

**DA TOLL ROAD PVT LTD**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**for the year ended March 31, 2019**



# S K PATODIA & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of DA Toll Road Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Financial Statements

### Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of DA Toll Road Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, and the statement of Profit and Loss, statement of change in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (hereinafter referred to as 'the Ind AS financial statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the afore said Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, and loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
<b>Revenue Recognition: Toll Road Concession Arrangements</b>	
The company inter alia engages in toll road concession arrangement, where, revenue, i.e. construction income, is recognized using the percentage of completion of the contract activity at the end of each reporting period.	As part of our audit, we: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Reviewed terms and conditions of toll road concession arrangement, the contractual sums and checked project revenues and costs incurred against underlying supporting documents.</li><li>Conducted site visits and discussed the</li></ul>
The stage of completion is measured by reference to the proportion of contract cost incurred to date	

**Head Office** : Choice House, Shree Shakambhari Corporate Park, Plot No. 156-158, J. B. Nagar, Andheri (East), Mumbai - 400099. Tel.: +91 22 6707 9444 | Email : info@skpatodia.in

**Offices** : New Delhi | Jaipur | Ahmedabad | Kolkata | Bengaluru | Raipur | Hyderabad | Patna | Bhopal | Ranchi | Nagpur | Guwahati

[www.skpatodia.in](http://www.skpatodia.in)

<p>to the estimated total contract costs (input method).</p> <p>The accounting for such toll road concession arrangements is complex due to high level of estimation uncertainty in determining the costs to complete. This uncertainty is due to the nature of the operations, which may be impacted by the technical complexity of projects and the precision of cost estimation as at balance sheet date. The uncertainty and subjectivity could result in estimation variances which will affect the determination of revenue, and hence may have a significant impact on the results of the Group. Accordingly, revenue recognition from toll road concession arrangement is identified as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>progress of the projects with project managers for indications of any potential disputes, variation order claims, known technical issues or significant events that could impact the estimated costs or revenues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysed changes in estimates of costs from prior periods and assessed the consistency of these changes with progress of the projects, if any, during the year.</li> <li>• Examined approved project cost budgets and reviewed management's estimates for total contract costs and forecasted costs to complete, considering the historical accuracy of such estimates.</li> <li>• Reviewed the projects' completion percentages in light of costs incurred.</li> <li>• Assessed the adequacy of the companies disclosures made in to the financial statements</li> </ul>
<p><b>Intangible Assets: Toll Road Concession Arrangements</b></p>	
<p>Intangible assets arising out of service concession arrangements are accounted for as intangible assets where the company has a contractual right to charge users of service when the projects are completed.</p> <p>Apart from above as per the service concession agreement the Company is entitled to receive amount of grant from National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).</p> <p>The total grant receivable from the grantor as per the Service Concession Arrangement is recognized as an "other financial assets" at amortized cost.</p> <p>The intangible assets is measured at the fair value of consideration transferred to acquire asset, which is the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the construction services delivered.</p> <p>The accounting for such toll road concession arrangements is complex due to high level of estimation uncertainty in determining the costs to complete. This uncertainty is due to the nature of the operations, which may be impacted by the technical complexity of projects and the precision of cost estimation as at balance sheet date. The uncertainty and subjectivity could result in estimation variances which will affect the amount</p>	<p>As part of our audit, we:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewed terms and conditions of toll road concession arrangement, the contractual sums and checked project revenues and costs incurred against underlying supporting documents that arose the Intangible Assets.</li> <li>• Conducted site visits and discussed the progress of the projects with project managers for indications of any potential disputes, variation order claims, known technical issues or significant events that could impact the amount of Intangible assets recognized.</li> <li>• Analysed changes in estimates of costs from prior periods and assessed the consistency of these changes with progress of the projects during the year.</li> <li>• Reviewed the projects revenue generated during the current year against the forecast initially considered.</li> <li>• Assessed the adequacy of the companies disclosures made in to the financial statements</li> </ul>

of intangible assets, and hence may have a significant impact on the financial position of the company. Accordingly, an intangible assets from toll road concession arrangement is identified as a key audit matter.	
--	--

#### **Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### **Other Matter**

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2018, prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards, included in these Standalone Financial Statements, have been audited by another Firm of Chartered Accountants who, vide their report dated April 21, 2018, expressed an unmodified opinion. Our opinion is not modified in respect of above matter.

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

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure B' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A";
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2019.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S. K. Patodia & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 112723W

Place : Mumbai  
Date : May 17, 2019

Dhiraj Lalpuria  
Partner  
Membership Number: 146268

#### **Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report**

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of DA Toll Road Private Limited

#### **Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (l) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act**

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of DA Toll Road Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

2. The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation, and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls which were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with the ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial control system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exist, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risk of material misstatement of the financial statement, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements**

6. A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements includes those policies and procedures that :
  - i. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable details, accurately and fairly reflect the transaction and dispositions of the assets of the company;

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report**

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of DA Toll Road Private Limited

- ii. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- iii. provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or dispositions of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference to these Financial Statements**

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

**Opinion**

8. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For S K Patodia & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 112723W

Place : Mumbai  
Date : May 17, 2019

**Dhiraj Lalpuria**  
Partner  
Membership No. : 146268



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

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of DA Toll Road Private Limited

Page 1 of 1

- i. (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.  
  
(b) All the property, plant & equipment are physically verified by the Management according to phased programme designed to cover all the items over the year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.  
  
(c) As per the records examined by us, the Company does not have any immovable property. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. The Company does not hold any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(ii) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iii. The Company has not granted any unsecured loan, to the companies covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. The company also has not granted any secured or unsecured loans to firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not given any loan, guarantee or security in respect of loans or made investments, as per the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government of India under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete
- vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, goods & service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.  
  
(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, goods & service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise or value added tax or cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of dues of service tax as at March 31, 2019 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute are as follows:

Name of Statute	Name of dues	Amount (Rs in millions)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	96.27	FY 2010-2015	The Custom, Excise & Service Tax Appellate Tribunal

- viii. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has made defaults in repayment of loans or borrowings to financial institution or banks at the balance sheet date. The amount of Interest under default accrued and

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

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date to the members of DA Toll Road Private Limited

Page 2 of 2

due as on the date of the Balance sheet has been provided in the table below. The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from Government. Further, the Company has not issued any debentures

<b>Nature of Loans / Borrowing</b>	<b>Periodicity of Payment</b>	<b>Amounts (In Millions)</b>
Domestic Bank	Monthly	288.18
Foreign Bank	Quarterly	112.46
Hedging	Quarterly	9.25
<b>Total</b>		<b>409.89</b>

- ix. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the period. Accordingly, provisions of Clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- x. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the period, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- xi. As the company is private limited company, therefore, paragraph 3 (xi) of the order with regards to payment of managerial remuneration is not applicable to the company
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the provisions of Clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. In our opinion and as per information and explanations provided to us by management all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- xiv. The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the period under review. Accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xiv) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- xv. According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

**For S. K. Patodia & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 112723W

Place: Mumbai  
Date: May 17, 2019

**Dhiraj Lalpuria**  
Partner  
Membership No. : 146268

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note	₹ Millions	
		As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Intangible assets	4	22,551.73	16,752.12
(b) Intangible assets under development	4	2,540.57	5,901.46
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)	26 (b)	170.52	199.25
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5a	-	954.09
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5b	1,580.44	149.56
(iii) Other financial asset	5c	614.97	366.04
(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)		36.89	29.53
(c) Other current assets	6	153.81	121.96
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>27,648.93</b>	<b>24,474.01</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	7	90.18	90.18
(b) Subordinated debt (in nature of Equity)	8a	4,449.10	4,449.10
(c) Other equity	8	3,774.10	3,781.20
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9a	17,748.56	15,109.24
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11b	45.53	195.74
(b) Provisions	12b	10.14	19.33
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9b	154.40	154.40
(ii) Trade payables			
i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	-	-
ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10	106.92	41.57
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11a	1,239.81	630.62
(b) Other current liabilities	13	27.52	0.66
(c) Provisions	12a	2.67	1.97
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>27,648.93</b>	<b>24,474.01</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our attached report of even date.

**For S K Patodia & Associates**

Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 112723W

**Dhiraj Lalpuria**

Partner  
Membership No. : 146268

**For and on behalf of the Board**

**Kaushik Pal**  
Director  
DIN:05237230

**Madan Blyani**  
Director  
DIN:07130371

**Srilatha Gopal**  
Company Secretary

Date:  
Place: Mumbai

Date:  
Place: Mumbai

DA Toll Road Pvt Ltd  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019

Particulars	Note	₹ Millions	
		Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Revenue from Operations	14	5,480.81	6,156.35
Other Income	15	57.16	199.17
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>5,537.97</b>	<b>6,355.52</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Toll Operation and Maintenance expenses	16	273.08	410.51
Construction cost		2,776.64	3,906.65
Employee benefits expense	17	65.27	73.19
Finance costs	18	1,474.20	1,082.44
Depreciation and amortization expense	4	860.73	786.29
Other expenses	19	66.73	70.71
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>6,516.65</b>	<b>6,329.79</b>
<b>Profit / (loss) before tax</b>		<b>21.32</b>	<b>25.73</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current tax		1.50	1.00
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		26.78	31.72
Income tax for earlier years		4.43	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) for the period (IX + XII)</b>		<b>(11.39)</b>	<b>(6.99)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
<b>(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans : Gains / (Loss)		6.24	(1.84)
<b>(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans		1.95	(0.64)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>4.29</b>	<b>(1.20)</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>(7.10)</b>	<b>(8.19)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share of Rs. 10 each</b>			
Basic & Diluted	34	(1.26)	(0.78)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our attached report of even date.

**For S K Patodia & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 112723W

**For and on behalf of the Board**

**Dhiraj Lalpuria**  
Partner  
Membership No. : 146268

**Kaushik Pal**  
Director  
DIN:05237230

**Madan Bhatnagar**  
Director  
DIN:07130371

**Srilatha Gopal**  
Company Secretary

Date: 17 MAY 2019  
Place: Mumbai

Date: 17 MAY 2019  
Place: Mumbai

DA Toll Road Pvt Ltd  
Cash flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2019

	₹ Millions	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Profit before exceptional items and tax	21.32	25.73
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	860.73	786.29
Interest income	(7.43)	(159.79)
Net (gain)/loss on sale of investments	(10.16)	(39.32)
Interest expense	1,469.77	1,059.14
Mark-to-market (gain)/loss on derivative financial instruments	(38.02)	23.30
	2,296.23	1,695.34
<b>Cash Generated from Operations before working capital changes</b>		
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets except for investments	(241.86)	952.78
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(31.85)	(1.41)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	65.35	(715.94)
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(152.95)	23.31
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(2.26)	6.15
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	26.86	(1.91)
	(336.70)	262.99
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	1,959.52	1,958.33
Taxes (paid) net of refunds	(8.86)	(5.78)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities - [A]</b>	1,950.66	1,952.55
<b>B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Purchase/sale proceeds of intangible assets (including intangible asset under development)	(2,435.91)	(3,902.11)
Purchase of current investments (net of proceeds)	964.24	(914.77)
Interest received	0.36	8.80
<b>Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities - [B]</b>	(1,471.32)	(4,808.08)
<b>C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	2,656.10	3,872.00
Repayment of long term borrowings	(50.30)	(16.47)
Interest paid	(1,654.27)	(1,290.60)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities - [C]</b>	951.54	2,564.92
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents - [A+B+C]</b>	1,430.88	(290.60)
<b>Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	149.56	440.16
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	1,580.44	149.56
<b>Components of Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks - in Current accounts	1,568.54	141.49
Cash on hand	11.90	8.07
<b>Total Cash and cash equivalents</b>	1,580.44	149.56

\* Balance in current account with banks of Rs 1568.54 Million ( Rs 141.49 Million) lying in escrow account held as security against borrowings.

As per our attached report of even date.

**For S K Patodia & Associates**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 112723W

**Dhiraj Lalpuria**  
Partner  
Membership No. : 146268

**For and on behalf of the Board**

**Kaushik Pal**  
Director  
DIN:05237230

**Madan Biyani**  
Director  
DIN:07130371

**Sripatha Gopal**  
Company Secretary

Date: 17 MAY 2019  
Place: Mumbai

Date: 17 MAY 2019  
Place: Mumbai

DA Toll Road Pvt Ltd  
Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Note 7 - EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹ Millions

	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance at the end of the year
For the year ended 31st March, 2018	90.18	"	90.18
For the year ended 31st March, 2019	90.18	"	90.18

B. Note 8 - OTHER EQUITY

₹ Millions

	Equity Component of compound financial Instruments	Reserves and Surplus		Total
		Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	
Balance at April 01, 2017	1.20	810.72	2,977.47	3,789.39
Profit for the year			(6.99)	(6.99)
Other comprehensive income for the year			(1.20)	(1.20)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(8.19)	(8.19)
Balance at 31st March 2018	1.20	810.72	2,969.28	3,781.20
Balance at April 01, 2018	1.20	810.72	2,969.28	3,781.20
Profit for the year			(11.39)	(11.39)
Other comprehensive income for the year			4.29	4.29
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(7.10)	(7.10)
Balance at 31st March 2019	1.20	810.72	2,962.18	3,774.10

As per our attached report of even date.

For S K Patodia & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Regn. No. 112723W

For and on behalf of the Board

Dhiraj Lalpuria  
Partner  
Membership No. : 146268

Kaushik Pal  
Director  
DIN:05237230

~~Madan Bijani~~  
Director  
DIN:07130371

Date: 17 MAY 2019  
Place: Mumbai

Srilatha Gopal  
Company Secretary

Date: 17 MAY 2019  
Place: Mumbai

## DA Toll Road Private Limited

### Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019

#### Note 1: Corporate information

DA Toll Road Private Limited ( the " Company") has been awarded to carry on the business of design, engineer, procure, construct, fabricate, build, improve, strengthen, operate, maintain and provide infrastructural facilities of all types including roads, bridges, culverts, over bridges, underpasses, flyovers, toll plaza, traffic management systems and equipment, buildings and other infrastructures and collect toll, fees, or charges, carry out surveys, investigations, polls and regulate traffic in connection with the project to be taken up by the Company on Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis under the Concession Agreement dated July 26, 2010 with National Highways Authority of India. The Concession Agreement is for a period of 26 years from appointed date for Design, Engineering, Construction, Operation and Maintenance for Six laning of Delhi to Agra section of National Highway – 2 (km 20.50 to km 200.00) in the state of Haryana/Uttar Pradesh or otherwise.

#### Note 2: Basis of preparation

These Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III of the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value. For the purpose of preparation of these Financial Statements, the transition date to Ind AS is considered as April 1, 2015.

These Financial Statements are presented in `Millions, except where otherwise indicated.

#### Note 3: Summary of Significant accounting policies

##### 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 treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in 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 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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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 operating cycle.

##### 3.2 Foreign currencies

###### Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the Financial Statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (`), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

## DA Toll Road Private Limited

### Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019

#### Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss with an exception of the following:-

Under Ind AS 21 exchange differences arising on the translation/settlement of non-monetary item should be treated as income or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss. However, Ind AS 101 gives an exemption for existing long term foreign currency non-monetary items wherein the Company can continue the policy adopted for treatment of exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset for items recognized on or before March 31, 2015.

For any new long term foreign currency non-monetary item recognized from or after first Ind AS financial reporting period, deferral/amortization of exchange difference will not be allowed, rather the Company will apply Ind AS 21 for recognition of gains and losses.

#### 3.3 Fair value measurement

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 is based on the presumption 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 benefits 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 fairvalue 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 prices 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 categorisation (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 and non – recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

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.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on



## **DA Toll Road Private Limited**

### **Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019**

the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

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

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions of Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost(note 20) and Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 21).

#### **3.4 Revenue recognition**

Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" provides a control- based revenue recognition model and provides a five step application approach to be followed for revenue recognition.

- Identify the contract(s) with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations;
- Recognize revenue when or as an entity satisfies performance obligations

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is recognized when no significant uncertainty exists as to its realization or collection.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured; when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity; and when specific criteria have been met for the Company's activities, as described below.

##### **Toll revenue**

The income from toll revenue from operations of the facility is accounted on accrual basis.

##### **Contract revenue (construction contracts)**

Effective from April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" using the cumulative catch-up transition method, applied to contracts that were not completed as at April 1, 2018. There was no major impact on adoption of Ind AS 115 in the financial statements. Therefore, the comparatives have not been retrospectively adjusted.

Contracts revenue is recognised over time by measuring progress towards complete satisfaction of the performance obligation at the reporting date, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, using the input method. Contract costs are recognised as expenses in the period in which they are incurred except when the costs are the costs generate or enhance resources of the entity that will be used in satisfying performance obligation in future.

Contract cost includes costs that relate directly to the specific contract and allocated costs that are attributable to the construction of the toll roads. Cost that cannot be attributed to the contract activity such as general administration costs are expensed as incurred and classified as other operating expenses.

The Company accounts for a contract modification (change in the scope or price (or both)) when that is approved by the parties to the contract.

Where the outcome of a performance obligation cannot be reasonably measured, contract revenue is recognised to the extent of costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation that is expected to be recovered.

## **DA Toll Road Private Limited**

### **Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019**

When it becomes probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the Company recognizes expected losses from contracts as an expense immediately.

#### **Others**

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

Income on investment is recognized based on the terms of the investment. Income from mutual fund scheme having fixed maturity plans is accounted on declaration of dividend or on maturity of such investments. Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rates applicable. For all other financial assets measured at amortised cost interest income is recorded using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR).

#### **3.5 Accounting of intangible assets under service concession arrangement**

The Company has Toll Road Concession rights where it Designs, Builds, Finances, Operates and Transfers (DBFOT) infrastructure used to provide public service for a specified period of time. These arrangements may include Infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life.

These arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used when the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

##### **Intangible assets model**

Intangible assets arising out of service concession arrangements are accounted for as intangible assets where the Company has a contractual right to charge users of service when the projects are completed.

The intangible assets is measured at the fair value of consideration transferred to acquire asset, which is the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the construction services delivered.

##### **Amortization of concession intangible assets**

The Intangible asset recognized are amortised over the concession period on time proportion basis on Straight Line method over the period of the concession.

##### **Financial assets model**

The financial asset model applies when the operator has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from the grantor in remuneration for concession services. In the case of concession services, the operator has such an unconditional right if the grantor contractually guarantees the payment of amount specified or determined in the contract or the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of public service and amounts specified or determined in the Contract.

Financial Assets resulting from application of Appendix C of Ind AS 115 are recorded in the Balance Sheet under the heading "Other Financial Assets" and recognized at amortised cost.

However in case of certain arrangements, the contract may include a payment commitment on the part of the concession grantor covering only part of investment, with the balance to be recovered from by charging users of service. In such arrangements the investment amount guaranteed by the concession grantor is recognized under the financial asset model and the residual balance is recognized under the Intangible asset model.

Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

##### **Maintenance obligations**

Contractual obligations to maintain, replace or restore the infrastructure (principally resurfacing costs and major repairs and unscheduled maintenance which are required to maintain the Infrastructure asset in

## **DA Toll Road Private Limited**

### **Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019**

operational condition except for any enhancement element) are recognized and measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date for which next resurfacing would be required as per the concession arrangement. The provision is discounted to its present value at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

#### **3.6 Taxes**

##### **Current income tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized 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 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 and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists 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.

#### **3.7 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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

#### **3.8 Leases**

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

### **3.9 Contingent liabilities**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The contingent liability is not recognised in the books of accounts but its existence is disclosed in the Financial Statements.

### **3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets**

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

### **3.11 Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, 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. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and 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, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

### **3.12 Employee benefits**

#### **(i) Short term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

#### **(ii) Leave obligations**

The Company provides sick leave and privilege leave to its employees.

Privilege and sick leave obligation is provided based on actuarial valuation which takes into account the estimated portion of leave that will be en-cashed, availed and the portion that will lapse. The portion that is expected to be en-cashed is provided for based on the basic salary of the employee and for the portion that is expected to be availed, the valuations are based on the employees' total compensation. The liability for earned leave is also classified as current where it is expected to be availed/ en-cashed during the next 12 months. The remaining portion is classified as non-current. The amounts of current and non-current liability are based on actuarial estimates.

#### **(iii) Post - employment obligations**

The Company operates various post-employment schemes, including

- (a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity
- (b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

#### **Gratuity Obligations**

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is

## **DA Toll Road Private Limited**

### **Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019**

the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

#### **Defined Contribution plans**

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

#### **3.13 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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

#### **3.14 Derivatives**

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period.

#### **3.15 Trade Payables**

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### **3.16 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.

##### **Financial assets**

##### **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, net of directly attributable transaction cost to the acquisition of the financial asset. 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

## **DA Toll Road Private Limited**

### **Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019**

trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories;

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

#### **Financial Assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets are measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. All the Loans and other receivables under financial assets (except Investments) are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market.

After initial measurement such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. 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 amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and other receivables.

#### **Financial Assets at Fair Value through Statement of Profit and Loss/Other Comprehensive Income**

All investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The Company has investment in mutual funds which are held for trading, are classified as at FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income. There is no recycling of the amounts from Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **De-recognition**

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of the Company's similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The Company has transferred its 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.

## **DA Toll Road Private Limited**

### **Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company has three types of financial assets subject to Ind AS 109's expected credit loss model:

- Loans receivables measured at amortised cost
- Retentions receivable, grant receivable from NHAI
- Loans given to employees

The impairment methodology for each class of financial assets stated above is as follows:

Loans receivables measured at amortised cost: Loans receivables at amortised cost are generally short term in nature considered to be low risk, and thus the impairment provision is determined as 12 months expected credit losses.

Loans given to employees: For loans given to employees outstanding as on the reporting dates, the has determined reliably that assessing the probability of default at the initial recognition of each and every loan or receivable would result in undue cost and effort. As permitted by Ind AS 109, the credit provision will be determined based on whether credit risk is low only at each reporting date, until the loan is derecognized. Using the impairment methodology the Company has assessed that no loan loss allowance needs to be recorded in the books of accounts.

Expected credit loss ('ECL') impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortized cost and other contractual revenue receivables - ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

#### **Financial Liabilities**

##### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, loans and borrowings, trade payables or other payables.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value.

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

##### **Subsequent measurement**

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

##### **Loans and borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. However, the Company has borrowings at floating rates. The impact of restatement of effective interest rate, year on year due to reset of interest rate, is not material. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the transaction cost amortization process.

##### **Retention money payable**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. Retention moneys are measured at Fair value initially. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the EIR (Effective interest rate) method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

## **DA Toll Road Private Limited**

### **Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019**

#### **De-recognition**

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

#### **Derivative financial instruments**

##### **Initial recognition and subsequent measurement**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments –principal only swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### **3.17 Segment information**

The Company is engaged in "Road Infrastructure Project" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

#### **3.18 Critical accounting estimates and judgements**

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are disclosed below.

##### **(i) Applicability of service concession arrangement accounting to toll roads concessionaire arrangements**

The Company has determined that Appendix C of Ind AS 115 'Service concession arrangements' is applicable to the Company which provides on accounting by the operators for public-to-private service concession arrangements. The Company has entered into concession arrangement with NHAI as per which the Company would participate in the Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis the toll roads infrastructure. After the end of the concession arrangement, the Company has to transfer the infrastructure i.e. toll roads constructed to National Highway Authorities of India (NHAI).

Accordingly the Company has recognized the intangible assets recognized as per the accounting policy mentioned in Note no 3.5 'Accounting of intangible assets under service concessionaire arrangement'.

##### **(ii) Income taxes**

The Company has recognized deferred tax assets relating to carried forward tax losses to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, the utilization of tax losses also depends on the ability of the Company to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped. Management has forecasted future taxable profits and has therefore recognized deferred tax assets in relation to tax losses.



## DA Toll Road Private Limited

### Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019

#### (iii) Amortization of concession intangible assets

The Intangible asset recognized are amortised over the concession period on time proportion basis on Straight Line method over the period of the concession.

#### (iv) Impairment of concession intangible assets

The Company tests intangible assets and cash generating units have suffered any impairment, in accordance with the accounting policy stated in note 3.11. The recoverable amount of each cash generating unit has been determined based on the greater of value-in-use and fair value less costs to sell calculations. These calculations require the use of assumptions regarding traffic flows, discount rates, growth rates and other factors affecting operating activities of the cash generating units.

#### (v) Fair valuation of derivatives and other financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Company uses its judgments to select a variety of methods and makes assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at each balance sheet date.

#### (vi) Provision for resurfacing obligation (major maintenance expenditure)

The Company records the resurfacing obligation for its present obligation as per the concession arrangement to maintain the toll roads at every five years during the concession period. The provision is included in the Financial Statements at the present value of the expected future payments. The calculations to discount these amounts to their present value are based on the estimated timing of expenditure occurring on the roads.

The discount rate used to value the resurfacing provision at its present value is determined through reference to the nature of provision and risk associated with the expenditure.

### 3.19 Recent accounting pronouncements

#### Ind AS 116 Leases:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 116, Leases. Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS 17 Leases, and related Interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The standard permits two possible methods of transition:

- Full retrospective – Retrospectively to each prior period presented applying Ind AS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors.
- Modified retrospective – Retrospectively, with the cumulative effect of initially applying the Standard recognized at the date of initial application.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the Ind AS financial statements.

#### Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments:

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS 12 Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments which is to be applied while performing the determination of taxable profit (or loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. According to the appendix, companies need to determine the probability of the relevant tax authority accepting each tax treatment, or group of tax treatments, that the companies have used or plan to use in their income tax filing which has to be considered to compute the most likely amount or the expected value of the tax treatment when determining taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates. The standard permits two possible methods of transition-

## **DA Toll Road Private Limited**

### **Notes to Financial Statements as of and of the year ended March 31, 2019**

i) Full retrospective approach—Under this approach, Appendix C will be applied retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented in accordance with Ind AS 8—Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, without using hindsight and

ii) Retrospectively with cumulative effect of initially applying Appendix C recognized by adjusting equity on initial application, without adjusting comparatives. The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on April 1, 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. April 1, 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the Ind AS financial statements.

#### **Amendment to Ind AS 12 Income taxes:**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to the guidance in Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes', in connection with accounting for dividend distribution taxes. The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognize the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognized those past transactions or events. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after April 1, 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the Ind AS financial statements.

#### **Amendment to Ind AS 19— Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement-**

On March 30, 2019, Ministry of Corporate Affairs issued amendments to Ind AS 19, 'Employee Benefits', in connection with accounting for plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. The amendments require an entity:

- to use updated assumptions to determine current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement; and
- to recognize in profit or loss as part of past service cost, or a gain or loss on settlement, any reduction in a surplus, even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling. Effective date for application of this amendment is annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the Ind AS financial statements.

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 4 - Intangible assets (including intangible assets under development)

₹ Millions

Particulars	Toll Collection rights	Intangible assets under development
<b>Year ended March 2018</b>		
Opening gross carrying amount	17,930.29	1,596.19
Additions	-	4,305.27
Disposals	-	-
<b>Closing gross carrying amount</b>	<b>17,930.29</b>	<b>5,901.46</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment</b>		
Opening accumulated amortization and impairment	391.88	-
Amortization charge for the year	786.29	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>Closing accumulated amortization and impairment</b>	<b>1,178.17</b>	<b>-</b>
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2018	16,752.12	5,901.46
<b>As at 31st March, 2019</b>		
Opening gross carrying amount	17,930.29	5,901.46
Additions	6,660.34	3,299.45
Disposals	-	6,660.34
<b>Closing gross carrying amount</b>	<b>24,590.63</b>	<b>2,540.57</b>
<b>Accumulated amortization and impairment</b>		
Opening accumulated depreciation and impairment	1,178.17	-
Depreciation charge for the year	860.73	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>Closing accumulated amortization and impairment</b>	<b>2,038.90</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>22,551.73</b>	<b>2,540.57</b>

Note :

1. The above Intangible assets (including intangible assets under development) are other than internally generated.
2. The above Intangible assets (including intangible assets under development) are pledged as security with lenders.
3. Flat at Boisar in Thane district of Rs 1.68 Million is included in gross block of Intangible assets.

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 5 - Financial Assets - Current

₹ Millions

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
<b>Note 5 (a) - Investments -</b>		
<b>Investment in mutual funds ( on Market Value)</b>		
<b>Quoted</b>		
SBI Ultra Short Term Debt Fund - Growth Plan March 31, 2018 : (423692.176 Units) @ 2251.847 per unit)	-	954.09
	<u>-</u>	<u>954.09</u>
Aggreggate amount of quoted investments and market value thereof	-	954.09
<b>Note 5 (b) - Cash and Cash equivalents</b>		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	1,568.54	141.49
Cash on hand	11.90	8.07
	<u>1,580.44</u>	<u>149.56</u>
<b>Note 5 (c) - Other financial assets - current</b>		
Grant receivable from NHAI	158.20	349.11
Security deposits	1.99	1.93
Receivable from change of scope (NHAI) and others	448.28	8.50
Claims receivable from NHAI	6.50	6.50
	<u>614.97</u>	<u>366.04</u>
<b>Movement on Grant receivable from NHAI</b>		
As at beginning of the year	349.11	1,134.44
Accrued Interest	7.07	150.99
Grant Received during the year	396.10	1,196.78
Grant accounted for during the year	198.12	260.45
As at end of the year	<u>158.20</u>	<u>349.11</u>
<b>Note 6 - Other Current assets</b>		
Advance to vendors	11.63	12.28
Advance to employees	2.93	3.26
Prepaid Expenses	17.69	12.43
Duties and taxes receivable	121.56	93.99
	<u>153.81</u>	<u>121.96</u>

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 7 - Share Capital and Other equity

Note 7a - Authorised Share Capital

₹ Millions

Particulars	Nos of Shares	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
At the beginning of the year	1,00,00,000	100.00	100.00
Add : Increase during the year	-	-	-
At the end of the year	1,00,00,000	100.00	100.00

Note 7b - Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital

At the beginning of the year	90,18,000	90.18	90.18
Add : Increase during the year	-	-	-
At the end of the year	90,18,000	90.18	90.18

Note 7c - Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as Equity Shares having a Par Value of Rs.10/-.

Note 7d - Reconciliation of nos of Shares

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Nos of Shares at the beginning of the year	90,18,000	90,18,000
Add : Nos of Shares issued during the year	-	-
Nos of Shares at the end of the year	90,18,000	90,18,000

Note 7e - Shares held by the Sponsor Company or their subsidiaries/associates

Reliance Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company)	90,18,000	90,18,000
--	-----------	-----------

Note 7f - Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares

<b>Reliance Infrastructure Limited</b>		
Nos of Shares	90,18,000	90,18,000
% of holding	100%	100%

The Holding Company has pledged 45,99,180 Equity Shares for availing various term loans.

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 8a - Sub-ordinated debt (in nature of equity)

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>As at 31st March, 2019</u>	<u>As at 31st March, 2018</u>
At the beginning of the year	4,449.10	4,449.10
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>4,449.10</u>	<u>4,449.10</u>

**Terms and rights attached to Sub-ordinated debts infused by Holding Company alongwith its Subsidiaries**

i) Subordinated debt is the part of Equity from the promoters of the Companies for the project, which is unsecured and interest free as per Common Loan agreement with the lenders;

ii) No repayment/redemption/interest servicing allowed during the moratorium period of the long term project loan.

Note 8b - Corporate Guarantee (in nature of equity)

At the beginning of the year	1.20	1.20
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>1.20</u>	<u>1.20</u>

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
<b>Note 8c - Retained Earnings</b>		
At the beginning of the year	2,969.28	2,977.47
Net Profit for the Period	(11.39)	(6.99)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment obligations (net of tax)	4.29	(1.20)
Dividends paid during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>2,962.18</u>	<u>2,969.28</u>
<b>Note 8d - Securities Premium Account</b>		
At the beginning of the year	810.72	810.72
Premium on shares issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	<u>810.72</u>	<u>810.72</u>

**Nature and purpose of securities premium**

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The same is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the act.

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 9 (a) - Borrowings - Non current**

₹ Millions

Particulars	As at	
	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2018
<b>Secured</b>		
<b>Term loans</b>		
From banks		
Rupee term loan	10,011.37	8,243.40
Foreign currency loan	2,984.64	3,004.39
From financial institutions		
Rupee term loan	4,752.55	3,861.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,748.56</b>	<b>15,109.24</b>

**Rupee Term Loan and External Commercial Borrowings (ECB) from Banks & Financial Institutions :**

The Borrowings are secured by the way of terms stated in Common Loan Agreement entered between the company and Consortium of lenders:-

(i) a first ranking pari passu mortgage/charge over all the Borrower's immovable and movable properties, both present and future, except the Project Assets ;

(ii) a first ranking pari passu charge on all the Borrower's bank accounts including, but not limited to the Escrow Account/ its Sub-Accounts where all revenues, Disbursements, receivables shall be deposited and in all funds from time to time deposited therein and in all Permitted Investments or other securities representing all amounts credited to the Escrow Account.

(iii) a first ranking pari passu charge on all movable tangible and intangible assets of the Borrower (other than those specified in paragraphs (ii) above and (iv) below) including but not limited to its goodwill, undertaking and uncalled capital, both present and future, except the Project Assets.;

(iv) a first ranking pari passu charge over / assignment of the right, title, interests, benefits, claims and demands of the Borrower in, to and under any letter of credit, guarantees (except the guarantees issued in favour of NHAI) including contractor guarantees and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project Documents.

(v) Repayment Terms :-

a) Repayment of the Rupee Loan shall be in 46 (Forty Six) quarterly structured instalments starting from 31/12/2019

b) Repayment of the ECB from Intesa & SBI Mauritius started from 31st March 2018 in 26 quarterly structured instalments.

(vi) The applicable interest rate for Rupee Term Loan varies from 11.50% to 13.50% p.a. and for ECB from Intesa and SBI Mauritius is 3 month Libor + 4.44%/ 4.62%

(vii) The Company has pledged 45,99,180 equity shares with the consortium lenders for availing various loans.

(viii) The Company has not been able to comply with the financial covenants during the year in respect of non-payment of ₹. 51.87 Millions towards installments of repayment of principal amount of loans and ₹. 358.02 Millions towards interest.

(ix) Maturity Profile of Secured loan from others (Principal undiscounted) is as under:

Particulars	Rupee Loan		ECB
	From Banks	From FI	
FY 2019-20	106.00	50.00	293.91
FY 2020-21	212.00	100.00	397.64
FY 2021-22	212.00	100.00	596.46
FY 2022-23	212.00	100.00	769.35
FY 2023-24	265.00	125.00	1,002.75
FY 2024-25 onwards	9,170.14	4325.54	328.49
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,177.14</b>	<b>4,800.54</b>	<b>3,388.60</b>

₹ Millions



**DA Toll Road Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 9 (b) - Borrowings - Current**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Loan from Holding Company	154.40	154.40
	<b>154.40</b>	<b>154.40</b>

**Note 10 - Trade Payables**

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	"	"
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	106.92	41.57
	<b>106.92</b>	<b>41.57</b>

**(a) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises**

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the company. There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

**Note 11 (a) - Other financial liabilities - current**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Current Maturities of long term debt	449.91	253.76
Interest Accrued but not due	3.12	3.28
Interest Accrued and due	358.02	-
Creditors for Capital expenditure	412.38	358.46
Employee benefits payable	16.38	15.12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,239.81</b>	<b>630.62</b>

**Note 11 (b) - Other financial liabilities - Non - current**

<b>Non - Current</b>		
Retention money payable	43.76	39.76
Derivative liability ( Mark to Market) on derivative instruments	1.77	155.99
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.53</b>	<b>195.74</b>

**Note 12 (a) - Provisions - Current**

Provision for employee benefits		
- Leave encashment	2.67	1.97
	<b>2.67</b>	<b>1.97</b>

**Note 12 (b) - Provisions - Non - Current**

Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity	1.22	6.19
- Leave encashment	8.92	13.14
	<b>10.14</b>	<b>19.33</b>

**Note 13 - Other current liabilities**

Duties and taxes payable	27.52	0.66
	<b>27.52</b>	<b>0.66</b>

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**

**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

	₹ Million s	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Note 14 - Revenue</b>		
Operating income		
- Construction income	2,832.17	3,984.78
- Income from toll collections	2,648.64	2,171.56
	<u>5,480.81</u>	<u>6,156.35</u>
<b>Note 15 - Other income</b>		
Profit/Loss on redemption of mutual fund	10.15	39.32
Mark to market gain on derivatives instrument ( Net of Revaluation Loss)	38.02	-
<b>Interest income</b>		
- On financial assets carried at amortised cost	7.07	150.99
- On fixed deposits	0.36	8.80
Excess provision for Leave Encashment written back	1.56	-
Miscellaneous income	-	0.06
	<u>57.16</u>	<u>199.17</u>
<b>Note 16 - Toll Operation and Maintenance expenses</b>		
Subcontracting expenses	136.92	122.98
Maintenance of Roads	77.88	208.94
Electricity expenses	11.02	7.51
Handling Charges	3.19	3.24
Site and other direct expenses	44.07	67.85
	<u>273.08</u>	<u>410.51</u>
<b>Note 17 - Employee benefits expenses</b>		
Salaries wages and bonus	57.52	59.41
Contribution to provident funds and other funds	3.50	3.44
Gratuity	2.71	2.11
Leave encashment	-	6.86
Staff welfare expenses	1.54	1.38
	<u>65.27</u>	<u>73.19</u>
<b>Note 18 - Finance Costs</b>		
Interest on loan	1,426.73	1,038.33
Other finance charges	47.47	20.81
Derivative hedging cost	-	23.30
	<u>1,474.20</u>	<u>1,082.44</u>
<b>Note 19 - Other expenses</b>		
Rent	2.94	-
Rates & taxes	0.05	0.26
Insurance	19.75	18.16
Legal and Professional Charges	34.79	36.00
Expenditure toward Corporate Social responsibility	0.33	14.80
Auditors Remuneration	0.35	0.47
Travelling and Conveyance	4.30	-
Other miscellaneous expenses	4.22	1.02
	<u>66.73</u>	<u>70.71</u>

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 20 - Fair value measurements

Financial Instruments by category ₹ Millions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Significance of financial instruments</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>At amortised Cost</b>		
Grant receivable from NHAI	158.20	349.11
Security Deposits	1.99	1.93
Insurance Claim receivables	448.28	8.50
Cash and Cash equivalent	1,580.44	149.56
Claims receivable from NHAI	6.60	6.50
<b>At Fair value through profit &amp; loss</b>		
Mutual fund Investments	-	954.09
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>2,196.42</b>	<b>1,469.68</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>At amortised Cost</b>		
Floating Rate Borrowings	18198.47	15363.00
Short term Borrowings	154.40	154.40
Trade Payables	106.92	41.57
Retention money payable	43.76	39.76
Interest accrued	361.14	3.28
Employee Benefits Payable	16.38	15.12
Creditors for capital expenditure	412.38	358.46
<b>At Fair value through profit &amp; loss</b>		
Foreign currency forward exchange contracts	1.77	155.99
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>19296.22</b>	<b>16131.58</b>

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 21 - Fair value Hierarchy

(a) Fair value hierarchy - Recurring fair value measurements

₹ Millions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>At Fair value through profit &amp; loss</b>		
<b>Level 1</b>		
Mutual fund Investments	-	954.09
<b>Derivatives not designated as hedges</b>		
<b>Level 2</b>		
Principal swap	-	-
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>954.09</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Derivatives not designated as hedges</b>		
<b>Level 2</b>		
Principal swap	1.77	155.99
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>155.99</b>

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Level 3</b>		
Grant receivable from NHAI	158.20	349.11
<b>Total financial assets</b>	<b>158.20</b>	<b>349.11</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Level 3</b>		
Floating Rate Borrowings	18,198.47	15,363.00
Debentures	-	-
Retention money payable	43.76	39.76
NHAI Premium Payable	-	-
<b>Total financial liabilities</b>	<b>18242.23</b>	<b>15402.77</b>

**Recognised fair value measurements**

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

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

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for borrowings, debentures, Retention money payable and hedging derivative included in level 3

**Valuation technique used to determine fair value**

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and principal swap is determined using forward exchange rates, at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

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

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<b>Carrying value of financial assets at amortised cost</b>		
Grant receivable from NHAJ	168.20	349.11
<b>Total Financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>168.20</b>	<b>349.11</b>
<b>Fair value of financial assets carried at amortised cost</b>		
Grant receivable from NHAJ	168.20	349.11
<b>Total Fair value of financial assets at amortised cost</b>	<b>168.20</b>	<b>349.11</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Carrying value of financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>		
Floating rate borrowings	18,198.47	15,363.00
Debentures	-	-
Retention money	43.76	39.76
NHAJ Premium Payable	-	-
	<b>18,242.23</b>	<b>15,402.77</b>
<b>Fair value of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost</b>		
Floating rate borrowings	18,198.47	15,363.00
Debentures	-	-
Retention money	43.76	39.76
NHAJ Premium Payable	-	-
	<b>18,242.23</b>	<b>15,402.77</b>

The carrying value amounts of fixed deposits, interest accrued on deposits, retention money receivable, insurance claim receivable, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, interest accrued, employee benefits payable and creditors for capital expenditure approximate their fair value due to their short term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

DA Toll Road Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 22 - Concession arrangements - Main features

Name of entity	Description of the arrangement	Significant terms of the arrangement	Intangible Assets		Financial Asset
			Gross book value	Net book value	
DA Toll Road Private Limited	Financing, design, building and operation of 180 kilometre long six lane toll road between Delhi and Agra on National Highway 2	Period of concession: 2012 - 2038	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019
		Remuneration : Toll	24,590.62	22,551.73	158.20
		Investment grant from concession grantor : Yes	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
		Infrastructure return at the end of concession period : Yes	17,930.29	16,752.12	349.11
		Investment and renewal obligations : Nil			
		Re-pricing dates : Yearly			
		Basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined : Inflation			
		Premium payable to grantor : Nil			

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 23 - Foreign currency exposure**

**a) Particulars of derivative Instruments**

Amounts in USD in millions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Principal only Swap	33.29	35.86
	<u>33.29</u>	<u>35.86</u>
No of instruments		
No derivative instruments are acquired for speculation purpose.	4	4

**b) Foreign currency exposures not hedged by derivative instrument or otherwise:**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) in USD in millions	15.02	11.77
Borrowings (including interest accrued but not due) in INR in millions	1,038.85	767.04
	<u>1,038.85</u>	<u>767.04</u>

**Note 24 - Expenditure in Foreign Currency**

Amounts Rs in millions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Interest on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)	228.41	192.07
Agency fees on External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)	-	0.11
	<u>228.41</u>	<u>192.17</u>

**Note 25- Capitalisation of exchange differences on long term foreign currency monetary item**

The Company has opted to defer / capitalize exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary item in accordance with para 46A of AS 11 of previous GAAP. Ind AS 21 requires all exchange gain/losses arising on foreign currency monetary to be recognized under Statement of profit and loss. The Company has availed option available under Ind AS 101 as per which it has it can continue the Indian GAAP policy for accounting of exchange gain/loss arising on account of translation of long term foreign currency item recognized before transition date i.e. March 31, 2015. However exchange gain / loss arising on any new long-term foreign currency monetary item recognized after the transition date i.e. March 31, 2015 would be recognized to statement of profit and loss as required under Ind AS 21.

Note 26 - Taxation

26(a) Income tax expense		₹ Millions	
		March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>(a) Income tax expense</b>			
<i>Current tax</i>			
Current tax on profits for the year		1.50	1.00
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods		4.43	-
<b>Total current tax expense</b>	<b>(A)</b>	<b>5.93</b>	<b>1.00</b>
<i>Deferred tax</i>			
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets		130.29	311.53
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities		(101.56)	(280.45)
<b>Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)</b>	<b>(B)</b>	<b>28.73</b>	<b>31.08</b>
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>(A + B)</b>	<b>34.66</b>	<b>32.08</b>

Income tax expense is attributable to:

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	27.67	23.89
<b>Tax at the Indian tax rate of 34.34,9448%/31.20%</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>8.35</b>
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Income not considered for Tax purpose	-	7.44
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	-	-
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	4.43	-
Corporate social responsibility expenditure	-	5.17
Other Items	21.63	11.12
<b>Income tax expense charged to statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>34.66</b>	<b>32.08</b>

26(b) Deferred tax (liability) / Asset

₹ Millions

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Unused tax losses carried forward	32.93	22.44
Intangible assets		
Toll collection rights including IA under Development	235.04	372.37
<b>Other items</b>		
Grant receivable from NHAI	(49.36)	(121.99)
Borrowings	(52.08)	(69.94)
Retirement benefit obligation	4.00	7.44
Other items ( On Investment in Mutual Fund)	-	(11.07)
<b>Net deferred tax (liability)/asset</b>	<b>170.52</b>	<b>199.25</b>

Movement in deferred tax liability / asset balances

Particulars	Unused Tax Losses	Intangible Assets including IAUD	Others	Total
<b>As at April 01, 2017</b>	-	661.00	(430.67)	230.33
Charged/(credited) during the year				
to profit or loss	22.44	(288.63)	234.47	(31.72)
to other comprehensive income	-	-	0.64	0.64
<b>As at March 31, 2018</b>	<b>22.44</b>	<b>372.37</b>	<b>(195.56)</b>	<b>199.25</b>
<b>As at April 01, 2018</b>	<b>22.44</b>	<b>372.37</b>	<b>(195.56)</b>	<b>199.25</b>
Charged/(credited) during the year				
to profit or loss	10.49	(137.33)	100.06	(26.78)
to other comprehensive income	-	-	(1.95)	(1.95)
<b>As at March 31, 2019</b>	<b>32.93</b>	<b>235.04</b>	<b>(97.44)</b>	<b>170.52</b>



**DA Toll Road Private Limited**

**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 27 – Financial risk management**

The Company activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. In order to minimize any adverse effects on the financial performance of the group, derivative financial instruments, such as principal only swaps are entered to hedge certain foreign currency risk exposure. Derivatives are used exclusively for hedging purpose and not as trading or speculative instruments

This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity is manage the risk.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Exposure arising from</b>	<b>Measurement</b>	<b>Management</b>
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Market risk — foreign exchange	Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Actively Managed
Market risk — interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable Rates	Sensitivity analysis	Actively Managed
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

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

**Commodity risk:**

The Company requires for implementation (construction, operation and maintenance) of the projects, such as cement, bitumen, steel and other construction materials. For which, the Company entered into fixed price contract with the EPC contractor and O&M Contractor so as to manage our exposure to price increases in raw materials. Hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

**Market risk — interest rate risk**

The Bank loans follows floating rates with resets defined under agreements. While interest rate fluctuations carry a risk on financials, the Company earn toll income which is linked to WPI thus providing a natural hedge to the interest rate risk.

**a) Interest rate risk exposure**

₹ Millions

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2019</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2018</b>
Variable Rate Borrowings	18,198.47	15,363.00
Fixed Rate Borrowings	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,198.47</b>	<b>15,363.00</b>

**Sensitivity**

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest income from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

<b>Impact on profit/loss after tax</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2019</b>	<b>Year ended March 31, 2018</b>
Interest rates (increase) by 100 basis points	(143.77)	(121.37)
Interest rates decrease by 100 basis points	143.77	121.37

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 27 – Financial risk management**

**Currency risk:**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates to the Company foreign currency loan i.e. External Commercial Borrowings (ECB). The Company has an aggregate of USD 50 mn ECBs

**Foreign currency risk exposure**

₹ Millions

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
Interest Accrued on foreign borrowings	62.79	1.95
External commercial borrowings	3,278.65	3,102.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,341.34</b>	<b>3,104.10</b>

**Sensitivity analysis:**

The following tables demonstrate the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in USD exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary liabilities. The Company has used exemption under Ind AS 101 for existing long term foreign currency non-monetary items. The Company continue to apply the policy adopted for treatment of exchange differences arising on long-term foreign currency monetary items pertaining to the acquisition of a depreciable asset for items recognized on or before March 31, 2013 and hence, not considered in disclosure of foreign currency sensitivity. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on change of foreign currency rate on interest accrued but not due on ECB loans, as follows

**Sensitivity**

₹ Millions

Impact on profit after tax	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
INR/USD closing exchange rate	69.16	65.18
INR/USD (increase) by 6%	(158.38)	(147.13)
INR/USD decrease by 6%	158.38	147.13

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**

**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 27 – Financial risk management**

**Liquidity risk - Table**

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 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 a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt from banks at an optimized cost. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 30 to 60 days. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value. The following table analyses financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities.

The table below analyses the Company 's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Derivative financial liabilities are included in the analysis if their contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	₹ Millions					
As at March 31, 2019	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 2 years	Between 2 years and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>Non-derivatives</b>						
Borrowings	103.73	346.18	709.64	3,382.56	13,824.17	18,366.28
Trade and other payables	26.73	80.19				106.92
Other financial liabilities	-	988.07	-	-	-	988.07
<b>Total non-derivatives</b>	<b>130.46</b>	<b>1,414.44</b>	<b>709.64</b>	<b>3,382.56</b>	<b>13,824.17</b>	<b>19,461.26</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2018</b>						
As at March 31, 2018	Less than 3 months	Between 3 months and 1 year	Between 1 year and 2 years	Between 2 years and 5 years	Over 5 years	Total
<b>Non-derivatives</b>						
Borrowings	16.29	237.47	540.11	2,675.96	12,093.32	15,563.16
Trade and other payables	10.39	31.18				41.57
Other financial liabilities	-	416.62	-	-	-	416.62
<b>Total non-derivatives</b>	<b>26.69</b>	<b>685.27</b>	<b>540.11</b>	<b>2,675.96</b>	<b>12,093.32</b>	<b>16,021.35</b>

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 28 - Capital risk management**

The Company objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the Company capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium, sub-debts and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of The Company capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, The Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue interest free sub-ordinate debt. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to achieve this overall objective, The Company capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital for year ended March 31,2019 and March 31, 2018.

Consistent with others in the industry, the group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt including total borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents)  
 divided by  
 Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

The Company strategy is to maintain a debt to equity ratio within 1.80 to 2.10. The gearing ratios at March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 were as follows:

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Net debt (a)	16,772.42	15,367.85
Equity (b)	8,313.38	8,320.48
<b>Net debt to equity ratio (a) / (b)</b>	<b>2.02</b>	1.85

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Net debt (a)	16,772.42	15,367.85
Equity (b)	8,313.38	8,320.48
Net debt plus Equity (c = a+b)	25,085.80	23,688.33
<b>Gearing ratio (a) / c</b>	<b>0.67</b>	0.65

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 29- Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

₹ Millions

a) Defined contribution plan

The following amount recognized as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

	Year ended March 31, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	3.60	3.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>3.44</b>

a) Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit plan (Gratuity) for its employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act,

employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary

at retirement age. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each

completed year of service as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of Rs.1,000,000/-. The said gratuity plan is funded.

The following tables summaries the The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
<b>Opening defined benefit liability / (assets)</b>	<b>16.51</b>	<b>12.50</b>
<b>Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost</b>		
Current service cost	2.18	1.89
Past service cost	-	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation	1.22	0.87
(Gain) / losses on settlement	-	-
<b>Net benefit expense</b>	<b>3.41</b>	<b>2.77</b>
<b>Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
Measurement during the period due to :		
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(3.99)	2.24
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of demographic assumptions	(2.27)	-
Experience (gains)/losses	0.03	(0.03)
<b>Amount recognized in OCI</b>	<b>(6.22)</b>	<b>2.20</b>
Benefits payments from plan	(1.37)	(1.05)
<b>Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)</b>	<b>12.32</b>	<b>16.51</b>
	Year ended March 31, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
<b>Opening fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>10.32</b>	<b>9.28</b>
<b>Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost</b>		
Interest cost / (income) on plan asset	0.77	0.66
(Gain) / losses on settlement	-	-
<b>Net benefit expense</b>	<b>0.77</b>	<b>0.66</b>
<b>Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
Measurement during the period due to :		
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest expense/(income)	0.02	0.36
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience (gains)/losses	-	-
Asset ceiling not recognised as an asset	-	-
<b>Amount recognized in OCI</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.36</b>
Employer contributions/premiums paid	1.37	1.07
Benefits Paid	(1.37)	(1.05)
<b>Closing fair value of plan assets</b>	<b>11.10</b>	<b>10.32</b>

DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 29- Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

₹ Millions

The net (liability)/asset disclosed above relates to funded plan is as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Present value of funded obligations	12.32	16.51
Fair value of plan assets	11.10	10.32
Amount not recognised as an asset (asset ceiling)	1.22	6.19
<b>Net liability is bifurcated as follows :</b>		
Current	-	-
Non-current	1.22	6.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.22</b>	<b>6.19</b>
Discount rate	7.50%	7.70%
Expected rate of return on plan assets (p.a.)		
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	6.00%	9.75%
Mortality pre-retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

**Assumptions -Discount rate**

Sensitivity Level	50 bp	50 bp
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	-2.78%	-4.56%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	2.92%	4.87%

**Assumptions -Future salary increases**

Sensitivity Level	50 bp	50 bp
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	2.98%	4.75%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	-2.86%	-4.50%

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date:

	Year ended March 31, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
<b>Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)</b>	<b>2.02</b>	<b>1.26</b>
Between 2 and 5 years	5.96	3.73
Between 6 and 9 years	5.03	6.92
For and Beyond 10 years	7.40	26.16
<b>Total expected payments</b>	<b>20.42</b>	<b>38.07</b>
The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period	10.8 years	9.42 years

**Plan Assets Composition**

**Non Quoted**

Insurer Managed Funds

	Year ended March 31, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
Insurer Managed Funds	11.10	10.32
	<b>11.10</b>	<b>10.32</b>

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**  
**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

**Note 30 - Related Party Transactions**

As per Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosure" the Company's related parties and transactions with them in the ordinary course of business are disclosed below :

**(A) Parties where control exists**

Holding Company - Reliance Infrastructure Limited

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Details of transactions and closing balance :</b>		
<b>Transactions during the year :</b>		
<b>Toll operation and maintenance expenses</b>		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	30.89	54.00
<b>Reimbursement of expenditure paid by</b>		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1.04	1.49
<b>Balances at the year end</b>		
<b>Inter-corporate deposit</b>		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	154.40	154.40
<b>Trade payable</b>		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	29.21	-
<b>Sub-debts (in nature of equity)</b>		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	4,449.10	4,449.10
<b>Equity share capital (excluding premium)</b>		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	90.18	90.18

DA Toll Road Company Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

Note 31: Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Financial assets</b>		
<i>First charge</i>		
Investments	-	954.09
Cash and cash equivalents	1,580.44	149.56
Other Financial Assets	614.97	366.04
<b>Non-financial assets</b>		
<i>First charge</i>		
Other Current Assets	153.81	121.96
<b>Total current assets pledged as security</b>	<b>2,349.22</b>	<b>1,591.64</b>
<b>Non-current</b>		
<i>First charge</i>		
Intangible assets	22,551.73	16,752.12
Intangible assets under development	2,540.57	5,901.46
Other Non Financial Assets	-	-
Other Non Current Assets	-	-
<b>Total non-current assets pledged as security</b>	<b>25,092.30</b>	<b>22,653.58</b>
<b>Total assets pledged as security</b>	<b>27,441.52</b>	<b>24,245.22</b>

Note 32: Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 - Statement of cash flows

	₹ Millions	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Long term Borrowings</b>		
Opening Balance	15,363.00	11,464.37
Loan availed during the year	2,656.10	3,872.00
<b>Changes in Fair Value</b>		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	33.22	26.67
- Impact of unrealised loss on Loan	196.44	16.43
Repaid During the year	(50.30)	(16.47)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>18,198.47</b>	<b>15,363.00</b>
<b>Short term Borrowings</b>		
Opening Balance	154.40	154.40
Loan availed during the year	-	-
Repaid During the year	-	-
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>154.40</b>	<b>154.40</b>
<b>Interest Expenses</b>		
Interest Charge as per Statement Profit & Loss/ IAUD	2,045.35	1,342.34
<b>Changes in Fair Value</b>		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	(33.22)	(26.67)
- Unwinding of Discount on provisions		
- Other	3.28	(21.79)
Interest paid to Lenders	(1,654.27)	(1,290.60)
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>361.14</b>	<b>3.28</b>

Note 33: The Company is engaged in "Road Infrastructure Projects" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.



DA Toll Road Private Limited  
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019

**Note 34 - Earning Per Share**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Profit / Loss attributable to equity shareholders (Rs Millions) (A)	(11.39)	(6.99)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earnings per share (B)	90,18,000	90,18,000
<b>Earnings / (Loss) per share (Basic and diluted) (Rupees) (A/B)</b>	<b>(1.26)</b>	<b>(0.78)</b>
Nominal value of equity shares (Rupees)	10.00	10.00

**Note 35 - Auditor Remuneration**

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	Year ended March 31, 2019	Year ended March 31, 2018
Audit Fees	0.24	0.24
Certification Fees	0.11	0.22
Out of pocket Expenses	-	0.01
	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.47</b>

**Note 36 - Capital Commitments**

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	As at 31st March, 2019	As at 31st March, 2018
<b>Commitments</b>		
Estimated value of capital contract remaining to be executed for construction of toll roads (net of advance)	572.46	3,051.60

**Note 37 - Contingent liabilities**

Particulars	₹ Millions
	As at 31st March, 2019
<b>1. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts and under litigation</b>	
Service Tax Claims	96.27
<b>2. Other Claims</b>	
Differences in balances as per bank loan confirmations and books of accounts mainly on account of interest rate resetting are under reconciliation with the bankers. The company expect to settle these soon and do not anticipate any further liability on account of interest.	0.21

**Note 38** - Consequent upon the de-monetisation of currency notes by Central government, toll collection had been suspended from November 9, 2016 to December 2, 2016 for which the company has raised claims on NHAI for reimbursement of the expenses incurred during this period as per the provisions of the Concession Agreement entered into between the company and NHAI read along with NHAI circular dated November 29, 2016 and December 6, 2016 in this regard. Amount of Rs. 67.25 million claimed, being contractually enforceable and certain of recovery, has been recognised as Income. As at March 31, 2019, ₹ 6.50 millions was receivable and disclosed under Other Financials Assets – Current.

**Note 39 – Events after reporting year**

There are no subsequent event after the reporting period which required adjustments to the Financial Statements.

**DA Toll Road Private Limited**

**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

Previous year figures have been regrouped and re-arranged wherever necessary to make them comparable to those for current year.

As per our attached report of even date

**For S K Patodia & Associates**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 112723W

**For and on behalf of the Board**

**Dhiraj Lalpuria**

Partner

Membership No. : 146268

**Kaushik Pal**

Director

DIN:05237230

**Madan Biyani**

Director

DIN:07130371

**Srilatha Gopal**

Company Secretary

Date: 17 MAY 2019  
Place: Mumbai

Date: 17 MAY 2019  
Place: Mumbai