

## Independent Auditor's Report

### To the Members of Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Qualified Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects/possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs (financial position) of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

#### Basis for Qualified Opinion

2. As stated in Note 10.3 of the standalone financial statements, the Company's Current maturities of long term borrowings and other current financial liabilities as at 31 March 2020 include balances aggregating to Rs. 7,978.23 lakhs and its interest of Rs. 3,343.16 lakhs in respect of which direct confirmations from the lender have not been received. These borrowings have been classified into current as they are being declared NPA. Further, whilst we have been able to perform alternate procedures with respect to certain balances, in the absence of confirmations from the lenders, we are unable to comment on the adjustments, if any, that may be required to the carrying value of these balances on account of changes, if any, to the terms and conditions of the transactions, and consequential impact, on the accompanying standalone financial statements.
3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act 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.

#### Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

4. We draw attention to Note 28 to the standalone financial statement, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of 2,538.48 lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2020 and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by 24,729.61 lakhs. Further, as disclosed in Note 10.3 to the said financial statements, there have been delays in repayment of principal and interest in respect of borrowings during the current year as the Company is in discussion with the lenders for the restructuring of the loans. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in the aforesaid note, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. However, based on ongoing discussion with the lenders for restructuring of the loans, revised business plans, further equity infusion by the promoters,





- 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 Act, we are also responsible for explaining our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
  - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
  - Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
  - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
10. 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.

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

11. The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure I, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) we have sought and except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
  - b) except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, 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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d) except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act;
  - e) the matters described in paragraph 4 under the Material uncertainty related to going concern, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
  - f) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;





and other mitigating factors mentioned in the aforementioned note, management is of the view that going concern basis of accounting is appropriate. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. Reporting under this section is not applicable as no other information is obtained at the date of this auditor's report.

#### **Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements**

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.
7. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

8. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.



- g) we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCoFR) of the Company as at 31 March 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date and our report dated 30 December 2020 as per Annexure II expressed unmodified; and
- h) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. the Company, as detailed in note 10.3 to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2020;
  - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2020.;
  - iii. there were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2020

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Chartered Accountants



CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
(Proprietor)  
Membership No.: 044397  
UDIN: 21044397AAAAAR1425

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020



**Annexure I to the Independent Auditor's report of even date to the members of Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2020**

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of fixed assets.
- (b) The fixed assets of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable properties as disclosed in Note No.3 on fixed assets to the financial statements. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(i)(c) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Proprietorships (LLPs) or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.
  - (a) In respect of the aforesaid loans, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted are not prejudicial to the Company's interest except for loans aggregating Rs.5,166.97 as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, with a maximum amount of Rs. 5,223.05 outstanding during the year, which is interest free and no repayment terms have been stipulated, and is therefore in our opinion prejudicial to the Company's interests.
  - (b) In respect of the aforesaid loans, no schedule for repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company. Therefore, in absence of stipulation of repayment terms we do not make any comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest.
  - (c) In respect of the aforesaid loans, no schedule for repayment of principal [and payment of interest] has been stipulated by the Company. Therefore, in absence of stipulation of repayment terms we do not make any comment on the overdue for more than ninety days.
- (iv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.
- (v) In our opinion, the Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- (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 sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act in respect of Company's services and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have not been regularly



deposited to the appropriate authorities and there have been significant delays in a large number of cases. Undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof, which were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Due Date	Date of Payment
Income Tax Act, 1961	Tax Deducted at Source – 194J	1.29	April 2017 to August 2019	Various date	Not yet paid
	Tax Deducted at Source – 194C	14.99	June 2016 to August 2019	Various date	Not yet paid
	Tax Deducted at Source – 194I	0.72	April 2017 to August 2019	Various date	Not yet paid
	Interest on Delayed Payment of Tax Deducted at Source	12.69	March 2015 to August 2019	Various date	Not yet paid

- (b) There are no dues in respect of income-tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise and value added tax that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) There are no loans or borrowings payable to government and no dues payable to debenture-holders. The Company has defaulted in repayment of following dues representing principal and interest on borrowings to the following banks and financial institutions during the year, which were not paid on or before the balance sheet date.

Banks/Financial institution	Principal amount of default as at 31 March 2020 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Interest amount of default as at 31 March 2020 (Rs. in Lakhs)	Period of default
CBI		147.59	0 to 91 days
		100.74	91 - 180 days
	5,437.82	-	more than 181 days
SBI		98.85	0 to 91 days
		98.85	91 - 180 days
	2,427.42	65.17	more than 181 days
ICICI		70.96	0 to 91 days
		70.96	91 - 180 days
	2,105.35	1,331.12	more than 181 days
PNB		53.68	0 to 91 days
		53.68	91 - 180 days
	5,351.94	1,172.98	more than 181 days
SREI		222.88	0 to 91 days
		222.88	91 - 180 days
	7,978.23	2,897.40	more than 181 days
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,300.77</b>	<b>6,607.74</b>	





- (ix) The Company did not raise moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). In our opinion, the term loans were applied to the purposes of which the loans were obtained.
- (x) No fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (xi) The Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xi) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the requisite details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable Ind AS. Further, in our opinion, the company is not required to constitute audit committee under Section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures.
- (xv) In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with them covered under Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Chartered Accountants



CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
(Proprietor)  
Membership No.: 044397  
UDIN: 21044397AAAAAR1425

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020

## Annexure – 2 to the Auditors Report

### ANNEXURE TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF SUPREME VASAI BHIWANDI TOLLWAYS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

To the Members of Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited

We were engaged to audit the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

#### Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are





being made only in accordance with 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 Over Financial Reporting**

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

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Chartered Accountants



CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
(Proprietor)  
Membership No.: 044397  
UDIN: 21044397AAAAAR1425



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020

**AUDITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED**  
**31 MARCH 2020**

**Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited**



Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited  
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2020

	Note No.	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	0.82	1.23
Intangible assets	4	20,031.69	20,367.65
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	5	47.85	59.82
Tax Assets	6	2.63	4.31
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>20,082.99</b>	<b>20,433.00</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	104.63	36.47
Other financial assets	5	861.98	661.98
Other current assets	8	5,191.09	5,254.19
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>6,157.70</b>	<b>5,952.64</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>26,240.69</b>	<b>26,385.64</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	9	1.00	1.00
Subordinated debts	9	6,000.00	6,000.00
Other equity		(11,966.62)	(9,428.14)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>(5,965.62)</b>	<b>(3,427.14)</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	10	-	13,476.96
Provisions	11	1,319.00	1,188.29
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>1,319.00</b>	<b>14,665.25</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	10	580.00	580.00
Trade payables	12	86.29	374.67
Other financial liabilities	13	30,084.63	14,169.43
Other current liabilities	14	136.39	23.43
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>30,887.31</b>	<b>15,147.53</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>26,240.69</b>	<b>26,385.64</b>

Notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our audit report of even date

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Chartered Accountants

  
CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 044397



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Vikram Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 01249904

  
Pankaj Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 06521467

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020



Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited  
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	Year ended 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	15	2,073.40	2,258.49
Other income	16	0.002	0.41
<b>Total income</b>		<b>2,073.40</b>	<b>2,258.90</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	17	109.96	107.02
Finance costs	18	3281.32	4,271.26
Depreciation and amortisation expense	19	336.36	336.41
Other expenses	20	884.24	445.59
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>4,611.88</b>	<b>5,160.29</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<b>(2,538.48)</b>	<b>(2,901.39)</b>
<b>Tax expense</b>			
Current income tax		-	-
Deferred income tax / (credit)		-	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the year (A)</b>		<b>(2,538.48)</b>	<b>(2,901.39)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (A+B)</b>		<b>(2,538.48)</b>	<b>(2,901.39)</b>
<b>Earnings/(loss) per equity share of nominal value Rs. 10 each Basic and diluted (in Rs.)</b>	21	<b>(25,384.83)</b>	<b>(29,013.89)</b>

Notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our audit report of even date

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Chartered Accountants

CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 044397



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vikram Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 01249904

Pankaj Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 06521467

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020





Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited  
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2020

	Year ended 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	Year ended 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	(2,538.48)	(2901.39)
Adjustments for:		
Resurfacing Exp	130.71	117.76
Interest Income	0.00	(0.41)
Depreciation	336.36	336.41
Finance costs	3,266.00	4,257.91
	3,733.07	4,711.67
<b>Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes</b>	<b>1194.59</b>	<b>1810.28</b>
<b>Change in Operating assets and liabilities</b>		
(Increase) /decrease in other financial asset-Non current	11.96	11.96
(Increase) /decrease in other financial asset-current	(200.00)	(64.27)
(Increase) /decrease in loans and advances / other advances	63.11	(216.97)
(Increase) /decrease in other Non current assets	1.68	(0.04)
Increase / (decrease) in trade and other payables	(170.65)	212.36
	(293.89)	(56.96)
<b>Cash generated from/(used in) operations</b>	<b>900.70</b>	<b>1753.32</b>
Direct taxes paid	-	-
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>900.70</b>	<b>1753.32</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payments for property, plant and equipment		0.00
Addition to intangible assets under development (including movement of capital advance and payable for capital expenditure)		-
Interest Income		0.41
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>0.41</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	(551.56)	(402.39)
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	580.00
Interest and other finance charges paid	(280.97)	(1,980.05)
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>	<b>(832.53)</b>	<b>(1,802.44)</b>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>68.17</b>	<b>(48.71)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	36.47	85.17
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer note 8)	104.63	36.47
	68.17	(48.71)

Notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our audit report of even date

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Chartered Accountants

CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 044397



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vikram Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 01249904

Pankaj Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 06521467

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020



Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited  
Statement of Change in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2020

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Rs. in lakhs
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and paid		
As at 1st April 2018	10,000	1.00
Issue of equity shares	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	10,000	1.00
Issue of equity shares	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	10,000	1.00

b) Other equity

Particulars	Capital Contribution from ultimate holding company	Reserves and surplus Retained earnings	Rs. in lakhs Total other equity
As at 1st April 2017	133.82	(5,403.38)	(5,269.56)
Profit for the year	-	(1,257.19)	(1,257.19)
As at 31 March 2018	133.82	(6,660.57)	(6,526.75)
Profit for the year	-	(2,901.39)	(2,901.39)
As at 31 March 2019	133.82	(9,561.96)	(9,428.14)
Profit for the year	-	(2,538.48)	(2,538.48)
As at 31 March 2020	133.82	(12,100.44)	(11,966.62)

^Subordinated debt

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

ii) Repayment/redemption/interest servicing will be at the discretion of the borrower.

Notes 1 to 28 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our audit report of even date

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Chartered Accountants

CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 044397



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vikram Sharma  
Director  
DIN No.: 01249904

Pankaj Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 06521467

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020





**Note 1 Corporate Information**

Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited Company incorporated in India on 1st May, 2013. The Company has been set up to develop, establish, construct, operate and maintain a project relating to the construction of the "Chinchoti-Kaman-Anjurphata to Mankoli road M.S.H. No.4" under "Build-Operate-Transfer" (BOT) basis. The registered office of the company is located at 903-905, Tower-B1, 9th floor, millennium plaza, Sector-27, Gurgaon - 122002

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2019 were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution of the Board of Directors on 30 December 2020.

**Note 2.0 Significant Accounting Policies**

**i Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value, on an accrual basis of accounting.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current, wherever applicable, as per the operating cycle of the Company as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Act. Operating cycle for the business activities of the Company covers the duration of the project including defect liability period and extends up to the payment of liabilities (including retention monies) within the agreed credit period normally applicable to the project.

The Company's financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

**ii Accounting Estimates**

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS, requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the results of operation during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates which are recognised in the period in which they are determined.

**Estimates and assumptions**

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

**Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Unit's (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

**Impairment of financial assets**

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

**Deferred tax assets**

In assessing the realizability of deferred income tax assets, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realize the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

**Resurfacing expenses**

As per the Service Concession Agreements, the Company is obligated to carry out resurfacing of the roads under concession. The Company estimates the likely provision required towards resurfacing and accrues the costs over the period at the end of which resurfacing would be required, in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".





**iii Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition including attributable interest and finance costs, if any, till the date of acquisition/ installation of the assets less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent expenditure relating to Property, Plant and Equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements, either on disposal or when retired from active use and the resultant gain or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Capital work-in-progress represents expenditure incurred in respect of assets under development and not ready for its intended use are carried at cost. Cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing its for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has opted to continue with the carrying values measured under the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2015 of its Property, Plant and Equipment and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Property, Plant and Equipment on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2015.

**iv Intangible Assets**

Under the Concession Agreements, where the Company has received the right to charge users of the public service, such rights are recognised and classified as "Intangible Assets". Such right is not an unconditional right to receive consideration because the amounts are contingent to the extent that the public uses the service and thus are recognised and classified as intangible assets. Such an intangible asset is recognised by the Company at cost (which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction services delivered) and is capitalized when the project is complete in all respects and when the companies receives the completion certificate from the authority as specified in the Concession Agreement.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired is their fair value at the date of acquisition. 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.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has opted to continue with the carrying values measured under the previous GAAP as at 1 April 2015 of its "Toll Collection Rights" (Intangible Assets) and used that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Intangible Assets on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2015.

**v Depreciation/ Amortisation**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a SLM basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management which coincides with the rates as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

**Toll Collection Rights**

Toll Collection Rights are amortised over the period of concession i.e. 7 years 6 months, using revenue based amortisation as prescribed in Ind AS 38. Under this method, the carrying value of the rights is amortised in the proportion of actual toll revenue for the year to projected revenue for the balance toll period, to reflect the pattern in which the assets economic benefits will be consumed. At each balance sheet date, the projected revenue for the balance toll period is reviewed by the management. If there is any change in the projected revenue from previous estimates, the amortisation of toll collection rights is changed prospectively to reflect any changes in the estimates.

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.

Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

**vi Financial Instruments**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

**a Financial Assets**

**Initial Recognition**

In the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**Subsequent Measurement**

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

**Financial Assets at Amortised Cost**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.





#### Financial Assets Measured at Fair Value

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("OCI") if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these 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. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial asset not measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI is carried at FVPL.

#### Impairment of Financial Assets

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

For recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

#### De-recognition of Financial Assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

#### b Equity Instruments and Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

##### Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

##### Financial Liabilities

###### Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

###### Subsequent Measurement

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

###### Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. However, the company has borrowings at floating rates. Considering that the impact of restatement of effective interest rate, year on year due to reset of interest rate, is not material and hence the company is amortising the transaction cost in straight line basis over the tenure of the loan. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the transaction cost amortisation process. This category generally applies to borrowings.

###### Financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.





**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where the Company issues compulsorily convertible debenture, the fair value of the liability portion of such debentures is determined using a market interest rate. This value is recorded as a liability on an amortised cost basis until extinguished on conversion of the debentures. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the instrument. This is recognised and included in shareholders' equity (net of income tax) and are not subsequently re-measured.

Where the terms of a financial liability is re-negotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, measured as a difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of equity instrument issued.

**De-recognition of Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are de-recognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**c Offsetting Financial Instruments**

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

**vii Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprises of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three month or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**viii 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 the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Also, the EIR amortisation is included in finance costs.

**ix Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

**a Toll revenue**

Income from toll collection are recognised on actual collection of toll revenue. However, in case of monthly coupons, income is recognised proportionate to the utilisation till the date of balance sheet.

**b Compensation from government**

Compensation towards loss of revenue from exempted vehicles, granted by the government (competent) authority, is accrued as other operating revenue in the period for which they are receivable.

**c Interest income**

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rates applicable. For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**x Income Tax**

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in OCI.

**a Current Income Tax**

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. 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.

**b Deferred Income Tax**

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.





Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset in accordance with the recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The Company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to the extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

**xi Impairment of Non-Financial Assets**

As at each Balance Sheet date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired and also whether there is an indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is determined:

- In case of an individual assets, at the higher of fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
- In case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specified to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transaction are taken into account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

**xii Earnings Per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares, that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company and weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares).

**xiii Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. In case the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

**xiv Segment information**

The Company is engaged in "Road Infrastructure Projects" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" notified under section 133 of the Act is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.



**Note 2.1 Recent accounting pronouncements**

**Standards issued but not yet effective**

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

The standard permits two possible methods of transition - 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 1 April 2019. The Company will adopt the standard on 1 April 2019 and has decided to adjust the cumulative effect in equity on the date of initial application i.e. 1 April 2019 without adjusting comparatives.

The effect on adoption of Ind AS 12 Appendix C would be insignificant in the financial statements.

**Ind AS - 116 Leases-**

Ind AS 116 will replace the existing leases standard, Ind AS 17 Leases. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lessee accounting model for lessees. A lessee recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. The standard also contains enhanced disclosure requirements for lessees. Ind AS 116 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in Ind AS 17.

Ind AS 116 will come into force from 1 April 2019. The Company is evaluating the requirement of the new Ind AS and the impact on the financial statements. The effect on adoption of Ind AS 116 is expected to be insignificant.

The Company is evaluating the requirements of the amendment and the effect on the financial statements is being evaluated.





## Note 3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Computer	Office equipment	Rs. in lakhs Total
Gross carrying value (at deemed cost)			
As at 1st April 2018	1.03	2.19	3.23
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	1.03	2.19	3.23
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.03	2.19	3.23
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1st April 2018	0.91	0.64	1.55
Depreciation charge	0.09	0.37	0.45
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	1.00	1.00	2.00
Depreciation charge	0.04	0.37	0.40
Accumulated depreciation on disposals	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	1.03	1.37	2.40
Net carrying value			
As at 31 March 2019	0.04	1.19	1.23
As at 31 March 2020	-	0.82	0.82
Net carrying value		31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Property, plant and equipment		0.82	1.23

## Note 4 Intangible assets

Particulars	Toll Collection Rights	Rs. in lakhs Total
Gross carrying value (at deemed cost)		
As at 1st April 2018	22,812.33	22,812.33
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	22,812.33	22,812.33
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	22,812.33	22,812.33
Accumulated amortisation		
As at 1st April 2018	2,108.72	2,108.72
Amortisation charge	335.96	335.96
Accumulated amortisation on disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2019	2,444.68	2,444.68
Amortisation charge	335.96	335.96
Accumulated amortisation on disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	2,780.64	2,780.64
Net carrying value		
As at 31 March 2019	20,367.65	20,367.65
As at 31 March 2020	20,031.69	20,031.69
Net carrying value	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
Intangible assets	20,032	20,368



**Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2020**

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>Note 5 Other financial assets</b>		
<b>Non-current</b>		
Financial guarantees	47.85	59.82
<b>Total non-current financial assets</b>	<b>47.85</b>	<b>59.82</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Financial guarantees	11.96	11.96
Advance to vendors	150.00	150.00
Compensation receivables from government authorities	700.02	500.02
<b>Total current financial assets</b>	<b>861.98</b>	<b>661.98</b>
<b>Total other financial assets</b>	<b>909.83</b>	<b>721.80</b>

**Note 6 Tax Assets**

Income tax paid (net of provision for tax Rs. Nil, 31 March 2019: Rs. Nil)	2.63	4.31
	<b>2.63</b>	<b>4.31</b>

**Current tax**

No provision for current tax has been made as there is no taxable income/book profit for the year under the provisions of the

**Deferred tax**

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets on timing differences, unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of tax losses as at 31 March 2020, and 31 March 2019 in the absence of reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

**Note 6.1**

The Company has the following brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation

Particulars	Year of expiry (Assessment Year)	Amount (Rs.)
Unabsorbed depreciation	No expiry	111,172,270
Brought forward loss	2021-22	8,021,326
Brought forward loss	2022-23	101,061,498
Brought forward loss	2023-24	50,001,337
Brought forward loss	2028-29	290,138,909

**Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents**

a) Balances with banks	101.99	13.50
b) Cash on hand	2.64	22.97
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>104.63</b>	<b>36.47</b>

**Note 7.1** Out of total bank balance of Rs. 101.99 lakhs, confirmation has not been received for Rs. 1.59 lakhs from ICICI Bank.

**Note 8 Other assets**

**Current**

Advances to related party	5,166.97	5,220.88
Advance to vendors	24.11	32.46
Advance to employees	-	0.85
<b>Total other current assets</b>	<b>5,191.09</b>	<b>5,254.19</b>
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>5,191.09</b>	<b>5,254.19</b>





**Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2020**

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>Note 9 Equity share capital</b>		
<b>Authorised share capital</b>		
50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (31 March 2019: 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	5.00	5.00
<b>Total authorised equity share capital</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>5.00</b>
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital:</b>		
10,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up (31 March 2019: 10,000, equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	1.00	1.00
<b>Total issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>1.00</b>

**a. Reconciliation of the equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year**

	Number	Rs. in lakhs
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Issued during the year	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2019</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Issued during the year	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1.00</b>

**b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares:**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except interim dividend, if any. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**c. Shares held by holding company**

10,000 (31 March 2019: 10,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each held by Supreme Infrastructure BOT Private Limited and its nominee.

	As at 31 March 2020		As at 31 March 2019	
<b>d. Shareholding of more than 5%:</b>				
<b>Name of the Shareholder</b>	<b>% held</b>	<b>No. of shares</b>	<b>% held</b>	<b>No. of shares</b>
Supreme Infrastructure BOT Private Limited and its nominee	100.00%	10,000	100.00%	10,000

**e. Bonus shares/ buy back/shares for consideration other than cash issued during past five years:**

The Company has neither issued any bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash nor has there been any buy back of shares during past 5 years.

**f. Reconciliation of the subordinated debts outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year**



**Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2020**

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>As at 1 April 2018</b>		
Issued during the year		6,000.00
<b>As at 31 March 2019</b>		6,000.00
Issued during the year		-
<b>As at 31 March 2020</b>		6,000.00

g. Details of the holding more than 5% sub-	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>Name of the Shareholder</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure BOT Private Limited	6,000.00	6,000.00

- h. Subordinated debt is the part of Sponsors Equity from the promoters of the Company for the project which is unsecured and interest free as per Common Loan Agreement with the lenders

**Note 10 Borrowings**

**Secured**

**Non-current portion:**

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
Term loan from banks (Refer note 10.1)	-	6,539.93
Term loan from financial institution (Refer note 10.1)	-	6,937.03
<b>Total non-current borrowings</b>	-	13,476.96

**Current maturities of long-term borrowings**

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
Term loan from banks (Refer note 10.1)	15,484.69	9,496.32
Term loan from financial institution (Refer note 10.1)	7,978.23	1,041.20
<b>Total current maturities of long-term borrowings</b>	23,462.93	10,537.53

**Current Borrowings**

**Unsecured**

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
Related Parties	580.00	580.00
<b>Total borrowings</b>	24,042.93	24,594.48

**Note 10.1 Details of security and terms of repayment**

**1) The above term loan from banks (except ICICI Bank) is secured by:**

- A first mortgage and charge on all the Borrower's immoveable properties, both present and future, save and except the Project Assets (as defined in Concession Agreement);
- A first charge on all the Borrower's tangible movable assets, including, movable plant and machinery, machinery spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and all other movable assets, both present and future save and except the Project Assets.





**Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2020**

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
c) a first charge over all accounts of the Borrower including the Escrow Account and the Sub-Accounts (or any account in substitution thereof) that may be opened in accordance with this Agreement and Supplementary Escrow Agreement, or any of the other Project Documents and all funds from time to time deposited therein, the Receivables and all Authorised Investments or other securities including DSRA.		
d) Pledge of Equity Shares held by the Promoter aggregating 51% (fifty one percent) of the equity share capital of the Borrower held by the Promoter in the Borrower (allotted and to be allotted) till the Final Settlement Date.		



**Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2020**

	As at 31 March 2020	As at 31 March 2019
	Rs. in lakhs	Rs. in lakhs

**2) Terms of Repayment except ICICI Bank**

These term loans carry interest in the range of Base Rate of respective lenders plus 1.25% to 4.75% and repayment of term loan taken from Banks is to be made in 135 monthly installments commencing from 31st January, 2014 and ending in 31st March, 2025.

Term loan from financial institution carry interest rate ranging from 12% to 16% and repayment to be made in 58 to 60 quarterly unequal installments commencing from 31st December 2016 to 30th September 2030

**3) Term Loan from ICICI Bank is secured by:**

- A second charge on all the Borrower's immovable assets
- A second charge on all intangible assets of the Borrower
- A second charge on all the bank accounts of the borrower
- Second pari passu charge on Supreme Business Park B-Wing, Powai
- Extension of pledge of 3.3 million shares of Supreme Infrastructure India Limited
- Extension of pledge of 30% shares of Supreme Infrastructure BOT Private Limited

**2) Terms of Repayment of ICICI Bank.**

The term loans carry interest rate 11.25% and repayment of term loan taken from Banks is to be made in 40 quarterly installments commencing from 31st October, 2016 and ending in 30th September, 2028.

The cash flows from the project are not sufficient to take care of debt servicing (Interest & Installment), due to which these borrowings have been classified as Non-Performing assets by the lender.

**Note 10.2 Default Summary**

**Principal amount**

Particulars	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	90-180 Days	Above 180 Days	Total
<b>Secured</b>					
From Banks	-	-	-	15,484.69	15,484.69
Financial Institution	-	-	-	7,978.23	7,978.23
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	<b>23,462.93</b>	<b>23,462.93</b>





**Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited**

**Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2020**

As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
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**Interest amount**

Particulars	0-30 Days	31-90 Days	90-180 Days	Above 180 Days	Total
<b>Secured</b>					
From Banks	95.23	190.47	449.96	2,528.92	3,264.58
Financial Institution	82.55	165.10	247.64	2,847.87	3,343.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>177.78</b>	<b>355.56</b>	<b>697.61</b>	<b>5,376.79</b>	<b>6,607.74</b>

**Note 10.3**

Term loan from banks include Principal Rs.15,484.69 lakhs which has been classified as Non-Performing Asset during the previous year as per Reserve Bank of India guidelines. Bank has filed an application in the Hon'ble Debt Recovery Tribunal for recovery of the aforesaid amount. The Company is presently in the process of making necessary submissions with the Hon'ble Debt Recovery Tribunal and is also in discussion with the lender to resolve the matter amicably. The Company has provided for interest at the reporting dates based on the communication available from the bank and believes that the amount payable will not exceed the liability provided in the books.

No confirmation has been received for current maturity of Term loan from financial institutions as at 31 March 2020 of Rs. 7,978.23 lakhs and its interest of Rs. 3,343.16 lakhs. Further the cash flows from the project are not sufficient to take care of debt servicing (Interest & Installment), due to which these term loan from ICICI bank has classified as Non-Performing assets. (NPAs) by the lenders during earlier years. In the absence of confirmations from the lenders, the company has provided for interest and penal charges on these borrowings based on the latest information available at the interest rate specified in the agreement.

**Note 10.4 Net debt reconciliation**

An analysis of net debt and the movement in net debt for the year ended 31 March 2020 is as follows:

	Rs. in lakhs Amount	Rs. in lakhs Amount
Cash and Cash equivalents	(104.63)	(36.47)
Non-current borrowings (including interest accrued and current maturities of long term bor	30,650.67	28,217.20
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>30,546.04</b>	<b>28,180.73</b>

	<u>Other Assets</u> Cash and Cash equivalents	<u>Liabilities from financing activities</u> Non-current borrowings	<u>Total</u>
Net debt as at 1 April 2019	(36.47)	28,217.20	28,180.73
Cash flows	(68.17)	-	(68.17)
Interest expense	-	3,266.00	3,266.00
Interest paid	-	(280.97)	(280.97)
Principal paid	-	(551.56)	(551.56)
<b>Net debt as at 31 March 2020</b>	<b>(104.63)</b>	<b>30,650.67</b>	<b>30,546.04</b>

**Note 11 Non-current provisions**

Provision for resurfacing expenses (Refer note 11.1)

<b>Total non-current provisions</b>	<b>1,319.00</b>	<b>1,188.29</b>
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# Supreme Vasai Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited

## Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2020

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
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### Note 11.1 Resurfacing expenses

The Company has a contractual obligation to maintain, replace or restore infrastructure at the end of each concession period. The Company has recognized the provision in accordance with Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets i.e. at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. Resurfacing expenses are required to be incurred to maintain the road in the same condition and standard as constructed from the date of the work order till it is finally handed over to the Government at the end of the concession period. The actual expense incurred at the end of the period may vary from the above. No reimbursements are expected from any sources against the above obligation.

Particulars	Rs. in lakhs
As at 1 April 2018	1,070.53
Addition during the year	117.76
Utilized during the year	-
As at 31 March 2019	1,188.29
Addition during the year	130.71
Utilized during the year	-
As at 31 March 2020	1,319.00

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>Note 12 Trade payables</b>		
- Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (Refer note 12.1)	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	86.29	374.67
<b>Total trade payables</b>	<b>86.29</b>	<b>374.67</b>

### Note 12.1 Details of dues to Micro and Small enterprises as defined under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED) Act, 2006

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the Company owes dues and which are outstanding as at 31 March 2020. This information as required to be disclosed under the MSMED has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. There is no interest paid or payable during the year.

### Note 13 Other current financial liabilities

Current maturities of long-term borrowings	23,462.93	10,537.53
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	6,607.74	3,622.72
Employee related payable	13.96	9.19
<b>Total current financial liabilities</b>	<b>30,084.63</b>	<b>14,169.43</b>

Other financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	30,084.63	14,169.43
Other financial liabilities carried at FVPL	-	-

### Note 14 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payable	136.39	23.43
<b>Total other current liabilities</b>	<b>136.39</b>	<b>23.43</b>





	Year ended 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	Year ended 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
<b>Note 15 Revenue from operations</b>		
Income from toll collection	1773.40	2,028.68
Other operating revenue		
Compensation from government authorities	300.00	229.82
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>	<b>2,073.40</b>	<b>2,258.49</b>

**Note 15.1** Government of Maharashtra (GoM), vide Notification dated 26 May 2015, has exempted Light Motor Vehicles (LMV), buses of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation and school buses from payment of toll w.e.f 1 June 2015. In order to compensate the concessionaire, the GoM vide letter dated 19 November 2015, has allowed the compensation towards exempted LMV from 1 June 2015. Accordingly, the Company has recognised revenue towards this compensation aggregating Rs. 289.14 lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs. 219.44 lakhs). In respect of other exempted vehicles, the Company has recognised revenue aggregating Rs. 10.86 lakhs (31 March 2019: Rs. 10.37 lakhs) based on the projected traffic count and proposal submitted with GoM.

**Note 16 Other income**

Interest received on financial assets carried at amortised cost  
Interest on IT Refund

	-	0.41
	0.002	-
	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.41</b>

**Note 17 Employee benefits expense**

Salaries and wages  
Staff welfare

	105.90	101.49
	4.06	5.53
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>109.96</b>	<b>107.02</b>

**Note 18 Finance costs**

Interest expense on:

- borrowings  
- others

	3,266.00	4,257.91
	3.36	1.39
<b>Other finance cost</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>11.96</b>
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>3,281.32</b>	<b>4,271.26</b>

**Note 19 Depreciation and amortisation expense (Refer notes 3 and 4)**

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment  
Amortisation of intangible assets

	0.40	0.45
	335.96	335.96
<b>Total depreciation and amortisation expense</b>	<b>336.36</b>	<b>336.41</b>

**Note 20 Other expenses**

Site  
Resurfacing  
Power, fuel and water  
Legal and professional  
Insurance  
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 20.1)  
Toll booth  
Road and other repairs & maintenance  
Rent  
Travelling and conveyance  
Printing and stationery  
Postage and communication  
Miscellaneous  
**Total other expenses**

	0.66	0.04
	130.71	117.76
	16.08	7.51
	1.08	0.59
	9.90	6.81
	3.54	3.54
	0.52	17.69
	655.37	267.72
	5.22	5.78
	4.69	1.33
	1.98	0.46
	0.59	0.58
	53.91	15.78
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>884.24</b>	<b>445.59</b>

**Note 20.1 Auditor's Remuneration****Particulars**

Audit Fees  
For other Matters  
Total  
GST  
Grant Total

	Year ended 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	Year ended 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
	3.00	3.00
	-	-
	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.00</b>
	<b>0.54</b>	-
	<b>3.54</b>	<b>3.00</b>

**Note 21 Earnings per share (EPS)****Basic and diluted EPS**

A. Profit computation for basic earnings per share of Rs. 10 each

Net profit as per the Statement of Profit and Loss available for equity shareholders

B. Weighted average number of equity shares for EPS computation

C. EPS - Basic and Diluted EPS

(Rs. in lakhs)	(2,538.48)	(2,901.39)
(Nos.)	10,000.00	10,000.00
(Rs.)	(25,384.83)	(29,013.89)



## Note 22 Financial instruments

The fair value of the financial assets are included at amounts at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

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

(a) Fair value of cash, short term receivables, trade payables, other current financial liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

(b) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables

### A Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2020 were as follows:

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at		Financial assets/ liabilities at		Total carrying value	Total fair value
			Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
<b>Assets:</b>								
Others financial assets	5	909.83	-	-	-	-	909.83	909.83
Cash and cash equivalents	8	5,191.09	-	-	-	-	5,191.09	5,191.09
<b>Liabilities:</b>								
Borrowings (non-current)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	12	86.29	-	-	-	-	86.29	86.29
Other financial liabilities	13	30,084.63	-	-	-	-	30,084.63	30,084.63

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2019 were as follows:

Particulars	Refer note	Amortised cost	Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		Financial assets/ liabilities at fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total fair value
			Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
<b>Assets:</b>								
Others financial assets	5	721.80	-	-	-	-	721.80	721.80
Cash and cash equivalents	8	36.47	-	-	-	-	36.47	36.47
<b>Liabilities:</b>								
Borrowings (non-current)	10	13,476.96	-	-	-	-	13,476.96	13,476.96
Trade payables	12	374.67	-	-	-	-	374.67	374.67
Other financial liabilities	13	14,169.43	-	-	-	-	14,169.43	14,169.43

### B Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

**Level 1** - Quoted 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)





**23 Related party disclosures :**

**(a) Names of related parties and description of relationship**

**(i) Ultimate Holding Company**

Supreme Infrastructure India Limited

**(ii) Holding Company**

Supreme Infrastructure BOT Private Limited

**(iii) Fellow Subsidiaries**

Supreme Infraprojects Pvt Ltd  
Supreme Suyog Funnicular Ropeways Private Limited  
Kotkapura Mukstar Tollways Private Limited  
Kopargaon Ahmednagar Phase-1 Tollways Private Limited  
Mohol Kurul Kamati Mandrup Tollways Private Limited  
Supreme Manor Wada Bhiwandi Tollways Private Limited

**(iv) Enterprise over KMP exercise significant influence**

Supreme Infrastructure Bot Holdings Private Limited

**(v) Key Management Personnel:**

Mr. Vikram Sharma  
Mr. Asim Brijesh Tewari  
Mr. Pankaj Prakash Sharma  
Mr. Sanjay Banka

**(vi) Common Director**

BVR Infracorp Private Limited  
VSB Infracorp Private Limited

**(b) The transactions with related parties for the year are as follows:**

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Repayment of loan</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure India Limited	-	191.61
<b>Payment to Trade Payable</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure India Limited	794.39	161.44
<b>Advance given</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure India Limited	3.53	210.96
<b>Loan given</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure BOT Private Limited	62.11	-
<b>Loan Taken</b>		
BVR Infracorp Private Limited	-	460
VSB Infracorp Private Limited	-	120

**(c) Balances at the year end:**

Particulars	31 March 2020	31 March 2019
<b>Corporate Guarantee for Loan taken by Company</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure India Limited	15,400	15,400
<b>0% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure BOT Private Limited	6,000	6,000
<b>Trade payable</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure India Limited	50.31	326.86
<b>Short Term Loans and Advances</b>		
Supreme Infrastructure BOT Pvt. Limited	5,166.97	5220.88
<b>Loan</b>		
BVR Infracorp Private Limited	460	460
VSB Infracorp Private Limited	120	120



**Note 24 Financial risk management objectives and policies**

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

**i. Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk primarily includes interest rate risk. Major financial instruments affected by market risk includes loans and borrowings bearing floating interest rate.

**Interest rate sensitivity**

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

	Year ended 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	Year ended 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
Increase in interest rate by	1%	1%
Effect on profit before tax	(240.43)	(245.94)
Decrease in interest rate by	1%	1%
Effect on profit before tax	240.43	245.94

**ii. Credit risk**

The company engaged in infrastructure development and construction business under BOT and currently derive most of the turnover from BOT contracts with PWD. Payments by are typically not secured by any form of credit support such as letters of credit, performance guarantees or escrow arrangements. Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities.

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counter-parties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash, cash equivalents and other receivables. Credit risk on cash balances with bank are limited because the counterparties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. The exposure to credit risk for other receivable is low as its mainly consist of Government authorities i.e. PWD and amount is received on timely basis within the credit period which is about 90 to 120 days.

Ageing analysis of the age of receivable amounts from government authorities that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
Less than 120 days	98.96	76.62
Over 120 days	601.06	423.39
Total	700.02	500.02

The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities.

The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 90 to 120 days. The other payables are with short-term durations. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

**iii. Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt from lenders at an optimised cost.

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

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Rs. in lakhs Total
As at 31 March 2020				
Borrowings	23,462.93	-	-	24,042.93
Trade payables	86.29	-	-	86.29
Other financial liabilities	6,621.71	-	-	6,621.71
Total	30,170.92	-	-	30,750.92

At present, the Company does expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.





**Note 25 Capital management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company strives to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that they can maximise returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stake holders. The aim to maintain an optimal capital structure and minimise cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or adjust the dividend payment to shareholders (if permitted). Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors its capital using the gearing ratio which is total debt divided by total equity plus total debt.

	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
Total debt	30,650.67	28,217.20
Total equity	(5,965.82)	(3,427.14)
Total debt to total equity plus total debt (Gearing ratio %)	124%	114%

In the long run, the Company's strategy is to keep optimum gearing ratio i.e. between 60% to 98%.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define the capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. Subsequent to assignment of borrowings as stated in note 10, there have been no communications from the lenders in this regard which might have a negative impact on the gearing ratio. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2020 and 31 March 2019.

**Note 26 Contingent liability**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2020 Rs. in lakhs	As at 31 March 2019 Rs. in lakhs
Claims not acknowledged as debts:		
- Default in TDS return late filing, short payment of TDS, interest on late filing and short payment till date. The mentioned amount is subject to change due to corrections, tagging of unused balances in challans and additional filing in due course.	65.75	65.75

**Note 27**

In March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) declared COVID-19 a pandemic. The Company has adopted measures to curb the spread of infection in order to protect the health of our employees and ensure business continuity with minimal disruption.

In assessing the recoverability of receivables and other financial assets, the company has considered internal and external information upto the date of approval of these financial results. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial results and the company will continue to closely monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

**Note 28**

The Company has incurred net loss of Rs.2,538.48 lakhs during the year ended 31 March 2020 and has also suffered losses from operations during the preceding financial years and as of that date, its current liabilities exceeded its current assets by Rs.24,729.61 lakhs. The Company also has external borrowings from banks and financial institutions, principal and interest repayment of which has been delayed/ deviated from the provisions of the financing/ security documents. In comparison to the projected revenue, during the year there is reduction in toll collection due to reduction in traffic and growth of traffic due to economic slowdown, has resulted into the reduction in toll revenue consequentially. Considering the pending tolling fall period, Company's management is in the process of formulating a resolution plan along with the lenders, basis this, the management has prepared the financial statements on a "Going Concern basis".

This is a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our report of even date

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Chartered Accountants

For CA Sandesh Deorukhkar  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 044397



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vikram Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 01249904

Pankaj Sharma  
Director  
DIN: 06521467

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 30th December, 2020

