

# SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

To  
The Members of  
**Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited**

Your Directors have pleasure in submitting their Seventh Annual Report together with the Audited Accounts of the Company, for the financial year ended March 31, 2019 ("**Financial Year**").

### FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

During the Financial Year, the Company has incurred loss of Rs.43.68 Lakhs (Previous year loss of Rs. 27.83Lakhs).

### PROJECT STATUS

Your Company had entered into a Concession Agreement dated May 14, 2012, with Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Limited ("**MPRDC**") to implement the project for four laning of Sidhi Singrauli section of National Highway No. 75E from km. 83/4 to km 195/8 in the State of Madhya Pradesh on design, build, finance, operate and transfer basis (the "**Project**") awarded to Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited by MPRDC.

The total project cost as per the Concession Agreement is Rs.871.15 Crores and the estimated cost of implementation of the Project is Rs.1094.16 Crores. The Company has tied up the debt portion of the cost of the Project by executing Financing Documents with lead bank Punjab National Bank Ltd. for Rs.584.06 Crores

The Engineering, Procurement and Construction (**EPC**) contract of the Project was awarded to Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited ("**GIPL**") including the responsibility of maintenance of the existing road for the entire Project at a cost of Rs.975.00 Crores.

Your Company has achieved financial closure and the "Appointed Date" for the project was notified as September 19, 2013. The EPC contractor has started construction activities and about 78 % of the project is completed till date. Due to nonpayment of balance VGF and pending approval for Change of scope works and Utility shifting works the Project is currently halted.

The EPC Contractor had applied for Extension of Time ("**EoT**") till February 2018 assuming 100% land for construction would be handed over by end of September 2017. MPRDC has recommended interim EoT till October 2017 to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for their approval. As the balance land is not yet received, further EoT will be granted as per the recommendation from MPRDC.

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**Registered Office** : Second Floor, Plot No. 360, Block-B, Sector 19, Dwarka, New Delhi- 110075, INDIA  
CIN : U74999DL2012PLC234738

**Corporate Office** : Orbit Plaza, 5th Floor, Plot No. 952/954 New Prabhadevi Road, Prabhadevi, Mumbai - 400 025. INDIA  
Tel. : 91 - 22 - 6748 7200 • Fax : 91 - 22 - 6748 7201 • E-mail : info@gammoninfra.com  
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# SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED

## DIVIDEND / TRANSFER TO RESERVE(S)

Your Directors have not recommended any dividend for the financial year under review. No amount is transferred to any reserve.

## SHARE CAPITAL

The paid up capital of the Company is Rs.170,41,00,000/- divided into 17,04,10,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each. The Company has not granted any stock option or sweat equity.

## NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD

During the Financial Year, Seven (7) Board Meetings were duly convened and held on 29<sup>th</sup> May 2018, 12<sup>th</sup> June 2018, 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018, 10<sup>th</sup> August 2018, 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018, 24<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and 30<sup>th</sup> March 2019 and the intervening gap between any two meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013. Details of attendance by each Director at the said Board meetings are as under:

Name of Director(s)	Board meetings attended
Mr. Kaushik Chaudhuri	7
+Ms. Poonam Sabnis	7
*Mr. Naresh Sasanwar	3
**Mr. Mahendra Kumar Agrawala	Nil
***Ms.Hilda Buthello	Nil
\$Mr. Sanjay Chaudhary	3
#Mr. Sushil Chandra Tripathi	1

\*Appointed as additional director w. e. f. 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018

\*\*Appointed as additional director w. e. f. 24<sup>th</sup> December 2018

\*\*\*Appointed as additional director w.e.f. 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2019

#Appointed as additional director w. e. f. 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018 and resigned w. e. f. 27<sup>th</sup> September 2018

\$Resigned as director w. e. f. 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2018

+Resigned as director w.e.f. 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2019

Mr. Naresh Sasanwar, Mr. Mahendra Kumar Agrawala and Ms. Hilda Buthello were appointed as additional directors w. e. f. 1<sup>st</sup> October 2018, 24<sup>th</sup> December 2018 and 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2019 respectively. They shall hold office up to the date of ensuing Annual General Meeting ("AGM"). The Board of Directors have recommended appointment of Mr. Naresh Sasanwar, Mr. Mahendra Kumar Agrawala and Ms. Hilda Buthello as Directors of the Company at the ensuing AGM of the Company.

Mr. Sanjay Chaudhary resigned as director of the Company w.e.f. 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2018. Mr. Sushil Chandra Tripathi was appointed as an additional director of the

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Company w.e.f. 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2018 and resigned w.e.f. 27<sup>th</sup> September 2018. Ms. Poonam Sabnis resigned w.e.f. 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2019.

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, Mr. Kaushik Chaudhuri retires by rotation at the next Annual General Meeting and has offered for re-appointment.

## **CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS**

There has been no change in the nature of business during the year under review.

## **EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN**

The details forming part of the extracts of Annual Return in Form MGT-9 as per Section 92 of the Companies Act, 2013 is annexed herewith as **Annexure "A"**.

## **DIRECTORS**

The Board of Directors presently is comprised of Mr. Kaushik Chaudhuri, Ms. Poonam Sabnis, Mr. Naresh Sasanwar and Mr. Mahendra Kumar Agrawala.

## **SUBSIDIARIES / ASSOCIATES / JOINT VENTURES**

The Company does not have any subsidiary / associate or Joint Venture

## **KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL**

There was no appointment of any Key Managerial Personnel during the year under review.

## **DEPOSITS**

During the Financial year, your Company has not accepted any deposits covered under Chapter V of the Companies Act, 2013.

## **PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES AND INVESTMENTS**

During the under review, the Company did not grant any loan or made any investments or provide any guarantee as covered under the provisions of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

## **RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The Company has not made any related party transactions covered under the provisions of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 hence prescribed Form AOC-2 is not applicable.

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# **SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED**

## **SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS**

There are no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which would impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

## **DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT**

Pursuant to the requirement of Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors confirm that –

- (i) in the preparation of annual financial statements, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- (ii) the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year 01/04/2018 to 31/03/2019 and loss of the Company for that period;
- (iii) the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- (iv) the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- (v) the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

## **PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES**

There are no particulars to be disclosed under Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial personnel) Rules, 2014.

## **REPORTING OF FRAUDS BY AUDITORS**

During the year under review, neither the statutory auditors nor the secretarial auditor has reported to the audit committee, under Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013, any instances of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees, the details of which would need to be mentioned in the Board's report.

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# **SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED**

## **STATUTORY AUDITORS**

M/s. Natvarlal Vepari & Co., Chartered Accountants (FRN: 107023W), the Statutory Auditors of the Company, hold office until the conclusion of the 10th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”).

The comments in the Auditor’s Report read with the relevant notes to accounts in Schedule referred to are self- explanatory and do not call for further explanations.

## **SECRETARIAL AUDIT**

Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 issued by Practicing Company Secretary is annexed herewith as **Annexure-B**.

## **SECRETARIAL STANDARDS**

The Company complies with all applicable mandatory secretarial standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

## **REPORTING OF FRAUDS BY AUDITORS**

During the year under review, neither the statutory auditors nor the secretarial auditor has reported to the Board under Section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013, any instances of fraud committed against the Company by its officers or employees, the details of which would need to be mentioned in the Board’s report.

## **CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR)**

Provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 related to CSR do not apply to the Company as the Company does not meet profit, turnover or net worth criteria prescribed in this regard.

## **CONVERSION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO**

### **(A) Conservation of energy- N.A.**

- (i) the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy;
- (ii) the steps taken by the company for utilising alternate sources of energy;
- (iii) the capital investment on energy conservation equipments;

### **(B) Technology absorption- N.A.**

- (i) the efforts made towards technology absorption;
- (ii) the benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution;

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(iii) in case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year)-

(a) the details of technology imported;

(b) the year of import;

(c) whether the technology been fully absorbed;

(d) if not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof; and

(iv) the expenditure incurred on Research and Development.

## **(C) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo-**

Foreign Exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year-NIL

Foreign Exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows- NIL

## **MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS**

No material change and commitments affecting financial position of the Company occurred between the end of financial year and the date of this report.

## **VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY**

The Company has adopted the Whistle Blower Policy in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for reporting concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Company's Code of conduct.

## **RISK MANAGEMENT**

The Company has not developed and implemented a formal risk management policy for the Company. However, the Board of Directors periodically as a part of its review of the business consider and discuss the external and internal risk factors like Government policies, macro and micro economy factors, Company financials and operations related specific factors, foreign currency rate fluctuations and related matters that may threaten the existence of the Company.

The Board is of the opinion that there are no major risks affecting the existences of the Company.

## **INTERNAL CONTROLS**

The Board is of the opinion that there exist adequate internal controls commensurate with the size and operations of the Company.

## **DISCLOSURE ON WOMEN AT WORKPLACE**

Provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company as there was no woman employed by the Company.

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## INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS & THEIR ADEQUACY

Your Company's internal control systems commensurate with the nature and size of its business operations. Your Company has adequate internal financial controls in place to ensure safeguarding of its assets, prevention of frauds and errors, protection against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and the transactions are authorised, recorded and reported diligently in the Financial Statements.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Directors acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation and support received from the Company's Bankers, shareholders and other stakeholders. They wish to place on record their sincere appreciation of the services rendered by all members of staff and employees of the Company.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD  
SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED

ASC

  
Kaushik Chaudhuri  
Director  
DIN-06757692

  
Naresh Sasanwar  
Director  
DIN-01861034

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30/08/2019

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**Annexure "A" to the Directors' Report  
FORMNO.MGT-9**

**EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN**

As on the financial year ended on March 31, 2019

[Pursuant to section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 12(1) of the Companies  
(Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

**I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS**

i	Corporate Identity Number (CIN)	U74999DL2012PLC234738
ii	Registration Date	24/04/2012
iii	Name of the Company	Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited
iv	Category	Company Limited By Shares
v	Sub-Category of the Company	Indian Non-Government Company
vi	Address of the Registered office and contact details	Second Floor, Plot No.360, Block-B, Sector-19, Dwarka, New Delhi-110075.
vii	Whether listed company Yes/No	No
viii	Name, Address and contact details of Registrar and transfer Agent, if any	Not Applicable

**II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY**

All the business activities contributing 10% or more of the total turnover of the company shall be stated:

Sr. No.	Name and Description of main products/services	NIC Code of the Product/service	% to total turnover of the company
1	Construction of Roads, railways, utility projects.	42101	0%

**III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES**

Sr. No.	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE COMPANY	CIN/GLN	HOLDING/ SUBSIDIARY/ ASSOCIATE	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited Gammon House, Veer Savarkar Marg, Prabhadevi, Mumbai-400025	L45203MH2001PLC131728	Holding Company	100	2(46)





b)Individuals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
i)Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital upto Rs.1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)Individual shareholders holding nominal share capital in excess of Rs.1 lakh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c)Others (specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total (B) (2)</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Shareholding (B)=(B)(1)+(B)(2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Grand Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>170409994</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>170410000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>170409994</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>170410000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>

**(ii) Shareholding of Promoters**

Sr. No.	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01/04/2018)			Shareholding at the end of the year (31/03/2019)			% of change in shareholding during the year
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged/encumbered to total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	% of shares pledged/encumbered to total shares	
1	Gammon Infrastructure Projects Ltd	170410000	100	96	170410000	100	96	0
		<b>170410000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>170410000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>0</b>

**(iii) Change in Promoter's Shareholding (Please specify, if there is no change) THERE IS NO CHANGE**

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year(01/04/2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (31/03/2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	At the beginning of the year	170410000	100	170410000	100
	Date wise Increase/				

	Decrease in Promoters Shareholding during the year	No transaction during the year			
	At the End of the year	170410000	100	170410000	100

**(iv) Shareholding Pattern of top ten Shareholders (other than directors, Promoters and Holders of GDRs and ADRs)**

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01/04/2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (31/03/2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	<b>For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders</b>				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	Date-wise Increase/ Decrease in Shareholding during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year	-	-	-	-

**(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:**

Sr. No.		Shareholding at the beginning of the year (01/04/2018)		Cumulative Shareholding during the year (31/03/2019)	
		No. of shares	% of total shares of the company	No. of shares	% of total shares of the company
	For Each of the Directors and KMP				
	At the beginning of the year	-	-	-	-
	Date-wise Increase/ Decrease in Shareholding during the year	-	-	-	-
	At the End of the year	-	-	-	-

**V. INDEBTEDNESS**

**Indebtedness of the Company including interest outstanding/accrued but not due for payment**

	Secured Loans excluding deposits	Unsecured Loans	Deposits	Total Indebtedness
Indebtedness at the beginning of the				

<b>financial year</b>				
i)Principal Amount	452,02,00,000	---	---	452,02,00,000
ii)Interest due but not paid				
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
<b>Total (i+ii+iii)</b>	<b>452,02,00,000</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>452,02,00,000</b>
Change in Indebtedness during the financial year				
- Addition	1165781304	---	---	1165781304
- Reduction		----		---
<b>Net Change</b>	<b>1165781304</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>1165781304</b>
<b>Indebtedness at the end of the financial year</b>	<b>5492684124</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>5492684124</b>
i)Principal Amount				
ii)Interest due but not paid	193297179			193297179
iii) Interest accrued but not due				
<b>Total (i+ii+iii)</b>	<b>5685981303</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>5685981303</b>

## VI REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

### A. Remuneration to Managing director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of MD/WTD/Manager				Total Amount
1	Gross Salary	-	-	-	-	-
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
	(c)Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-	-

4	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	- as % of Profit	-	-	-	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-	-	-	-
5	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (A)	-	-	-	-	-
	Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-	-

**B. Remuneration to other directors :**

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of Directors				Total Amount
	3. Independent Directors	-	-	-	-	-
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-
	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (1)	-	-	-	-	-
	4. Other Non-Executive Directors	-	-	-	-	-
	Fee for attending board committee meetings	-	-	-	-	-
	Commission	-	-	-	-	-
	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (2)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total (B)=(1+2)	-	-	-	-	-
	Total Managerial Remuneration	-	-	-	-	-
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	-	-	-	-	-

**C. REMUNERATION TO KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OTHER THAN MD/MANAGER/WTD**

Sr. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Key Managerial Personnel			
		CEO	Company Secretary	CFO	Total
1	Gross Salary	-	-	-	-
	(a) Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
	(b) Value of perquisites u/s	-	-	-	-

	17(2) of the Income Tax Act, 1961				
	(c) Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) of Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
2	Stock Option	-	-	-	-
3	Sweat Equity	-	-	-	-
4	Commission	-	-	-	-
	- as % of Profit	-	-	-	-
	- others, specify	-	-	-	-
5	Others, please specify	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-

#### VII. PENALTIES/PUNISHMENT/COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES

Type	Section of the Companies Act	Brief Description	Details of Penalty/ Punishment/ Compounding fees imposed	Authority [RD/NCLT /COURT]	Appeal made, if any (give Details)
<b>A. COMPANY</b>					
Penalty		No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences			
Punishment					
Compounding					
<b>B. DIRECTORS</b>					
Penalty		No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences			
Punishment					
Compounding					
<b>C. OTHER OFFICERS IN DEFAULT</b>					
Penalty		No Penalties, Punishments or Compounding of Offences			
Punishment					
Compounding					

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD  
SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED

*AKC*  
  
**Kaushik Chaudhuri**  
Director  
DIN-06757692

  
**Naresh Sasanwar**  
Director  
DIN- 01861034

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30/08/2019



**Veeraraghavan.N**  
Practising Company Secretary

First Maritime Private Limited  
201, Gheewala Building  
M.P. Road, Mulund – East  
Mumbai 400081  
Mob: 9821528844  
Email : nvr54@ymail.com

**Form No. MR – 3**

**SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT  
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON 31<sup>ST</sup> MARCH 2019**

(Pursuant to Section 204 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No. 9 of the Companies  
(Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014

To  
The Members,  
Sidhi Singrauli Road Projects Limited  
( CIN : U74999DL2012PLC234738 )

I, have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Sidhi Singrauli Road Projects Limited, (hereinafter called the Company) ( CIN : U74999DL2012PLC234738 ) . Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts / statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the books, papers, minute books, forms and return filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company and its officers, during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder ( wherever applicable ) and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2019 , according to the provisions of:

- (i). The Companies Act, 2013 (the “Act”) and the rules made thereunder;
- (ii). The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 (“SCRA”) and the rules made thereunder;
- (iii). The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and bye-laws framed thereunder;
- (iv). The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;



- (v). The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ("SEBI Act"):
- (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
  - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
  - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2009;
  - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008;
  - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Act and dealing with client;
  - (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009;
  - (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 1998; and
  - (h) SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014.
  - (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India ( Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements ) Regulations , 2015

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- (1) Secretarial Standard issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- (a) (2) The Listing Agreements entered into by the Company with BSE Limited and National Stock Exchange of India Limited..

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above subject to the following observations:

1. *The Company has not appointed any KMP, as envisaged in Section 203 of the Act.*





I further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted

Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Majority decision is carried through, while the dissenting members' views (if any) are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.

I further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and insure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.



Veeraraghavan N.  
ACS NO: 6911  
CP NO : 4334



Place : Mumbai  
Date: 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2019

# ***Natvarlal Vepari & Co.***

**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Oricon House, 4th Floor, 12, K. Dubash Marg, Mumbai-400 023. • Tel : 6752 7100 • Fax : 6752 7101 • E-Mail : nvc@nvc.in

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To  
The Members of  
Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited

### **Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone 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, its loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

#### **Basis of 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 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 Standalone 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.

#### **Emphasis of Matter**

Attention is invited to Note 3(a) relating to impairment testing of the asset, where the project cost has shot up from the previously envisaged project cost of Rs.1,09,416



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Lakhs to Rs.1,15,972 lakhs. The Company has not carried out fresh traffic study but expects the traffic to be at the same level as determined at the time of financial closure and therefore the impairment of Intangible Asset pending Development of Rs. 97107.22 lakhs is not required. Our opinion is not modified in this respect.

## **Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the Other Information. The "Other Information" comprises the Report of the Board of Directors but does not include the Standalone Financial Statements and our Independent Auditors' Report thereon. The Other Information as aforesaid is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor's Report.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the Other Information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Other Information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

## **Responsibilities of Management and those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone 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 accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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



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accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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.
2. 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.
3. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report.





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However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, make it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements

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

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

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

1. As required by 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 attached Annexure "A" 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 (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



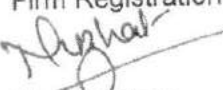
# *Natvarlal Vepari & Co.*

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- e. The matter described under Emphasis of Matter paragraph, in our opinion, has an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
- f. 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.
- g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there is no managerial remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year. Hence the provisions of section 197 of the Act do not apply to the company.
- i. 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 26 to the standalone financial statements;
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were material foreseeable losses;
  - iii. There are no amounts that are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 106971W

  
Nuzhat Khan  
Partner  
M. No. 124960  
Mumbai, Dated: 28<sup>th</sup> May 2019.



**Natvarlal Vepari & Co.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

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**ANNEXURE A**

**To the Independent Auditors' Report on the Standalone IND AS Financial Statements of Sidhi Singrauli Road Projects Limited**

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of its Property, Plant & Equipment.
- (b) Property, Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year at reasonable intervals and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
- (c) There is no immovable property in the name of the company and hence clause 3(i)(c) of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the Company
- (ii) As the company does not hold any inventory during the year, clause 3(ii) of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii) (a), 3(iii) (b) and 3(iii) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted any loans, made any investments, provided any guarantees and security and thus the provisions of section 185 and 186 with respect to loans, investments, guarantees and security given are not applicable to the Company and therefore the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit from the public pursuant to sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules framed thereunder. As informed to us, there is no order that has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal in respect of the said sections.
- (vi) 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 Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to road tolling business under BOT basis, and are of the opinion that prima



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facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.

- (vii) (a) According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, amount deducted or accrued in the books of accounts in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess, Goods and Service tax and other statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities with some instances of delays.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amount payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are dues of Sales Tax, Income Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Service Tax and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited on account of any dispute as follows:

Particulars	AY	Forum in which the matter is pending	Amount Rs.
Income Tax demand	2015-16	CIT (A)	12.48 lakhs

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the documents and records produced to us, the Company has defaulted in repayment of interest of Rs.1,950.49 lakhs to banks and financial institutions as mentioned in Note 16(a) to the Financial Statements. The Company did not have any dues to Government and debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer and further public offer (including debt instrument). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the documents and records produced to us, Part of term loan disbursed by the bank during the year is appropriated by the bank towards its dues and the balance is being utilised against the project.
- (x) According to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.



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- (xi) The company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year and hence provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable and consequently clause 3(xi) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company hence clause 3(xii) of Companies (Auditors Report) Order 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Since the company is a wholly owned subsidiary of a listed company, therefore the provisions of Sec.177 is not applicable in respect of transactions with related parties, the company has complied with the provisions of Sec 188 of the Act, where applicable. The necessary disclosures relating to related party transactions have been made in the Financial Statements as required by applicable accounting standard.
- (xiv) The company has not made any preferential allotment / private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence the clause 3(xiv) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) The company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and hence the clause 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2016 is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The nature of business and the activities of the Company are such that the Company is not required to obtain registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.106971W

*Nuzhat*

Nuzhat Khan  
Partner

Membership No. 124960

Mumbai, Dated: 28<sup>th</sup> May 2019.



**Natvarlal Vepari & Co.**  
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**Annexure - B to the Auditors' Report**

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Sidhi Singrauli Road Projects Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2019 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

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

**Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls





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with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements**

A company's internal financial control with reference to 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 generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements.**

Because of the inherent limitations of Financial controls with reference to 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 with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Financial Statements and such internal



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financial controls with reference to 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 Natvarlal Vepari & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 106971W

*Nuzhat*

Nuzhat Khan  
Partner

M. No. 124960

Mumbai, Dated: 28<sup>th</sup> May 2019.



SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED  
CIN:U74999DL2012PLC234738  
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31,2019  
(All figures in Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note Ref	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>(A) Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1.25	1.62
(b) Intangible Assets Under Development	3	97,107.22	88,940.11
(c) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4	0.17	0.17
(d) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	377.95	253.29
(e) Other non current assets	6	3,415.83	2,796.12
<b>Total Non - Current Assets (A)</b>		<b>1,00,902.42</b>	<b>91,991.31</b>
<b>(B) Current Assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4	-	5.10
(ii) Trade receivables	7	215.31	156.83
(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	-	0.00
(iv) Bank Balances Other than (iv) above	8	27.15	336.64
(v) Others Financial Assets	10	562.17	369.85
(b) Other current assets	6	11,821.81	15,944.95
<b>Total Current Assets (B)</b>		<b>12,626.45</b>	<b>16,813.38</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)</b>		<b>1,13,528.86</b>	<b>1,08,804.70</b>
<b>EQUITY &amp; LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>(A) Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share capital	10	17,041.00	17,041.00
(b) Other Equity	11	7,204.13	7,246.17
<b>Total Equity (A)</b>		<b>24,245.13</b>	<b>24,287.17</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>(B) Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	54,893.56	49,786.67
(ii) Other financials liabilities	16	5,088.46	5,030.81
(b) Long Term Provisions	13	7.34	15.30
(c) Other Non-current liabilities	15	26,723.46	26,823.56
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities (B)</b>		<b>86,712.82</b>	<b>81,656.34</b>
<b>(C) Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Trade payables			
- Dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	14	-	-
- Dues of Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	14	333.41	234.06
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	2,126.22	2,428.69
(b) Other current liabilities	15	1.03	53.77
(c) Provisions	13	1.67	1.93
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	17	108.58	142.74
<b>Total Current Liabilities (C)</b>		<b>2,570.91</b>	<b>2,861.19</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (A+B+C)</b>		<b>1,13,528.86</b>	<b>1,08,804.70</b>

As per our report of even date

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 106971W

*Nuzhat*  
Nuzhat Khan  
Partner  
Membership No. : 124960



Place: Mumbai  
Date : 28th May 2019

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited

*Kaushik*  
Kaushik Chaudhuri  
Director  
DIN:06757692

*Poonam*  
Poonam Sabnis  
Director  
DIN:07706230

**SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED**  
**CIN:U74999DL2012PLC234738**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2019**  
**(All figures in Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)**

Particulars	Note Ref	Year Ended March 31, 2019	Year Ended March 31, 2018
I Revenue from Operations	18	2,867.63	14,293.51
II Other Income:	19	2.82	-
III <b>Total Revenue (I + II)</b>		<b>2,870.45</b>	<b>14,293.51</b>
IV Expenses:			
Cost of Construction	20	2,686.74	14,038.61
Employee benefit expenses	21	103.75	104.23
Other Expenses	22	96.98	154.92
Depreciation & amortization	3	0.38	0.47
Finance Costs	23	38.80	23.11
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>2,926.65</b>	<b>14,321.34</b>
V <b>Profit Before Tax (III-IV)</b>		(56.20)	(27.83)
VI Tax Expense		<b>(12.52)</b>	-
Current Tax		130.00	135.64
Short/Excess Provision of Tax for Earlier Years		(17.86)	117.65
Deferred Tax (Asset)/ Liability		(124.66)	(253.29)
VII <b>Profit for the period ( V-VI)</b>		<b>(43.68)</b>	<b>(27.83)</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Actuarial gain and (loss)		1.65	(3.08)
<b>Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax</b>		1.65	(3.08)
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>(42.03)</b>	<b>(30.92)</b>
VIII Earnings per Equity Share:	25		
Basic & Diluted		(0.03)	(0.02)
Par Value		10.00	10.00

As per our report of even date

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 106971W

*Nuzhat*

Nuzhat Khan  
Partner  
Membership No. : 124960



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of  
Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited

*Kaushik*

Kaushik Chaudhuri  
Director  
DIN:06757692

*Poojyam*

Poojyam Sabnis  
Director  
DIN:07706230

Place: Mumbai  
Date : 28th May 2019

**SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED**  
**UIN:U74999DL2012PLC234738**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2019**  
**(All figures in Rupees is Lakhs unless otherwise stated)**

Particulars	2018-19	2017-18
<b>Net Profit Before Tax As Per Profit &amp; Loss Account</b>	<b>(56.20)</b>	<b>(27.83)</b>
<b>Adjusted For :</b>		
Depreciation and amortisation	0.38	0.47
Interest Expenses	38.80	23.11
<b>Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes</b>	<b>(17.02)</b>	<b>(4.25)</b>
<b>Adjusted For :</b>		
Changes in Financial Assets	(245.70)	7.95
Changes in Non Financial Asset	3,500.22	(2,884.90)
Changes in Financial Liabilities	(1,654.74)	2,573.45
Changes in Non Financial Liabilities	(152.84)	(11.88)
Changes in Provisions	(6.58)	7.31
	1,423.34	(312.33)
Income tax paid	143.08	133.01
<b>Net Cash Flow From Operating Activities ( A)</b>	<b>1,280.26</b>	<b>(445.34)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Additions in Intangible Assets Under Development	(1,831.50)	(14,440.40)
Movement in other bank balances	309.49	-
Grant received from MPRDC	-	6,979.00
<b>Net Cash Used in Investing Activities (B)</b>	<b>(1,522.01)</b>	<b>(7,461.40)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceed from Long Term Borrowings	5,106.89	4,525.67
Inter Corporate deposit in the nature of Quasi Equity (Shown under Capital Contribution)	-	450.82
Interest Expenses	(4,865.14)	(4,726.37)
<b>Net Cash Used in Financing Activities (C)</b>	<b>241.75</b>	<b>250.12</b>
<b>Net Change in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(0.00)</b>	<b>(7,656.64)</b>
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	-	7,656.64
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	-	(7,656.64)
<b>Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Balances with scheduled banks in current account	-	-
Cash on hand	-	0.00
<b>Total Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>

As per our report of even date  
For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 106971W

*Nuzhat Khan*  
Nuzhat Khan  
Partner

Membership No. : 124960  
Place: Mumbai  
Date : 28th May 2019



For and behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited

*Kaushik Chaudhuri*

Kaushik Chaudhuri  
Director  
DIN:06757692

*Poonam Sabnis*

Poonam Sabnis  
Director  
DIN:07706230

SIDHI SINGRAULI ROAD PROJECT LIMITED  
CIN: U74999DL2012PLC234738  
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2019  
(All figures are Rupees in Lakhs unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended

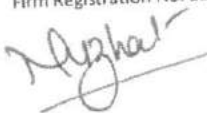
A	Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount
	Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
	Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	17,04,10,000	17,041.00	17,04,10,000	17,041.00
	Issued during the reporting period	-	-	-	-
	<b>Balance at the end of the reporting period</b>	<b>17,04,10,000</b>	<b>17,041.00</b>	<b>17,04,10,000</b>	<b>17,041.00</b>

B Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Capital Contribution	Total
	Opening Balance	396.05	6,430.22
Profit for the year	(27.83)	-	(27.83)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	(3.08)	-	(3.08)
Changes in Guarantee Obligation on account of Loan Restructuring	-	450.82	450.82
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>365.13</b>	<b>6,881.03</b>	<b>7,246.17</b>
Profit for the year	(43.68)	-	(43.68)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	1.65	-	1.65
Changes in Guarantee Obligation on account of Loan Restructuring	-	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>323.10</b>	<b>6,881.03</b>	<b>7,204.13</b>

As per our report of even date


For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 106971W

  
Nuzhat Khan  
Partner  
Membership No.: 124960



For and behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited

  
Kaushik Chaudhuri  
Director  
DIN:06757692

  
Poonam Sabnis  
Director  
DIN:07706230

Place: Mumbai  
Date : 28th May 2019



Note 1 - Significant Accounting Policies and Other Related Notes

A Corporate profile

Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited (GIPL) has incorporated Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited (SSRPL), a Special Purpose Vehicle to develop & construct of Sidhi Singrauli section of NH – 75 - E (from Km 83/4 to Km 195/8) (the Project) on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT/Toll) basis by Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Ltd (MPRDC). The Concession Agreement (CA), based on the Model Concession Agreement of NHAI, was executed between SSRPL and MPRDC on May 14, 2012. The Concession is granted for a period of 30 years including a construction period of 2 years.

The Project comprises upgradation, financing, construction, development and maintenance of Sidhi Singrauli section of the existing National Highway (NH) – 75-E to 4 (four) lane, a total of 102.60 km

Project Status

Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited (GIPL) has incorporated Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited (SSRPL), a Special Purpose Vehicle to develop & construct of Sidhi Singrauli section of NH – 75 - E (from Km 83/4 to Km 195/8) (the Project) on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT/Toll) basis by Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Ltd (MPRDC). The Concession Agreement (CA), based on the Model Concession Agreement of NHAI, was executed between SSRPL and MPRDC on May 14, 2012. The Concession is granted for a period of 30 years including a construction period of 2 years.

The Project comprises upgradation, financing, construction, development and maintenance of Sidhi Singrauli section of the existing National Highway (NH) – 75-E to 4 (four) lane, a total of 102.60 km

The Project cost was originally estimated at Rs 1,094.16 crores. However, the Project was restructured thereby increasing the Project cost to Rs. 1,159.72 crores due to delay in grant of Right of Way (ROW) by MPRDC. A consortium of 3 Banks with Punjab National Bank as the Lead Bank have funded the Project.

The original Provisional Commercial Operations Date (PCOD) for the Project was 18th September 2015. Due to the delays in handing over of ROW and change of scope by MPRDC there is delay in completion of the Project. As on 31st March 2019, the Project is completed to the extent of 78.21%. The construction work has slowed down in the year 2018-19, due to torrential rains and delay in receiving certain funds as envisaged for completion of the Project. The Holding company which is also the contractor is unable to pump in funds to ensure progress of the work due to financial difficulties faced although the mobilisation advance is sufficiently large to cover the expenses on the project. The project funding has reached a stalemate as further infusion from grant is dependent upon progress and progress is dependent upon fund infusion. The Holding company is looking at various options to kick start including inviting equity participation in the project.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with the resolution passed at the meeting of the board of directors on May 28, 2019.

B New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

i) 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 twelve months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of Profit & 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:

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

Under modified retrospective approach, the lessee records the lease liability as the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at the incremental borrowing rate and the right of use asset either as its carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement date, but discounted at lessee's incremental borrowing rate at the date of initial application or an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments related to that lease recognized under Ind AS 17 immediately before the date of initial application.



Certain practical expedients are available under both the methods.

On completion of evaluation of the effect of adoption of Ind AS 116, the Company is proposing to use the 'Modified Retrospective Approach' for transitioning to Ind AS 116, and take the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application (April 1, 2019). Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 will not be retrospectively adjusted.

The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this amendment on the standalone financial statements.  
The effect of adoption as on transition date would result in an increase in Right of use asset and an increase in lease liability.

ii) **Ind AS 12 Income taxes (amendments relating to income tax consequences of dividend and uncertainty over income tax treatments)**

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

The standard permits two possible methods of transition - 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 effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

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

The amendment clarifies that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised 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 standalone financial statements.

(iii) **Amendment to Ind AS 19 Plan amendment, curtailment or settlement:**

The amendments require an entity:

1. 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

2. To recognise 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 April 1, 2019. The Company does not have any impact on account of this amendment.

(iv) **Ind AS 109 - Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation**

The amendments relate to the existing requirements in Ind AS 109 regarding termination rights in order to allow measurement at amortised cost (or, depending on the business model, at fair value through other comprehensive income) even in the case of negative compensation payments. The company does not expect this amendment to have any impact on its financial statements.

(v) **Ind AS 23 - Borrowing Costs**

The amendments clarify that if any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

(vi) **Ind AS 28 - Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures**

The amendments clarify that an entity applies Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, to long-term interests in an associate or joint venture that form part of the net investment in the associate or joint venture but to which the equity method is not applied. The company does not currently have any long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.

(vii) **Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations and Ind AS 111 - Joint Arrangements**

The amendments to Ind AS 103 relating to re-measurement clarify that when an entity obtains control of a business that is a joint operation, it re-measures previously held interests in that business. The amendments to Ind AS 111 clarify that when an entity obtains joint control of a business that is a joint operation, the entity does not re-measure previously held interests in that business. The company will apply the pronouncement if and when it obtains control / joint control of a business that is a joint operation.

**C Basis of preparation**

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2014 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs, except otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.



The classification of assets and liabilities of the Company is done into current and non-current based on the operating cycle of the business of the Company. The operating cycle of the business of the Company is less than twelve months and therefore all current and non-current classifications are done based on the status of realisability and expected settlement of the respective asset and liability within a period of twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

**D Use of Estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statement in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

**E Summary of significant accounting policies**

The operating cycle of the business of the Company is twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

**1 Current and non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

**An asset is current when :**

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading or
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- It is 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 or
  - It is held primarily for the purpose of trading or
  - It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
  - There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

**2 Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognised

**i Construction contract revenues :**

In accordance with the principal laid down in Appendix C to the Ind As 115, Service Concession Arrangement are recognized in exchange for grant of tolling rights, accounted at the fair value of service rendered on Cost plus margin.

**ii Tolling Income :**

Tolling Income is recognised on usage of recovery of the usage charge thereon based on the notified toll rates by the Grantor.

**iii Interest income:**

Interest Income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate applicable.

**iv Dividend income:**

Dividend is recognised when the shareholders' right to receive payment is established by the balance sheet date.

**v Capital Grant :**

As per IND AS 20 "Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosures of Government Assistance" and IND AS 109 "Financial Instruments", the Grant received from MPRDC satisfies the income approach criteria and therefore the company will amortise the Grant received based on the traffic count to Profit and Loss account beginning from the Commercial Operation Date (COD)

**3 Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)**

- i** Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price inclusive of taxes, commissioning expenses, etc. upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use.
- ii** Significant spares which have a usage period in excess of one year are also considered as part of Property, Plant and Equipment and are depreciated over their useful life.
- iii** Borrowing costs on Property, Plant and Equipment's are capitalised when the relevant recognition criteria specified in Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs is met.



- iv Decommissioning costs, if any, on Property, Plant and Equipment are estimated at their present value and capitalised as part of such assets.
- v Depreciation on all assets of the Company is charged on Straight Line Method over the useful life of assets at the rates and in the manner provided in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013 for the proportionate period of use during the year. Depreciation on assets purchased /installed during the year is calculated on a pro-rata basis from the date of such purchase /installation.
- vi An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.
- vii The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
- viii Leasehold improvements is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of lease.

#### 4 Intangible assets :

- i Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.
- ii The tolling rights received in exchange for the Construction Service rendered to the grantor of tolling rights are recognised as an intangible asset to be amortized over the period of operation of the facility as per the Concession agreement.
- iii The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.
- iv Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.
- v Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

#### 5 Intangible Asset under development

- i Intangible asset under development comprises entirely the cost incurred by the Company to acquired the tolling right.
- ii Intangible asset under development is stated at cost of development less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Costs include direct costs of development of the project road and costs incidental and related to the development activity. Costs incidental to the development activity, including financing costs on borrowings attributable to development of the project road, are capitalised to the project road till the date of completion of development.

#### 6 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.

#### 7 Impairment

Assets with an indefinite useful life and goodwill are not amortized/ depreciated and are tested annually for impairment. Assets subject to amortization/depreciation are tested for impairment provided that an event or change in circumstances indicates that their carrying amount might not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized in the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher between an asset's fair value less sale costs and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped together at the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets other than goodwill for which impairment losses have been recognized are tested at each balance sheet date in the event that the loss has reversed.

#### 8 Investments

Current Investments are accounted on fair value with changes in Profit and Loss account.

#### 9 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 country. 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.



## 10 Deferred Tax

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

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

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

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

## 11 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before OCI for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

## 12 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

### Provisions

The Company recognizes a provision when: it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

### 13 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions above or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

## 14 Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity, a defined benefit obligation is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of each year/period on projected Unit Credit Method.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- ▶ The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- ▶ The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

### Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable as a result of the company's decision to terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The company recognizes these benefits when it has demonstrably undertaken to terminate current employees' employment in accordance with a formal detailed plan that cannot be withdrawn, or to provide severance indemnities as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits that will not be paid within 12 months of the balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

## 15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within bank borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

## 16 Measurement of Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)

The Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax expenses, depreciation and amortization expenses (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of the statement of profit and loss. In the measurement of EBITDA, the Company does not include depreciation and amortization expenses, interest and tax expense.





## 17 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement 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.

## 18 Financial Instruments

### Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities

#### Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

#### Non-derivative financial instruments

##### Subsequent measurement

##### Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

##### Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

##### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

##### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

## 19 Leases

### Operating lease

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are operating lease. Operating lease payments, as per terms of the agreement, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight line basis in accordance with INDAS 17.



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2 Property, plant & equipment

Particulars	Office Equipment's	Furniture & Fixture	Computer	Total (Rupees)
<b>Cost</b>				
As at April 1, 2017	1.16	2.70	2.93	6.79
Additions	-	-	-	-
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March, 2018</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>6.79</b>
Additions	-	-	-	-
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>As at Mar 31, 2019</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>2.70</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>6.79</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
As at April 1, 2017	0.87	0.90	2.93	4.70
Charge for the period	0.19	0.28	-	0.47
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March, 2018</b>	<b>1.05</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>5.17</b>
Charge for the period	0.11	0.27	-	0.38
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
<b>As at Mar 31, 2019</b>	<b>1.16</b>	<b>1.45</b>	<b>2.93</b>	<b>5.54</b>
<b>Net Block Value</b>				
As at Mar 31, 2019	0.00	1.24	-	1.25
At 31st March 2018	0.11	1.51	-	1.62

Charge of Depreciation is transferred to intangible assets under development.

3 Intangible assets under development

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Developer Fees	1,657.41	1,657.41
Contract Expenses	74,630.28	73,262.81
Depreciation	5.58	5.17
Finance Cost (net of income received)	19,612.54	13,006.30
Personnel Cost	577.16	474.52
Administration Expenses	624.25	533.92
<b>Total Intangible assets under development</b>	<b>97,107.22</b>	<b>88,940.11</b>

- (a) The project cost has shot up from the previously envisaged project cost of Rs.1094.16 crores to Rs.1159.72 crores. The company has not carried out fresh traffic study but expects the traffic to be at the same level as determined at the time of financial closure. If the traffic is maintained at the same level the company does not expect any impairment towards the project.





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	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non- Current		Current	
4 Loans and Advances (at amortised cost)				
Security Deposit				
(Unsecured, Considered good)				
Security Deposit	0.17	0.17	-	-
Related party balances				
Rajahmundry Godavari Bridge limited	-	-	-	5.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>0.17</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.10</b>

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non- Current		Current	
5 Deferred Tax Asset (Net)				
MAT Credit Entitlement	377.95	253.29	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>377.95</b>	<b>253.29</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non- Current		Current	
6 Other Assets				
i) Un Amortized Guarantee Commission	2,250.55	2,525.52	274.97	270.64
ii) Prepaid Insurance	-	-	1.04	20.71
iii) Prepaid upfront fees	234.31	270.58	36.24	36.56
iv) Balance With Tax Authorities	-	-	26.62	33.56
v) To Related Party - Mobilisation & other project Advance (unsecured, considered good)	927.76	-	11,482.71	15,583.49
vi) Advance Income Tax (Net of Provision for Taxation)	3.21	-	-	-
vii) Other assets	-	-	0.23	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,415.83</b>	<b>2,796.09</b>	<b>11,821.81</b>	<b>15,944.95</b>

\*In view of the slow progress of the contract work being executed of the Company, the advance to sub contractor has been re-classified as non current due to uncertainty relating to the execution.

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non- Current		Current	
7 Trade Receivables				
(Unsecured, at amortised cost)				
i) Considered good (including Retention)	-	-	215.31	156.83
ii) Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>215.31</b>	<b>156.83</b>

Trade receivable includes amount dues from NHAI for utility shifting & ancillary work

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. The Company has no history of defaults and therefore no provision towards expected credit loss made.

Since the Company calculates impairment under the simplified approach the Company does not track the changes in credit risk of trade receivables the impairment amount represents lifetime expected credit loss. Hence the additional disclosures in trade receivables for changes in credit risk and credit impaired trade receivable are not disclosed.

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non- Current		Current	
8 Cash and Bank Balances				
A Cash and cash equivalents				
i) Cash on hand	-	-	-	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>0.00</b>
B Bank Balances other than above				
i) Balances with banks*	-	-	2.15	336.64
ii) Fixed Deposit	-	-	25.00	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>27.15</b>	<b>336.64</b>

\*Free use of bank balance is restricted as it is monitored by consortium of lenders, hence it is disclosed as other bank balances



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	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non- Current		Current	
<b>9 Other Financial Assets</b>				
i) Interest accrued receivable from banks	-	-	0.32	-
ii) Gammon Infrastructure projects Limited (IE fees recovery)	-	-	561.85	369.85
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>562.17</b>	<b>369.85</b>

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>10 Equity Share capital</b>		
i) <b>Authorised shares :</b>		
171,000,000 (previous year: 171,000,000) Equity shares of Rs 10/- each	17,100.00	17,100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,100.00</b>	<b>17,100.00</b>
ii) <b>Issued , Subscribed and Paid-Up shares :</b>		
1,70,410,000 (previous year : 170,410,000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	17,041.00	17,041.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,041.00</b>	<b>17,041.00</b>
<b>Total paid-up share capital</b>	<b>17,041.00</b>	<b>17,041.00</b>

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
<b>a) Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year</b>				
Balance, beginning of the year	17,04,10,000	17,041	17,04,10,000	17,041
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
<b>Balance, end of the year</b>	<b>17,04,10,000</b>	<b>17,041</b>	<b>17,04,10,000</b>	<b>17,041</b>

**b) Terms / 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/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**c) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2018
	Number	%	Number	%
Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited (GIPL) - Holding Company	17,04,10,000	100.00	17,04,10,000	100.00
	<b>17,04,10,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>17,04,10,000</b>	<b>100.00</b>

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders, the above shareholding represents legal ownerships of the shares.

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>11 Other Equity</b>		
Retained Earnings	323.10	365.13
Capital Contribution	6,881.03	6,881.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,204.13</b>	<b>7,246.17</b>

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non- Current		Current Maturities	
<b>12 Financial Liabilities (at fair value)</b>				
Long Term Borrowings				
i) Term loan from Financial Institutions	14,919.87	13,493.69	8.75	-
ii) Term loan from banks	39,973.70	36,292.98	26.83	-
Less: Disclosed in Other Current Liabilities	-	-	(35.58)	-
	<b>54,893.56</b>	<b>49,786.67</b>	-	-
<b>The break-up of above:</b>				
Secured	54,893.56	49,786.67	35.58	-
Unsecured	-	-	-	-

**Term Loans**

a) The above term loan from financial institution is secured by a first mortgage and charge on all the Company's movable properties, immovable properties, tangible assets, intangible assets, and all bank accounts (including escrow accounts)

b) Term loan from banks carries an interest rate at MCLR 5 years plus an interest spread of 295 basis points per annum.

Repayment within one year  
Repayment beyond one year to five years.  
Repayment beyond five years



	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	35.58	-
	4,488.71	3,166.17
	50,404.85	46,620.50
	<b>54,929.14</b>	<b>49,786.67</b>

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- (c) SSRPL has not been regular in meeting its debt service obligations during the financial year and the Lenders have fully utilised the Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) created to meet the debt service obligations upto November 2018. SSRPL has not been able to service its debt service obligations from December 2018 onwards, due to delay in receipt of certain funds within the envisaged timelines. The debt has been tagged as Non-Performing Asset (NPA) as on March 31, 2019. SSRPL has received since the Balance Sheet date, funds of Rs 25.83 crores in the Trust & Retention/Escrow Account towards its insurance claim for damages due to floods, and the same has been partially utilised by the Lenders to clear its interest outstanding. As detailed above the NPA status will change only on the project progressing and reaching Pre-COD or fund infusion to regularize the debt. The bankers have however not recalled the debt as of March 31, 2019 and hence the above classification is as per the terms of sanction.
- (d) The company has not received Bank Confirmations for the year ended March 31, 2019. Therefore the above bank balances are subject to confirmation and consequent reconciliation, if any.

**13 Long Term Provisions**

- i) Provision for employee benefits :  
 Leave Encashment  
 Gratuity

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non- Current		Current	
	5.30	11.48	1.03	1.31
	2.03	3.82	0.64	0.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.34</b>	<b>15.30</b>	<b>1.67</b>	<b>1.93</b>

- a) Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 19 "Employee Benefits", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The company has carried out the actuarial valuation of Gratuity and Leave Encashment liability under actuarial principle, in accordance with Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits.

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan under which employees who have completed five years or more of service are entitled to gratuity on departure from employment at an amount equivalent to 15 days salary (based on last drawn salary) for each completed year of service restricted to Rs 20 Lakhs. The Company's gratuity liability is unfunded.

- i) The amount recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year is as follow:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>a) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation</b>		
Defined Benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	4.43	2.13
Obligation in respect of Transferred employees	0.33	0.93
Current Service Cost	0.47	0.15
Interest Cost	(1.65)	3.08
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(0.92)	
Liability transferred out on account of transfer of employees		(1.86)
Benefits paid		
<b>Defined Benefit obligation at the year end</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>4.43</b>
<b>b) Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets</b>		
Fair Value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-
Actuarial Gain/ (Loss)	-	-
Employer Contribution	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the year end	-	-
Actual Return on Plan Assets	-	-
<b>c) Reconciliation of fair value of assets and obligations</b>		
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at	2.67	4.43
Present value of obligation as at		
<b>Amount recognized in Balance Sheet</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>4.43</b>
<b>d) Expenses recognized during the year ( Under the head "</b>		
Employees Benefit Expenses )		
Current Service Cost	0.33	0.93
Interest Cost	0.47	0.15
Expected Rate of return on Plan Assets	-	-
Past employees Service	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss	(1.65)	3.08
<b>Net Cost</b>	<b>(0.84)</b>	<b>4.16</b>



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ii) Actuarial assumptions

Mortality Table (LIC)	March 31, 2019 2006-08 (Ultimate)	March 31, 2018 2006-08 (Ultimate)
Discount rate (per annum)	7.5%	7.5%
Expected rate of return on Plan assets (per annum)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Rate of escalation in salary (per annum)	5%	5%
Withdrawal rate:		
- upto age of 34	3%	3%
- upto age of 35-44	2%	2%
- upto age 45 & above	1%	1%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary.

There is no minimum funding requirement for a gratuity plan in India and there is no compulsion on the part of the company fully or partially pre-fund the liabilities under the plan. Since the liabilities are unfunded there is no asset liability matching strategy devised for the plan

iii) Sensitivity analysis

A quantitative Sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31st march 2019

Change in assumption

March 31, 2019

March 31, 2018

Increase in assumption

March 31, 2019

March 31, 2018

Decrease in assumption

March 31, 2019

March 31, 2018

	Discount rate	Salary growth rate
	1%	1%
	1%	1%
	-0.17	0.19
	-0.44	0.52
	0.19	-0.17
	0.51	-0.45

iv) Experience adjustment

Experience adjustment on Plan Liability

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	(1.65)	3.28

14 Trade Payables (at fair value)

- i) Dues to Micro, small and medium enterprises  
ii) Dues to other than Micro, small and medium enterprises  
    Related Parties  
    Others

Total

	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Current	
	-	-
	-	-
	333.41	234.06
	333.41	234.06

a) Amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

As per the information available with the Company, there are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, as defined in the Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to whom the Company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made.

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This is relied upon by the auditors.

15 Other Liabilities

- i) Statutory dues payable  
ii) Un Amortized portion of Government Grant as per INDAS 20  
iii) Mobilization Advance - MPRDC -NCL  
Total

	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
			Non-Current	
	-	-		
	26,323.56	26,323.56		
	399.90	500.00		
	26,723.46	26,823.56		
			Current	
			1.03	53.77
			-	-
			-	-
			1.03	53.77

Mobilization Advance represent advance received from NCL's Railway towards the change of scope to be executed as a cash contract from MPRDC.

Government Grant represent The Capital Grant provided by grantor i.e. MPRDC in terms of the Concession Agreement. The Grant will be recognized in the statement of profit & loss over the period of the operation beginning from the Commercial Operation Date (COD).



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	As at		As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Non-Current		Current	
16 Other Financial Liabilities (at amortised cost)				
i) Current maturity of long term borrowings			35.58	
ii) Amount payables to related parties				
Gammon Infrastructure Project Limited	5,088.46	5,030.81	34.77	159.42
Gammon Road Infrastructure Limited	-	-	35.88	35.88
Pravara Renewable Energy Ltd	-	-	41.47	9.61
Yamunanagar Panchkula Highways Projects Limited	-	-	3.32	3.32
Rajahmundry Godavari Bridge limited	-	-	1.68	-
iii) Interest accrued and due to Banks	-	-	1,950.82	441.55
iv) Other Liabilities	-	-	22.70	0.51
v) Capital Creditors	-	-	-	1,778.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,088.46</b>	<b>5,030.81</b>	<b>2,126.22</b>	<b>2,428.69</b>

a) Default and Delay Disclosure

i) Interest Delay Disclosure

Term Loan from Banks  
As on March 31, 2019

Name of the Bank	Amount	Nature of payment	Due date of payment	Paid Date if applicable	Delay in days
Allahabad Bank	79.11	Interest	30-Apr-18	08-May-18	8
Punjab National Bank	267.09	Interest	30-Apr-18	08-May-18	8
Allahabad Bank	86.30	Interest	31-May-18	06-Jun-18	6
Punjab National Bank	276.48	Interest	31-May-18	02-Jun-18	2
Allahabad Bank	93.28	Interest	30-Jun-18	02-Jul-18	2
Punjab National Bank	287.31	Interest	30-Jun-18	02-Jul-18	2
Allahabad Bank	98.55	Interest	31-Jul-18	25-Oct-18	86
Punjab National Bank	287.00	Interest	31-Jul-18	25-Oct-18	86
Allahabad Bank	99.49	Interest	31-Aug-18	28-Nov-18	89
Punjab National Bank	300.05	Interest	31-Aug-18	28-Nov-18	89
Allahabad Bank	97.50	Interest	30-Sep-18	20-Dec-18	81
Punjab National Bank	293.71	Interest	30-Sep-18	20-Dec-18	81
Allahabad Bank	98.45	Interest	30-Nov-18	20-Feb-19	82
Punjab National Bank	296.88	Interest	30-Nov-18	20-Feb-19	82
Allahabad Bank	3.81	Interest	31-Dec-18	20-Feb-19	51

ii) Interest Default Disclosure

Name of the Bank	Amount	Nature of payment	Due date of payment	Paid Date if applicable	Delay in days
Punjab National Bank	1.43	Interest	31-May-18	Unpaid	304
Punjab National Bank	10.13	Interest	31-Jul-18	Unpaid	243
Punjab National Bank	305.79	Interest	31-Dec-18	Unpaid	90
Allahabad Bank	97.71	Interest	31-Dec-18	Unpaid	90
Punjab National Bank	305.75	Interest	31-Jan-19	Unpaid	59
Allahabad Bank	101.41	Interest	31-Jan-19	Unpaid	59
Punjab National Bank	276.48	Interest	28-Feb-19	Unpaid	31
Allahabad Bank	91.79	Interest	28-Feb-19	Unpaid	31
Punjab National Bank	307.02	Interest	31-Mar-19	Unpaid	-
Allahabad Bank	101.83	Interest	31-Mar-19	Unpaid	-

(i) Term Loan from Financial Institutions

As on March 31, 2019

Name of the Financial Institution	Amount	Nature of payment	Due date of payment	Paid Date if applicable	Delay in days
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	129.77	Interest	30-Apr-18	08-May-18	8
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	0.16	Interest	30-Apr-18	31-Aug-18	123
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	133.56	Interest	31-May-18	31-Aug-18	92
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	130.08	Interest	30-Jun-18	31-Aug-18	62
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	94.33	Interest	31-Jul-18	31-Aug-18	31
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	41.62	Interest	31-Jul-18	31-Oct-18	92
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	79.38	Interest	31-Aug-18	31-Oct-18	61
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	57.51	Interest	31-Aug-18	30-Nov-18	91
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	79.42	Interest	30-Sep-18	30-Nov-18	61
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	54.58	Interest	30-Sep-18	31-Dec-18	92
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	140.06	Interest	31-Jan-18	31-Dec-18	334
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	140.51	Interest	30-Nov-18	31-Dec-18	31
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	145.24	Interest	31-Dec-18	31-Dec-18	0

ii) Interest Default Disclosure

Name of the Financial Institution	Amount	Nature of payment	Due date of payment	Paid Date if applicable	Delay in days
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	67.37	Interest	31-Jan-19	Unpaid	59
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	134.00	Interest	28-Feb-19	Unpaid	31
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	149.79	Interest	31-Mar-19	Unpaid	0



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	As at	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	Current	
<b>17 Current tax liabilities (net)</b>		
i) Provision for Tax (Net of Taxes paid)	108.58	142.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>108.58</b>	<b>142.74</b>
<b>18 Revenue from Operations</b>		
	2018-19	2017-18
i) Revenue from Construction Services	1,560.87	14,039.84
ii) Change of scope - Income - MPRDC Utility shifting	1,306.76	253.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,867.63</b>	<b>14,293.51</b>

- (a) Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited (GIPL) has incorporated Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited (SSRPL), a Special Purpose Vehicle to develop & construct of Sidhi Singrauli section of NH – 75 - E (from Km 83/4 to Km 195/8) (the Project) on Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFO/Toll) basis by Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Ltd (MPRDC). The Concession Agreement (CA), based on the Model Concession Agreement of NHAI, was executed between SSRPL and MPRDC on May 14, 2012. The Concession is granted for a period of 30 years including a construction period of 2 years.

The Project comprises upgradation, financing, construction, development and maintenance of Sidhi Singrauli section of the existing National Highway (NH) – 75-E to 4 (four) lane, a total of 102.60 km

The Project cost was originally estimated at Rs 1,094.16 crores. However, the Project was restructured thereby increasing the Project cost to Rs. 1,159.72 crores due to delay in grant of Right of Way (ROW) by MPRDC. A consortium of 3 Banks with Punjab National Bank as the Lead Bank have funded the Project.

The original Provisional Commercial Operations Date (PCOD) for the Project was 18th September 2015. Due to the delays in handing over of ROW and change of scope by MPRDC there is delay in completion of the Project. As on 31st March 2019, the Project is completed to the extent of 78.21%. The construction work has slowed down in the year 2018-19, due to torrential rains and delay in receiving certain funds as envisaged for completion of the Project. The Holding company which is also the contractor is unable to pump in funds to ensure progress of the work due to financial difficulties faced although the mobilisation advance is sufficiently large to cover the expenses on the project. The project funding has reached a stalemate as further infusion from grant is dependent upon progress and progress is dependent upon fund infusion. The Holding company is looking at various options to kick start including inviting equity participation in the project.

- (b) In Accordance with the Services Concession Agreements, the Company has started recognising Construction Revenue in its Statement of Profit & Loss. The construction services being rendered for ultimate tolling operation to be carried out by the Company itself, has been recognised on cost.

**Disclosures as required by Appendix D of Ind AS 115 relating to "Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures"**

- a) **Description of the Arrangement along with salient features of the project:**  
Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited is incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, on April 24, 2012, as a subsidiary of Gammon Infrastructure Projects Limited to provide, to undertake and carry on the business of four laning of Sidhi Singrauli section of National Highway No.75E from km. 83/4 to km 195/8 in the State of Madhya Pradesh on design, build, finance, operate and transfer basis.
- b) **Obligations of Operations and maintenance**  
Since the Construction of the Road is under progress there is no current Obligation of Operation and Maintenance of the Road. However as per Concession Agreement with MPRDC the Company is required to carry out operations and maintenance on the road annually with an obligation to carry out Period maintenance in terms of the Concession at regular intervals after the Completion of Construction activity and receipt of Commercial Operation Date Certificate
- c) **Changes to the Concession during the period**  
No changes in the arrangement have occurred during the accounting period.
- d) **Classification of the Concession**  
The Company has applied the principles enumerated in Appendix "C" of IND AS 115 and has classified the arrangement as a tolling arrangement resulting in recognition of an Intangible Asset.



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Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019

ii Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 115 "Revenue Recognition Disclosures", of the Companies ( Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

a) Revenue disaggregation based on Service Type and Customer type:

(i) Revenue disaggregation by type of Service is as follows:

Major Service Type	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Construction	1,560.87	14,039.84
Utility/ Change of Scope	1,306.76	253.67
Total	2,867.63	14,293.51

(ii) Revenue disaggregation by Customer Type is as follows:

Customer Type	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Government	2,867.63	14,293.51
Non Government	-	-
Total	2,867.63	14,293.51

(iii) Performance obligation and remaining performance obligation

The aggregate value of transaction price allocated to unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) performance obligations is Rs 28,034.85 lakhs(Previous Year Rs.28,721.01 Lakhs).

(iv) Performance to be done in next one year is uncertain based on uncertainty of project detailed in note No. 28

(b) All contracts are fixed price contract and changes will result due to Force Majeure / arbitration claims.

(c) Movement in Contract Balances

Particulars	Opening	Billed for the Financial Year	Addition during the year	Closing
March 2019	500.00	100.10	-	399.90
March 2018	500.00	-	-	500.00





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	2018-19	2017-18
<b>19 Other Income</b>		
Provision for Leave Encashment Written back	2.82	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.82</b>	<b>-</b>
	2018-19	2017-18
<b>20 Cost of Construction</b>		
Sub-contract Expenses	1,367.48	13,784.94
Change of scope & Utility Shifting	1,319.26	253.67
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,686.74</b>	<b>14,038.61</b>
	2018-19	2017-18
<b>21 Employee Benefit Expenses</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	102.73	94.84
Gratuity and other Welfare funds	0.81	9.16
Staff welfare expenses	0.21	0.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>103.75</b>	<b>104.23</b>
	2018-19	2017-18
<b>22 Other expenses</b>		
Professional Fees	18.15	36.92
Rent	29.93	33.44
Power & Fuel	0.25	0.31
Travelling Expenses	7.05	5.63
Communication	0.21	0.47
Contract Labour Charges	1.72	1.79
Insurance	20.99	34.27
Remuneration to Auditors (Refer Note 22(a))	3.50	6.20
Repairs and Maintenance -Others	0.04	10.10
Bank Charges	0.07	0.29
Printing & Stationary	0.25	0.17
Postage & Courier	0.03	0.03
Motor Car Expenses	7.31	10.07
Sundry Expenses	7.48	15.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>96.98</b>	<b>154.92</b>
	2018-19	2017-18
a) <b>Payment to auditors</b>		
Audit and Tax Audit Fees	3.00	5.95
Certifications & other services	0.50	0.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.50</b>	<b>6.20</b>
	2018-19	2017-18
<b>23 Finance Costs</b>		
Interest on Income-tax	38.80	23.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.80</b>	<b>23.11</b>



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	2018-19	2017-18
<b>24 Tax expenses</b>		
<b>Reconciliation of statutory rate of tax and effective rate of tax:</b>		
Current taxes	130.00	135.64
Short Provision for Tax	(17.86)	117.65
MAT Credit Entitlement	(124.66)	(253.29)
Deferred taxes	-	-
<b>Income tax recognised in statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>(12.52)</b>	<b>-</b>
Accounting profit before income tax for 12 months	(56.20)	(27.83)
At India's statutory income tax rate	26.000%	34.608%
Tax rate as per 115JB	20.587%	20.389%
Tax on Normal Profit	-	-
Effect of non deductible expenses	-	-
Not taxable as prior period restatement	-	-
Brought Forward losses	-	-
Others	-	-
Tax	-	-
<b>Tax Rounded Off.....A</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Accounting profit before income tax for 12 months	(56.20)	(27.83)
At India's statutory income tax rate	20.587%	20.389%
Tax rate as per 115JB	-11.57	-5.68
Tax on Above	2.42	4.71
Effect of non deductible expenses	137.93	136.60
1/5 portion of Opening IND AS Reserve	1.22	-
Others	130.00	135.64
<b>Tax Rounded Off.....B</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>135.64</b>
<b>Higher of A or B</b>	<b>130.00</b>	<b>135.64</b>

**25 Earnings Per Share ('EPS') :**

Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard -- IND AS 33 "Earning Per Share" of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015.

Net Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted number of shares outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share are as summarised below:

	2018-19	2017-18
Net Profit / (Loss) as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(43.68)	(27.83)
Outstanding equity shares at year end	17,04,10,000	17,04,10,000
Weighted average Number of Shares outstanding during the year -- Basic	17,04,10,000	17,04,10,000
Weighted average Number of Shares outstanding during the year - Diluted	17,04,10,000	17,04,10,000
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs. per share)	10.00	10.00
Earnings per Share :- Basic & Diluted	(0.03)	(0.02)

The Company has not issued any potential dilutive equity shares and therefore basic and dilutive earning per share will be the same. The earning per shares is calculated by dividing the profit after tax by weighted average no of shares outstanding

**26 Contingent liabilities**

	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>a Income tax matters</b>		
Disputed Tax demand against which the Company has preferred appeals - AY 2015-16	12.48	-
<b>b</b> The project of the Company is expected to get delayed in its Schedule Completion of the Construction Phase. The Company is putting in all the efforts to complete the project without much delay beyond the schedule completion. Although the concession Agreement provide for Stringent penalties in delayed completion, the Company is confident that considering the facts beyond its control for the delays, it will be able to get extension of time from the grantor of the Concession. Taking into consideration the above factors the Liquidated Damages payable by the Company would be Rs.2300 lakhs from the date of last extension granted by MPRDC i.e. October 15,2017 till 31st March 2019.However the amount is recoverable from the Contractor i.e. the Holding Company as per the terms of EPC agreement.		
<b>c</b> Balance interest differential disputed by the Company for the year ended March 2019 is Rs.Nil (PY Rs. 1.10 Lakhs.)		



27 Capital commitments

Capital commitment amounts related to Service Concession Arrangement are now disclosed as balance performance obligation outstanding to completed as per IND AS 115.

28 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 17 “Leases”, of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.  
The Company has taken office premises on lease and license basis which are cancellable contracts.

29 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 108 “Operating Segments”, of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.  
The Company’s operations constitutes a single business segment namely “Infrastructure Development” as per Ind AS 108. Further, the Company’s operations are within single geographical segment which is India. As such, there is no separate reportable segment under Ind AS – 108 on Operating Segments.

**Major Customer**

The Major Customer of the company constitutes a single customer i.e. Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation (“MPRDC”).

30 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 24 “Related Party Disclosures”, of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Related Party Transactions are given vide Statement 1 attached

31 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

**Judgements**

In the process of applying the company’s accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements.

**Taxes**

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

**Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)**

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. For plans operated outside India, the management considers the interest rates of high quality corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an ‘AA’ rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency, and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.



**32 Financial Instruments**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2019 & March 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Carrying Value		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
<b>Financial assets</b>				
<b>Amortized cost</b>				
Loans and advances	0.17	5.27	0.17	5.27
Trade receivables	215.31	156.83	215.31	156.83
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	0.00	-	0.00
Other Bank Balances	27.15	336.64	27.15	336.64
Other Financial Assets	562.17	369.85	562.17	369.85
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	<b>804.81</b>	<b>868.59</b>	<b>804.81</b>	<b>868.59</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>				
<b>Amortized cost</b>				
Long term borrowings	54,893.56	49,786.67	54,893.56	49,786.67
Other financials liabilities	7,214.68	7,459.49	7,214.68	7,459.49
Trade payable	333.41	234.06	333.41	234.06
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>62,441.64</b>	<b>57,480.22</b>	<b>62,441.64</b>	<b>57,480.22</b>

The management assessed that fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, book overdrafts and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

**33 Fair Value Hierarchy**

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

**i) Recognised and measure at fair value**

The Company has recognised financial instrument as on March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 at fair value.

**ii) Measure at amortized cost for which fair value is disclosed.**

The Company has determined fair value of all its financial instruments measured at amortized cost by using Level 3 inputs.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

- i) Long-term fixed-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables.
- ii) The fair value of loans from banks and other financial liabilities, as well as other non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model. Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.



34 **Financial Risk Management**  
The Company is in the business of four laning of Sidhi Singrauli section of National Highway in the State of Madhya Pradesh on design, build, finance, operate and transfer basis. The nature of the business is capital intensive and the Company is exposed to traffic volume risks. BOT projects which the Company undertakes are capital intensive and have gestation periods ranging between 3 to 5 years; coupled with longer ownership periods of 15 to 35 years. Given the nature of the segments in which the company operates, be it in the Road Sector, it is critical to have a robust, effective and agile Risk Management Framework to ensure that the Company's operational objectives are met and continues to deliver sustainable business performance. Over the years, several initiatives have been taken by the Company to strengthen its risk management process.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk, regulatory risk and business risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the company is interest rate risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

i **Business / Market Risk**  
Business/ Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. One of the first and foremost business risk is the achievement of the traffic projections made at the time of the bid. This will include the introduction of alternate roads by the state or central government which impacts the traffic projected to ply on the asset under the control of the Company. The concession agreement provides some safeguards in this regard but many of them are unforeseen and exposes the Company to risk.

ii **Capital and Interest rate Risk:-**  
Infrastructure projects are typically capital intensive and require high levels of long-term debt financing. These factors include: timing and internal accruals generation; timing and size of the projects awarded; credit availability from banks and financial institutions; the success of its current infrastructure development projects. Besides, there are also several other factors outside its control. The Company's average cost of debt remains at 11.60% p.a. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates.

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

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in basis points	Effects on Profit
		before tax.
		(Rs in Lakhs)
March 31, 2019	+100	(548.94)
	-100	548.94
March 31, 2018	+100	(497.87)
	-100	497.87

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment, showing a significantly higher volatility than in prior years.

iv **Credit risk:-**  
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets.

**A Trade and Other Receivables:-**

i The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables amounting to Rs. 215.30 Lakhs as at March 31, 2019 and Rs 156.83 Lakhs as at March 31, 2018, which is from MPRDC a State Government Undertaking Company.

ii The credit risk from customers in the case of this project is very low as without payment of upfront toll the vehicles is not allowed to pass. However there are frequent local political issues which result in leakages which is a credit risk for the Company.



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**Liquidity risk**

- v
- i) The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and bank balances and the cash flow that is generated from operations.
  - ii) The company has outstanding borrowings of Rs 54,926.84 Lakhs as at March 31, 2019 and Rs 49,786.67 Lakhs as at March 31, 2018.
  - iii) The achievement of the projections in the traffic and the toll rates is critical for the liquidity to pay the lenders.
  - iv) Timely completion of the project has a major impact on the liquidity of the company. The delay caused due to the grantor and the timely receipt of compensation from the grantor impacts liquidity of the company is one of the major reasons for the liquidity issue of the company.

The Cash and bank balance of the Company is given below :

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	0.00
Bank Balance	2.15	336.64
Other Bank Balances	25.00	
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.15</b>	<b>336.64</b>

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities :

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2019</b>				
Borrowings	35.58	4,488.71	50,404.85	54,929.14
Trade Payables	333.41	-	-	333.41
Other Financial Liabilities	2,126.22	5,088.46	-	7,214.68
<b>As at March 31, 2018</b>				
Borrowings	-	3,166.17	46,620.50	49,786.67
Trade Payables	234.06	-	-	234.06
Other Financial Liabilities	2,428.69	5,030.81	-	7,459.49

vi **Input cost risk**

Raw materials, such as bitumen, stone aggregates cement and steel, need to be supplied continuously to complete projects undertaken by the group. As mentioned in the earlier paragraph of the business risk and the competition risk the input cost is a major risk to attend to ensure that the Company is able to contain the project cost within the estimate projected to the lenders and the regulators. To mitigate this the company has sub-contracted the construction of the facility at a fixed price contract to various subcontractor within and without the group.

vii **Exchange risk**

Since the operations of the company are within the country, the company is not exposed to any exchange risk directly. The company also does not take any foreign currency borrowings to fund its project and therefore the exposure directly to exchange rate changes is minimal.

However there are indirect effects on account of exchange risk changes, as the price of bitumen, which is a by-product of the crude, is dependent upon the landed price of crude in the country.



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**Notes to financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2019**

35 **Capital management**  
 For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The gearing ratio in the infrastructure business is generally high. The net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Gross Debt	54,893.56	49,786.67
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent	27.15	336.64
<b>Net debt (A)</b>	<b>54,866.41</b>	<b>49,450.03</b>
Total Equity (B)	24,245.13	24,287.17
<b>Gearing ratio (A)/(B)</b>	<b>2.26</b>	<b>2.04</b>

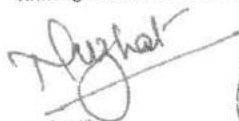
In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.  
 No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018.

36 The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of significant accounting policies and the other explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019.

37 **Comparative Period:**  
 Previous period figures are regrouped / reclassified wherever required.

As per our report of even date

For Natvarlal Vepari & Co.  
 Chartered Accountants  
 Firm Registration No. 106971W

  
 Nuzhat Khan  
 Partner

Membership No. : 124960

Place: Mumbai  
 Date : 28th May 2019



For and behalf of the Board of Directors of  
 Sidhi Singrauli Road Project Limited



Kaushik Chaudhuri  
 Director  
 DIN:06757692



Poonam Sabnis  
 Director  
 DIN:07706230