of Promoter	No of Shares	% of Total Share	% Change During Period
As at 31-03-2025			
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited and its nominees	1,07,68,000	100%	0%
Total	1,07,68,000	100%	0%
As at 31-03-2024			
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited and its nominees	1,07,68,000	100%	0%
Total	1,07,68,000	100%	0%

11 Other Equity**11.1 Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument - Sub Ordinate debts**

(Refer Note under Other Equity in Statement of Changes in Equity)

	March 31, 2025 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR in Million)
Balance at the beginning of the year	2,893.42	2,893.42
Add: Addition during the year	-	-
Add: Adjust during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		
Sub-Total	2,893.42	2,893.42

11.2 Reserve and Surplus

(Deficit) in statement of profit and loss

Balance as per last financial statement	(5,860.52)	(5,859.25)
Add: loss for the year	0.60	(1.27)
Add / (Less): OCI for the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year		
Sub-Total	(5,859.92)	(5,860.52)
Gross Total	(2,966.50)	(2,967.10)

Note

1 The Project of the Company has been funded through sub ordinate debt from the Sponsors in accordance with Sponsor Support and Equity Contribution Agreement / Sponsor Undertaking. Such sub ordinate debts is considered as sponsor's contribution to ensure Promoters 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 and the same is considered as Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments and classified as Other Equity based on terms of contract.

2 No dividends are declared or paid by company during the year.

12 Provisions

Current

For Periodical Major Maintenance Expense *
Leave Salary Payable
For Employees Benefit

March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR In Million)
-	-
0.40	0.40
0.05	0.05
Total	0.45

*In the view of the termination of the project, there is no major maintenance obligation and pending works completion on the company and accordingly the provision of major maintenance & pending work completion has been written back at the time of termination of Concession .

13 Current Borrowings

Secured

Rupee Term Loan*
Short Term Loan from SIPL (Refer Note no 23) **
Short Term Loan from SEL (Refer Note no 23) **

March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR In Million)
9,336.19	9,336.19
39.95	39.95
132.10	132.10
Total	9,508.24

Notes *As the accounts has been prepared on non going concern basis as per the accounting policies stated in note no. 2.a, the non current borrowings has been reclassified under current borrowings.

The Lenders of the company have filed a Case No.: OA/228/2022 before the Hon'ble Debts Recovery Tribunal, Ahmedabad (DRT) against Company and others for recovery of INR 10,854.82 Million. The company has received intimation letter dated April 08, 2024 from National Asset Reconstruction Company Limited (NARCL) intimating that the deed of assignment dated March 22, 2024 under the provisions of Section 5 of the SARFASI Act, the consortium of lenders have assigned/ transferred the outstanding debt /financial assets alongwith underlying securities interest, pledged of shares, guarantees, receivables etc charge for such financial assistance granted to RHTPL in favour of NARCL and NARCL acting in its capacity as trustee of NARCL Trust.

**Loan is repayable on demand / call notice from the lender and it is interest free.

14 Trade Payables

Trade Payables
-Dues to Micro & small enterprises
-Dues to other
-Dues to related parties

March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR In Million)
-	-
70.53	70.28
128.61	128.61
Total	199.14

As at March 31, 2025

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	-	1.14	0.33	0.05	69.01	70.53
3	Others-Related Parties	-	-	2.80	1.43	124.38	128.61
4	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	1.14	3.13	1.48	193.39	199.14

As at March 31, 2024

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	0.89	0.33	0.05	49.88	19.13	70.28
3	Others-Related Parties	-	2.80	1.43	7.39	116.99	128.61
4	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.89	3.13	1.48	57.27	136.12	198.89

15 Other Financial Liabilities

Current

Security Deposit
Interest Accrued and Due to Banks
Interest Accrued on Borrowings to related party
Employee Emoluments Payable
Other Payable

March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR In Million)
13.27	13.27
2,537.62	2,537.62
15.08	15.08
6.65	6.65
-	1.11
Total	2,573.73

16 Other Current Liabilities

Statutory dues

March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR In Million)
0.88	0.88
Total	0.88

Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

17 Other Income	March 31,2025 (INR In Million)	March 31,2024 (INR In Million)
Miscellaneous Income	1.11	-
Total	1.11	-

18 Finance Cost	March 31,2025 (INR In Million)	March 31,2024 (INR In Million)
Other Borrowing cost		
Interest on Statutory Liabilities	-	0.23
Total	0.00	0.23

19 Other Expenses	March 31,2025 (INR In Million)	March 31,2024 (INR In Million)
Legal and Professional fees	0.06	0.35
Auditors' remuneration	0.10	0.54
Director's Remuneration & Sitting Fees	0.14	0.14
Withheld Receivable Write off	-	0.01
Total	0.51	1.04

19.1 Auditors' remuneration comprises following:

	March 31,2025 (INR In Million)	March 31,2024 (INR In Million)
as Statutory Auditor	0.10	0.52
for Certification	0.00	0.02
Total	0.10	0.54

Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

20 Income tax

A) The Project has been surrendered by the company and Due to loss as per income tax act 1961, the company has not recognised any tax expense in statement of profit and loss account, So reconciliation between tax expense and accounting profit is not required.

B) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss (Refer note 2 below)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Expenditure allowable over the period	-	-	-	-
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	(792.68)	(792.68)	-	141.46
Unused losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	792.68	792.68	-	(141.46)
Deferred tax expense/(income)			-	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)				
Deferred Tax Asset not recognized (Refer note 2 below)	890.16	890.16		

Notes:

- The Company offsets deferred tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.
- As a matter of prudence, the company has recognised deferred tax assets on deductible temporary differences and carry forward of unused tax losses in the books to the extent of deferred tax liability balance as it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which those temporary differences, losses and tax credit against which deferred tax asset can be utilized.

21 Earning Per Share (EPS):

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	March 31, 2025 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2023 (INR In Million)
Net (Loss) attributable to equity holders:	0.60	(1.27)
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	1,07,68,000	1,07,68,000
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	1,07,68,000	1,07,68,000
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Basic and Diluted earning per share	0.06	(0.12)

Company is not having any Potential equity shares, Hence BEPS and DEPS will be same.

22 Contingent Liabilities / Commitments

- (i) Below is the list of contingent liabilities, pending litigations/claims against the company as on March 31, 2025

Sr No.	Name of Party	Case No	Type of Case	Place of filing of	Amount
1	Metro Infrasy Pvt. Ltd - RHTPL*	DL/11/S/NDC/01 090	MSME	MSEF Council District (New	-
2	Highway Motors vs RHTPL**	CS/1844/2023	Civil Suit	Civil Judge Senior Division	0.02

Notes: *As on signing of this Financial statement, no amount is payable.

**The amount involved is INR 0.73 Million out of which already provided in books is INR 0.71 Million as on March 31, 2025

- Income Tax Contingent Liability in relation to outstanding demand as per Traces Portal as on March 31, 2025 is INR 0.07 Million.
- Against the Claim of the Company, NHAI has lodged counter claim against company amounting to INR 3665.80 Million on account of negative scope of works for non completion of Punch List work, damage for failure to take up routine/major/minor maintenance during operation period, maintenance work taken up by NHAI at Risk & Cost of Claimant, recovery of toll collected before purported termination, reimbursement of fees of Independent Engineer along with interest on the same. The Company has submitted its reply on such counter Claims. The Arbitral proceedings for the same are currently ongoing.
- Income Tax Order passed for A.Y. 2016-17 u/s 147 r.w.s 144B with demand of INR 3.86 Million & interest thereon and Penalty order u/s 271(1)(C) of INR 0.88 million for AY 2016-17. The company has filed rectification for the same
- There were no material commitments outstanding as on March 31, 2025.

23 Related Party Disclosures:

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

23.1 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 Ltd(SIPL)	
(B)	Key Managerial Personnel		
		Mr Rajat S Mondal (Additional Director)	
		(Date of Appointment: March 23, 2024)	
		Mr Shashin V Patel (Director)	(Date of
		Appointment: February 10, 2022)	
		Mr Jignasu Y Dixit (Additional Director)	(Date
		of Appointment: October 21, 2023)	
		Mr Purushottam B Patel (Director)	
		(Date of Cessation: March 30, 2024)	
		Mrs Daksha N Shah (Independent Director)	
		(Date of Cessation: October 31, 2023)	

23.2 Transactions with Related Parties during the year:

No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR in Million)
(i)	Reimbursement of Expenses		
	SIPL	2.80	2.80
(ii)	Director Sitting Fees		
	-Daksha Shah	-	0.03
	- Rajat Mondel	0.05	
	-Shashin Ptael	0.05	0.04
	-Purushottam Patel	-	0.05
	-Jignasu Dixit	0.05	0.02

23.3 Balance outstanding as at the year end:

Particulars	March 31, 2025 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2024 (INR in Million)
(i) Subordinate Debt		
SIPL	2,893.42	2,893.42
(ii) Payable towards Interest Expenses		
SEL	15.08	15.08
(iii) Payable towards Rent & Reimbursement		
SEL	10.65	10.65
(iv) Payable towards Reimbursement of Expenses		
SIPL	7.84	7.73
(v) Payable towards Utility Shifting		
SEL	40.29	40.29
(vi) Payable towards Unsecured Loan		
SIPL	39.95	39.95
SEL	132.10	132.10
(vii) Payable towards Contract charges & COS		
SEL	70.72	69.94
(viii) Payable towards Retention Money & other deposits		
SEL	8.73	9.50
(ix) Director Sitting Fees Payable		
-Daksha Shah	-	-
-Shashin Patel	0.02	0.01
-P B Patel	0.02	0.01
-Jignasu Dixit	0.02	0.01

23.4 Terms and conditions:

- a Outstanding balances towards rent and reimbursement are unsecured and will be settled as per the terms of the agreement. There is no gurantee given or received.
- b Since there are no receivables due from related parties, no provision for doubtful debts has been made and no expense has been recognised in relation to the said doubtful debts.
- c The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

24 Segment Reporting

The operating segment of the company is identified to be "DBFOT (Toll 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.

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

26 Disclosure of Financial Instruments by Category

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	(INR In Million)					
		March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial asset							
Non Current Financials Asset	8	-	-	0.01	-	-	0.01
Cash & Cash Equivalents	7	-	-	0.61	-	-	0.61
Other Financial Assets	8	-	-	9,420.65	-	-	9,420.65
Total Financial Assets		-	-	9,421.27	-	-	9,421.27
Financial liability							
Short Term Borrowings	13	-	-	9,508.24	-	-	9,508.24
Trade Payables	14	-	-	199.14	-	-	198.89
Other Financial Liabilities	15	-	-	2,572.64	-	-	2,573.73
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	12,280.03	-	-	12,280.87

27 Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities and fair value hierarchy

- The management assessed that the fair values of Investment in mutual fund, cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities are approximately their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.
- Investments in units of Mutual Funds which are not traded in active market is determined using closing NAV.
- All resulting fairvalue estimates of above financial assets and liabilities are considered to be Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to unobservable inputs used in the valuation.

28 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

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 Investments, other receivables and cash and bank balance that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. 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.

(a) Market risk

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

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

- a parallel shift of 25-basis points of the interest rate yield curves in all currencies
- a simultaneous, parallel foreign exchange rates shift in which the INR appreciates / depreciates against all currencies by 2%

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

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity and provisions.

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

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Interest risk arises to the company mainly from Long term borrowings with variable rates. The Company maintains its borrowings at fixed rate using interest rate swaps to achieve this when necessary. The company manage its cash flow interest rate risk by using floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps. The company measures risk through sensitivity analysis.

The banks are now finance at variable rate only, which is the inherent business risk.

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

Particulars	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Variable rate borrowings in INR	-	-

Interest Rate Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Sensitivity analysis

Interest Rate Risk Analysis	Impact on profit/ loss after tax	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Interest rate increase by 25 basis point	-	-
Interest rate decrease by 25 basis point	-	-

In View of termination of the project undertaken by the company, interest expense not charged into book of accounts in current year and therefore the Profit / Loss after tax shall not have any impact during the year. Consequently, impact on profit/loss after tax due to increase or decrease of interest rate has not been calculated.

(c) Liquidity risk

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

In View of termination of the project undertaken by the company, it has encountered difficulty in meeting obligations associated with bank borrowing and other payable. Due to default in payment obligation to the consortium banks, some banks have classified account of the company as Non-

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

As at March 31, 2025	Total Amount	On Demand	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	(INR in Million) > 5 years
Trade Payables	199.14	-		199.14	-	-
Current Borrowings	9,508.24	172.05		9,336.19	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,572.64	-		2,572.64	-	-
Total	12,280.03	172.05	-	12,107.98	-	-

As at March 31, 2024	Total Amount	On Demand	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	(INR in Million) > 5 years
Trade Payables	198.89	-	198.89	-	-	-
Current Borrowings	9,508.24	172.05	9,336.19	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	2,573.73	-	2,573.73	-	-	-
Total	12,280.86	172.05	12,108.81	-	-	-

Collateral

The Company's all financial and other assets have been pledged against Non-current borrowings in order to fulfill the collateral requirement of the Lenders. The fair value of such financial assets disclosed in the Note no. 26

(d) 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 is collecting toll in cash and does not have outstanding any receivables. However, the Company is exposed to credit risk related to financing activities, including temporary Investment in mutual fund and other financial instruments. The Management believes that the credit risk is negligible since its main receivable is from the grantors of the concession i.e NHAI towards termination claims and other force majeure events. The company has accepted conciliation proceedings but due to nonprogress of the same the matters were referred to the Arbitral Tribunal. Currently Arbitral proceeding is going on.

29 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, Capital consist of share capital, Securities Premium, Other equity in form of Subordinate Debt and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or obtained additional sub-ordinate debts. The Company monitors capital using debt equity ratio which does not exceed 75:25, which is total Borrowings divided by total equity excluding balance of deficit in statement of profit & loss.

The key performance ratios as at 31 March are as follows

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	(INR In Million)	(INR In Million)
Current Borrowings (Refer note 13)	9,508.24	9,508.24
Total Debts - A	9,508.24	9,508.24
Equity Share Capital (Refer note 10)	107.68	107.68
Equity Component of Compound Financial Instruments (Refer note 11.1)	2893.42	2893.42
Grant from NHAI	2115.09	2115.09
Total Equity - B	5,116.19	5,116.19
Debt equity ratio (A/B)	1.86	1.86

30 Disclosure pursuant to Appendix - D to Ind AS 115 - "Revenue from Contract with Customers"

30.1 Description and classification of the arrangement

The Company has entered into Service Concession Agreement ('SCA') with National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) dated December 26, 2013, for the purpose of four laning of Rohtak-Hissar section of NH-10 from KM 87 to KM 170 including connecting link from KM 87 to KM 348(NH-71) in the state of Haryana on Design, Built, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) Toll basis under NHDP Phase-III. The Concession Period is of 22 years including construction period of 910 days. The Company obtained completion certificate on 29th July, 2016 from the NHAI. As per the SCA, the company is entitled to charge users of the public service, hence the service arrangement has been classified as Intangible Asset.

30.2 Significant Terms of the arrangements

30.2.1 Revision of Fees:

Fees shall be revised annually on April 01 subject to the provisions of the National Highways Fee (Determination of Rates and Collection) Rules, 2008.

30.2.2 Modification of Concession Period:

The Concession period shall be modified:

- a If Actual Average Traffic falls short of Target Traffic by more than 2.5%, the concession period shall be increased by 1.5% thereof for every 1% shortfall, but not more than 20% of the concession period.
- b If Actual Average Traffic exceeds Target Traffic by more than 2.5%, the concession period shall be reduced by 0.75% thereof for every 1% increase, but not more than 10% of the concession period.
- c If the average daily traffic exceeds the designed capacity of the project highway, the concession period shall be extended (not more than 5 years) in such a way so as to enable the concessionaire to yield Equity IRR of 16% p.a with an assumption of debt equity ratio of 70:30
- d If the additional tollway has been constructed, either the concession period shall be extended or compensation has been granted.
- e In case of material default or breach of agreement by NHAI which causes suspension of or reduction in collection of Fees where daily collection is less than 90% of Average Daily Fee, it shall pay to the Concessionaire, the compensation for consequence of such material default or extend the concession period.
- f If, due to change in the law, company suffers an increase in cost or reduction in net after-tax return or the other financial burden subject to the limits specified in the SCA, the SCA shall be modified in such a way that it nullifies such impact of cost increase, reduction in return or other financial burden. However if no such modification is done, Company may require by notice to the authority to pay an amount that would place the company in the same financial position that it would have enjoyed, had there been no such change in the law. Any dispute in the said procedure shall be settled in accordance with the Dispute Resolution Procedure. Opposite will be the case, in case of reduction in cost.

**30.3 Rights of the Company to use
Project Highway**

- a To demand, collect and appropriate, Fee from vehicles and Users liable for payment of Fee for using the Project Highway or any part thereof and refuse entry of any vehicle if the Fee due is not paid.
- b Right of Way, access and licence to the Site.

30.4 Obligation of the Company

- a The company shall not assign, transfer or sublet or create any lien or Encumbrance on the SCA, or the Concession granted or on the whole or any part of the Project Highway nor transfer, lease or part possession thereof, save and except as expressly permitted by SCA or the Substitution Agreement. The project highway means site comprising the existing road comprising NH-10 from KM 87 to KM 170 including connecting link from KM 87 to KM 348(NH-71) and all Project asset, and its subsequent development and augmentation in accordance with the SCA.
- b The company is under obligation to carry out the routine and periodic maintenance of Project Highway as per Schedule K of the SCA.

30.5 Details of any assets to be given or taken at the end of concession period

At the end of the Concession period the company shall deliver the actual or constructive possession of the Project Highway, free and clear of all encumbrances. During the year, the company has issued concession termination notice to NHAI on August 27, 2021 by exercising the criteria of 'Event of Defaults' under concession agreement. Further, NHAI vide letter dated December 12, 2021 instructed the company to immediately handover both plaza to M/S DSSG. The authority has instructed the company to comply with the divestment requirement under article 38 of the concessional agreement for taking the further necessary action in the matter.

30.6 Details of Termination

SCA can be terminated on account of default of the company or NHAI in the circumstances as specified under article 37 of the SCA.

The company has exercised its right and has issued concession termination notice to NHAI on August 27, 2021 by exercising the criteria of 'Event of Defaults' under concession agreement.

30.7 There has been no change in the concession arrangement during the year except as per note 31.

30.8 As per the Concession Agreement; the Concessionaire, in case any force majeure event occurs after COD, whereupon the Concessionaire is unable to collect fee despite making best efforts or it is directed by authority to suspend the collection thereof during the subsistence of such force majeure event, the Concession period shall be extended by a period equal in length to the period during which the concessionaire was prevented from collection of fee on account thereof, provided that in the event of partial collection of fee where the daily collection is less than 90% of average daily fee, the authority shall extend the concession period in proportion to loss of fee on daily basis.

31 From December 25, 2020, the toll collection was forcefully suspended due to agitation and protest held by farmers and other unions against agri-marketing laws. Accordingly, the company was not able to collect toll user fees from December 25, 2020. The company had sent various communications to authorities for such forceful suspension of toll including revenue loss claim. Accordingly, the company had issued notice of termination of Concession Agreement to NHAI on August 27, 2021 under Force Majeure Event of Concession Agreement. The Termination Payment and other payments due from NHAI were pending for the long time. The company had attempted conciliation of the issues of the Project for amicable settlement. Due to non-progress of the same, the Company vide letter dated 24.03.2023 had notified the Conciliation Committee and NHAI regarding the failure of the Conciliation Proceedings. The said matters were referred to Arbitration by the Company on 27.03.2023. The Company has lodged a total claim amounting to INR 19,287.17 millions relating to termination payment, Force Majeure Costs due to Force Majeure event of Farmer's Agitation, COVID-19, & Demonetization, and NPV of extension entitled due to Force Majeure event of Farmers agitation and Covid19. The NHAI had lodged its Counter Claims amounting to Rs. 3665.80 millions. The Company had submitted its reply on such counter claims. The Arbitral proceedings for the same are currently ongoing. The current stage of arbitral proceeding is pending.

Considering the above circumstances the company has prepared accounts on non-going concern basis during the year.

32 Contingent Assets

The company has filed various claims with the NHAI the details of which are mentioned below. In respect of such claims, NHAI has approached to the company for settlement of all these claims by way of conciliation proceedings during the year, which has been consented by the company.

Sr. No.	Description	Amount (INR In Million)	Remarks
1	Amount towards Termination Payment	14,546.77	As per letter dated 22.07.2023
2	Amount towards Operation & Maintenance cost, and interest on debt during Farmer's Agitation as per Financial Model	1,375.41	
3	Amount towards Operation & Maintenance cost and interest on debt on account of Force Majeure Event of First Wave of COVID-19, Nationwide Lockdowns, etc. as per Financial Model	560.43	
4	Amount towards pending Demonetization Claim	58.23	
5	Amount towards NPV of Extension to Concession Period on account of Force Majeure Event of COVID-19	796.04	As per letter dated 22.07.2023
6	Amount towards NPV of Extension to Concession Period on account of Force Majeure Event of Farmer's Agitation	1,950.29	As per letter dated 22.07.2023
	Total	19,287.17	

33 Events Occurring after the Balance Sheet date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of "May 14, 2024 there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

34 The Company does not have any transaction to which the provision of Ind AS-2 relating to "Valuation of Inventories" applies.

35 In the opinion of the Board, the current assets, loans & advances, have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet.

36 Ratios

The Company has presented its financials on Non-going concern, therefore, ratio analysis as required by Schedule III (Revised) has not been presented.

37 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has term loan borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security as referred in Borrowing Security Clause including current assets. The required periodic information has been complied by the Company which are in agreement with the books of accounts.

Wilful defaulter

None of the entities in the Company has been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the group shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

- 38** This is to inform that vide Deed of Assignment dated March 22, 2024 and under the provisions of Section 5 of the SARFAESI Act, the consortium of lenders, (Canara Bank, Punjab National Bank, Union Bank of India, Bank of India - "Assignors"), have assigned/transferred the outstanding debt/financial assets along with underlying securities interest, pledge of shares, guarantee receivable etc charged for such financial assistances granted to the company ("Borrower") in favour of NARCL and NARCL acting in its capacity as Trustee of NARCL Trust-0015 has acquired all such its rights, title, and interest in respect of the financial debt of the Borrower.

- 39** The financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company in their meeting held on May 23, 2025.

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

For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 004661N

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rohtak-Hissar Tollway Private Limited

G.K. Agrawal
Partner
Membership. No. 081603

Shashin Patel
Director
DIN : 00048328

Rajat Mondal
Director
DIN : 09811116

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 23, 2025

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 23, 2025