

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2019, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board of Directors report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure 1" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2019 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure 2" to this report;
- (g) The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019;
- (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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Sd/-

per Aryn Jassani
Partner
Membership Number: 046447
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 17, 2019

Annexure 1 referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date

Re: Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Limited ('the Company')

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- (b) All fixed assets have not been physically verified by the management during the year but there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no immovable properties, included in property, plant and equipment/ fixed assets of the company and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) The Company's business does not involve inventories and, accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iii)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees, and securities given in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and hence not commented upon.
- (v) 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 section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, related to the construction and maintenance of road projects, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- (vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it. The provisions relating to sales-tax, duty of custom and duty of excise are not applicable to the Company.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed dues in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, excise duty and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution, bank or government. Further, the Company did not have any outstanding dues to debenture holders during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money way of initial public offer / further public offer / debt instruments and term loans hence, reporting under clause (ix) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company by the officers and employees of the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xi) According to the information and explanations given by the management, during the year there are no payments made to directors of the Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xi) is not applicable and not commented upon.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review and hence, reporting requirements under clause 3(xiv) are not applicable to the company and, not commented upon.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.

Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Limited
Audit Report for the year ended March 31, 2019
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(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

For S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Sd/-

per Aryn Jassani
Partner
Membership Number: 046447
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 17, 2019

Annexure 2 to the independent auditor's report of even date on the Financial Statements of Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Limited

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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. 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 with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 with reference to these financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness 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 over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

Opinion

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

For S.R. Batliboi & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

Sd/-

per Aryn Jassani
Partner
Membership Number: 046447
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: May 17, 2019

ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

CIN : U45309DL2016PLC304822

BALANCE SHEET AS ON MARCH 31, 2019


(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Note	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
I ASSETS			
1 NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	0.28	0.41
(b) Contract Asset	3	30,295.62	-
(c) Non Current Tax Assets (net)	4	1,310.27	827.00
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		31,606.17	827.41
2 CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	12,288.23	10,888.67
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	94.62	483.63
(b) Contract Asset	7	20,834.75	-
(c) Other Financial assets	8	-	28,242.05
(d) Other current assets	9	6,952.50	16,104.41
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		40,170.10	55,718.76
TOTAL ASSETS		71,776.27	56,546.17
I EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	7,500.00	6,401.00
(b) Other Equity	11	1,360.26	477.95
(c) Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature	12	4,615.00	-
TOTAL EQUITY		13,475.26	6,878.95
2 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	38,275.29	16,557.87
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		38,275.29	16,557.87
3 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	-	5,700.00
(ii) Trade payables	15		
(a) Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-	-
(b) Total Outstanding dues other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		17,194.18	18,418.62
(iii) Other financial liabilities	16	1,579.45	27.89
(b) Contract liabilities	17	1,207.99	8,798.83
(c) Other current liabilities	18	44.10	164.01
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		20,025.72	33,109.35
TOTAL LIABILITIES		58,301.01	49,667.22
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		71,776.27	56,546.17
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

per Amyn Jassani

Partner

Membership No.: 046447

Pooja A Lopes

Company Secretary

Ravindra M Vijayvargiya

Chief Financial Officer

Rajendra C. Burad

Director

DIN - 03474498

Sanjay P. Londhe

Director

DIN - 00112604

Place : Nashik

Date: May 17, 2019

Place : Nashik

Date: May 17, 2019

ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

CIN : U45309DL2016PLC304822

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
I INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	19	57,122.25	55,769.58
Other Income	20	24.45	25.59
Total Income		57,146.70	55,795.17
II EXPENSES:			
Construction Expenses	21	52,693.43	53,278.08
Finance Cost	22	3,309.04	1,784.40
Depreciation Expenses	23	0.13	0.19
Other Expenses	24	27.38	36.37
Total Expenses		56,029.98	55,099.04
III Profit before Tax		1,116.72	696.13
IV Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		240.64	148.56
Tax For Earlier Years		(6.23)	-
Deferred Tax		-	-
		234.41	148.56
V Profit for the year (III - IV)		882.31	547.57
VI Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) :			
(a) Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
(b) Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
VII Total comprehensive income for the year (V - VI)		882.31	547.57
VIII Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:			
Basic (₹)		1.22	0.86
Diluted (₹)		1.22	0.86
Significant Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For S.R. Batliboi & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

Sd/-

Sd/

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

per Aryn Jassani

Partner

Membership No.: 046447

Pooja A Lopes
Company Secretary**Ravindra M Vijayvargiya**
Chief Financial Officer**Rajendra C. Burad**
Director
DIN - 03474498**Sanjay P. Londhe**
Director
DIN - 00112604

Place : Nashik

Date: May 17, 2019

Place : Nashik

Date: May 17, 2019

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2019	For the year ended 31-Mar-2018
<u>A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :</u>		
Net Profit Before Tax	1,116.72	696.13
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation & Amortisation	0.13	0.19
Interest Income	(24.45)	(25.59)
Finance Cost	3,309.04	1,784.40
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital	4,401.44	2,455.13
Adjustments for changes in Operating Assets & Liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade and other Receivables	(1,399.56)	(10,379.50)
Decrease/(Increase) in other Assets	(13,736.41)	(33,716.17)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade and Operating Payables	(1,224.44)	13,752.60
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(7,710.75)	8,860.64
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	1,472.11	-
Cash Used in Operations	(18,197.61)	(19,027.30)
Income Tax Paid (net of refund)	(717.67)	(975.57)
NET CASH FLOW (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)	(18,915.28)	(20,002.87)
<u>B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :</u>		
Sale proceeds from Investments	6,063.45	2,344.09
Purchase of Investments	(6,039.00)	(2,318.50)
NET CASH CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	24.45	25.59
<u>C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Proceeds from issue of shares including premium and perpetual debt (net of share issue expenses)	5,714.00	-
Proceeds from Borrowings	21,717.42	22,257.87
Repayment of Short Term Borrowings	(5,700.00)	(118.50)
Finance Cost paid	(3,229.60)	(1,756.50)
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	18,501.82	20,382.87
Net (Decrease)/Increase In Cash & Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	(389.01)	405.59
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	483.63	78.04
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	94.62	483.63
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balances with Banks		
On current accounts	6	94.34
Cash on hand	6	0.28
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows	94.62	483.63

Note:

- Cash and Cash Equivalents comprises of balances with bank in current accounts, cash on hand and Bank Deposits with maturity less than 3 months.
- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) on Cash Flow Statement.

Significant Accounting Policies

1

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information are an integral part of the financial

As per our report of even date attached

For S R Batliboi & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

Sd/-
per Amyn Jassani
Partner
Membership No.: 046447

Sd/-
Pooja A Lopes
Company Secretary

Sd/-
Ravindra M Vijayvargiya
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-
Rajendra C. Burad
Director
DIN - 03474498

Sd/-
Sanjay P. Londhe
Director
DIN - 00112604

Place : Nashik
Date: May 17, 2019

Place : Nashik
Date: May 17, 2019

A. Equity Share Capital:

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Authorised shares		
At the beginning of the period	6,40,10,000	6,40,10,000
Increase during the period	1,09,90,000	-
At the end of the period	7,50,00,000	6,40,10,000
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
Opening balance	64,01,00,000	64,01,00,000
Issued during the period	10,99,00,000	-
Closing balance	75,00,00,000	64,01,00,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	₹ In Lakh	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
a. Share Premium		
Balances as per last financial statements	(68.67)	(68.67)
Less: share issue expenses	-	-
At the end of the period	(68.67)	(68.67)
b. Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balances as per last financial statements	546.62	(0.95)
Profit for the year	882.31	547.57
Less : Appropriations	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-
-Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-
At the end of the period	1,428.93	546.62

Particulars	₹ In Lakh	
	Securities premium	Retained earnings
Opening Balance	(68.67)	(0.95)
Loss for the period	-	547.57
Balance as of March 31, 2018	(68.67)	546.62

Particulars	₹ In Lakh	
	Securities premium	Retained earnings
Opening Balance	(68.67)	546.62
Loss for the period	-	882.31
Balance as of March 31, 2019	(68.67)	1,428.93

As per our report of even date attached
For S R Batliboi & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

per Aryn Jassani
Partner
Membership No.: 046447

Pooja A Lopes
Company Secretary

Ravindra M Vijayvargiya
Chief Financial Officer

Rajendra C. Burad
Director
DIN - 03474498

Sanjay P. Londhe
Director
DIN - 00112604

Place : Nashik
Date: May 17, 2019

Place : Nashik
Date: May 17, 2019

Note 1 : Corporate Information

Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Limited ("AKLRL", "the Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated on August 23, 2017 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Its shares are not listed on any stock exchanges in India. The company is engaged in the business of designing, building, financing, operation and maintenance of 4/6 laning of Kharar to Ludhiana section of National Highway No 5 in the state of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity mode Basis (HAM). The company caters to Indian market only.

AKLRL is wholly owned subsidiary of Ashoka Concessions Ltd (ACL).

The registered office of the company is located at Unit No 403, 4th Floor, City Centre, Flat No-5, Sector 12, Dwarka, New Delhi, India, 110075.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 18, 2019

Note 1.1 : Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereof.

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

The financial statements are presented in INR and all the values are rounded off to the nearest lacs, except when otherwise indicated.

Note 1.1.1 : Summary of significant accounting policies

1.01 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current assets.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current Liabilities.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current / non current classification of assets and liabilities.

1.02 Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements 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 (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2- Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 -Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations.

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

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

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

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

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (Refer Note 30)

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (Refer Note 27)

1.03 Revenue Recognition

Revenue Recognition Service Concession Arrangements

Company recognises revenue in line with the Appendix C to Ind AS 115 – Service Concession Arrangements under financial asset model. Under this model, the Company recognises a financial assets, attracting interest, in its balance sheet, in consideration for the services it provides. Such financial assets are recognised in the balance sheet under Financial Assets, in an amount corresponding to the fair value of the infrastructure on first recognition and subsequently at amortised cost. The receivables is settled by means of the grantor's payment received. The income calculated on the basis of the effective interest rate is recognised under other operating income.

Revenue from contract with customer

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2018, replaces existing revenue recognition requirements. Under the modified retrospective approach there were no adjustments reequred to retained earning at April 1, 2018 Also, the application of Ind As 115 did not have any significant impact on recognition and measurement of revenue and related items in the financial results.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The Company constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. These arrangements may include infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life.

1.04 Tangible assets

The initial cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

1.05 Depreciation on tangible assets

Depreciation on fixed assets is calculated on a written down value method using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives prescribed under the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

1.06 Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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

Deferred tax

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

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity .

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax as sets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

The Company is subject to income tax in India on the basis of standalone financial statements. As per the Income Tax Act, the Company is liable to pay income tax which is the higher of regular income tax payable or the amount payable based on the provisions applicable for Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be carried forward for a period of 15 years and can be offset against future tax liabilities.

Business loss can be carried forward for a maximum period of eight assessment years immediately succeeding the assessment year to which the loss pertains. Unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward for an indefinite period.

1.07 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

1.08 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

1.09 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

1.10 Financial Instruments

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

Financial Assets**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are 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 four categories;

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A financial assets is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met :

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. All the Loans and other receivables under financial assets (except Investments) are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value.

After initial measurement such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated certain debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Derecognition

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

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

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material lay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

- a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

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

- Trade receivables and
- Other financial assets

Trade receivable:

The company Management has evaluated the impairment provision requirement under IND As 109 and has listed down below major facts for trade and other receivables impairment provisioning:

Also the receivable from Company companies are considered to be good and there are neither been any past instances of default and also management doesn't expect any default in case of Company receivables.

Other Financial Assets:

Other Financial Assets mainly consists of Unbilled revenue measured at amortised cost.

Following are the policy for specific financial assets:-

Type of financial asset	
Prepaid expenses	Prepaid expenses include upfront fees paid by the Company for sanction of term loan which shall be adjusted against the subsequent disbursement of loan to the Company.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables.

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.

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

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.

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

1.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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

1.12 Earning per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

1.13 Segment information

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

ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

CIN : U45309DL2016PLC304822



NOTES FORMING PART OF THE PROVISIONAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2019.

Note: 2

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated depreciation and impairment				Carrying Amount
	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Additions	Disposals / Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2019	Balance as at April 1, 2018	Deductions/ Adjustments	Depreciation expense	Balance as at March 31, 2019	Balance as at March 31, 2019
Vehicles	0.63	-	-	0.63	0.22	-	0.13	0.35	0.28
Total	0.63	-	-	0.63	0.22	-	0.13	0.35	0.28

Note: 2

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated depreciation and impairment				Carrying Amount
	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Additions	Disposals / Adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2018	Balance as at April 1, 2017	Deductions/ Adjustments	Depreciation expense	Balance as at March 31, 2018	Balance as at March 31, 2018
Property plant and equipment									
Vehicles	0.63	-	-	0.63	0.03	-	0.19	0.22	0.41
Total	0.63	-	-	0.63	0.03	-	0.19	0.22	0.41

3 Contract Asset - Non Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Contract Assets under Service Concession Arrangements	30,295.62	-
Total ::::	30,295.62	-

Contract assets are initially recognized for revenue earned from construction projects contracts, as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of project milestones/certification. Upon completion of milestone and acceptance/certification by the customer, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables. At March 31, 2019, unbilled revenue has increased on account of increase in operations from business as compared to March 31, 2018.

As the Company has adopted modified retrospective approach, no reclassification have been made for contract assets as at March 31, 2018 and the corresponding balances as at March 31, 2018 are shown under "Other Financial Assets - Current" as "Unbilled Revenue".

4 Non Current Tax Assets (net)

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Advance tax (net of provision for income tax)	1,310.27	827.00
Total ::::	1,310.27	827.00

5 Trade Receivables-Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Trade Receivables (Unsecured, considered good)	12,288.23	10,888.67
Total ::::	12,288.23	10,888.67

Break-up for security details:

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Trade receivables		
Secured, considered good	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	12,288.23	10,888.67
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total ::::	12,288.23	10,888.67

Impairment Allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Trade receivables		
Unsecured, considered good	-	-
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit Risk	-	-
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-
Total ::::	-	-

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

Ageing of Receivables

Expected Credit Loss (%)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Within in the credit period	-	-
1-90 days past due	-	-
91-182 days past due	-	-
More than 182 days past due	-	-
Total ::::	-	-

Age of Receivables

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Within in the credit period	-	-
1-90 days past due	9,289.91	8,482.12
91-182 days past due	-	-
More than 182 days past due	2,998.32	2,406.55
Total ::::	12,288.23	10,888.67

6 Cash and cash equivalents			(₹ In Lakh)
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18	
Cash & Cash Equivalents			
(I) Cash on hand	0.28	0.14	
(II) Balances with Banks			
On Current account	94.34	483.49	
Total :::::	94.62	483.63	

Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities :

Particulars	April 01, 2018	Cash flows (Net)	March 31, 2019
Non Current Borrowings	16,557.87	21,717.42	38,275.29
Current Borrowings	5,700.00	(5,700.00)	-
Total Liabilities from financing activities	22,257.87	16,017.42	38,275.29

7 Contract Asset - Current			(₹ In Lakh)
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18	
Contract Assets under Service Concession Arrangements	20,834.75	-	
Total :::::	20,834.75	-	

8 Other Financial Asset - Current			(₹ In Lakh)
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18	
Unbilled Revenue	-	28,242.05	
Total :::::	-	28,242.05	

As the Company has adopted modified retrospective approach, no reclassification have been made for contract assets as at March 31, 2018 and the corresponding balances as at March 31, 2018 are shown under "Other Financial Assets - Current" as "Unbilled Revenue".

9 Other Current Asset			(₹ In Lakh)
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18	
Mobilisation advances (Refer Note No.34 On Related Party Disclosure)	3,114.45	15,371.27	
Advance Receivables	1.49	3.75	
Balances with government authorities	3,836.56	729.39	
Total :::::	6,952.50	16,104.41	

10 Equity Share Capital

(I) Authorised Capital:

Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	As at 31-Mar-19		As at 31-Mar-18	
		No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)
Equity Shares	10.00	7,50,00,000	7,500.00	7,50,00,000	7,500.00
Total :::::			7,500.00		7,500.00

(II) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital (Fully Paid-up):

Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	As at 31-Mar-19		As at 31-Mar-18	
		No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)
Equity Shares	10.00	7,50,00,000	7,500.00	6,40,10,000	6,401.00
Total :::::			7,500.00		6,401.00

(III) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

Particulars	No. of shares	INR
At the beginning of the period	6,40,10,000	64,01,00,000
Increase during the period	1,09,90,000	10,99,00,000
At the end of the period	7,50,00,000	75,00,00,000

(IV) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	March 31, 2019		March 31, 2018	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Ashoka Concessions Ltd (Holding Company)	7,50,00,000	100%	6,40,10,000	100%

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

(V) Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs 10 per share.

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.

11 Other Equity

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Security Premium		
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	(68.67)	(68.67)
Addition During the Year	-	-
Deduction During the year	-	-
As at end of year	(68.67)	(68.67)
Surplus / Retained Earnings		
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	546.62	(0.95)
Addition During the Year	882.31	547.57
Deduction During the year	-	-
As at end of year	1,428.93	546.62
Total ::::	1,360.26	477.95

12 Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature

Perpetual Debt (Interest Free)

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	-	-
Addition During the Year	4,615.00	-
Total ::::	4,615.00	-

During the year, the Holding Company invested an additional ₹ 4,615 Lakhs in the perpetual securities. The perpetual securities have no maturity/redemption terms and are repayable at the option of the Company. There is no charge of Interest on these perpetual securities. As these Securities are perpetual in nature and ranked senior only to the share capital of the Company and do not have any redemption Obligation, these are considered to be in the nature of Equity Instruments.

13 Borrowings - Non Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Secured - at amortized cost		
Term loans (From Banks)	39,775.29	16,557.87
Less : Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt	(1,500.00)	-
Total ::::	38,275.29	16,557.87

Nature of Security for Secured Loans :

(i) Project Term loans from Bank & others are secured by first charge on all bank account including Escrow account, movable and immovable assets, intangible assets (Other than projects assets), receivables, pledge of 51% total paid up equity shares.

Terms of Repayments:

Sr. No.	Particulars of Lender	Nature of Loan	Repayment Amount (In ₹ Lakh)	Mode of Repayment	Interest Type	Rate of Interest	Maturity Date
1	HDFC Bank	Project Loan	375.00 - 600.00	Half Yearly - Principle + Monthly Interest	Variable Interest	MCLR + Spread	31-Mar-33
2	Bank Of India	Project Loan	375.00 - 600.00		Variable Interest	MCLR + Spread	31-Mar-33
3	Union Bank Of India	Project Loan	375.00 - 600.00		Variable Interest	MCLR + Spread	31-Mar-33
4	United Bank Of India	Project Loan	375.00 - 600.00		Variable Interest	MCLR + Spread	31-Mar-33

14 Borrowings - Current (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Secured - at amortized cost		
Loans repayable on demand from bank		
- Cash Credits/Bill Discounting Facility	-	5,700.00
Total :::	-	5,700.00

15 Trade Payables - Current (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Trade Payables:		
Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-
Others	212.70	40.08
Related Parties (Refer Note No.34 On Related Party Disclosure)	16,981.48	18,378.54
Total :::	17,194.18	18,418.62

16 Other Financial liabilities - Current (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt (Refer Note No 13)	1,500.00	-
Interest Accrued but not due	79.45	27.89
Total :::	1,579.45	27.89

17 Contract liabilities (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Mobilisation Advances	1,207.99	8,798.83
Total :::	1,207.99	8,798.83

Contract liability is recognized when the payment is made or payment is due (whichever is earlier), if a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the Contract.

As the Company has adopted modified retrospective approach, no reclassification have been made for contract liabilities as at March 31, 2018 and the corresponding balances as at March 31, 2018 are shown under "Other Current Liabilities" as " Mobilisation advances under concession agreement".

18 Other current liabilities (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-19	As at 31-Mar-18
Statutory Liabilities	44.10	164.01
Total :::	44.10	164.01

19 Revenue From Operations (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
(A) Contract Revenue:		
Contract Revenue	47,836.55	45,044.13
Revenue from Utility Shifting Work	4,934.70	10,113.30
Sub Total:	52,771.25	55,157.43
(B) Other Operating Revenue		
Finance Income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	4,351.00	612.15
Total :::	57,122.25	55,769.58

(a) Disaggregation of Revenue

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
Revenue from Contract with Customers		
Contract Revenue	47,836.55	45,044.13
Revenue from Utility shifting	4,934.70	10,113.30
Finance Income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	4,351.00	612.15
Total Revenue from Contract with Customers	57,122.25	55,769.58

(b) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

There are no reconciling items in the revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss with contracted price

(c) Performance Obligation

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligation (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at March 31, 2019 is Rs. 43,818.53 lakhs, out of which, majority is expected to be recognized as revenue within a period of one year.

20 Other Income**(₹ In Lakh)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
Other Non Operating Income:		
Net gain on Investments	24.45	25.59
Total :::::	24.45	25.59

21 Construction Expenses**(₹ In Lakh)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
Sub-contracting Charges	47,416.16	42,918.34
Technical Consultancy Charges	194.20	110.60
Project Monitoring Charges	133.73	135.84
Subcontract Utility Shifting Work	4,934.70	10,113.30
Others	14.64	-
Total :::::	52,693.43	53,278.08

22 Finance Cost**(₹ In Lakh)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
Interest on Loans	2,822.61	776.96
Interest on Mobilisation Advance from NHAI	454.62	887.59
Other Financial Charges	31.81	119.85
Total :::::	3,309.04	1,784.40

23 Depreciation And Amortisation**(₹ In Lakh)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	0.13	0.19
Total :::::	0.13	0.19

24 Other Expenses**(₹ In Lakh)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-19	For the year ended 31-Mar-18
Legal & Professional Fees	19.94	21.82
Auditor's Remuneration	6.73	6.00
Other Expenses	0.71	8.55
Total :::::	27.38	36.37

Note 25 : Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

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

	(₹ In Lakh)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings	882.31	547.57
Weighted average number of Equity shares for basic and diluted EPS*	7,25,31,014	6,40,10,000
Face value per share	10.00	10.00
Basic and Diluted earning per share	1.22	0.86

* There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

Note 26 : Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to whom the company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made. The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties has been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

Note 27 : Financial Instruments - Fair Values And Risk Management

The carrying values of financials instruments of the Company are as follows-

	(₹ In Lakh)			
	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Trade receivables	12,288.23	10,888.67	12,288.23	10,888.67
Cash and cash equivalent	94.62	483.63	94.62	483.63
Others	-	28,242.05	-	28,242.05
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	39,775.29	22,257.87	39,775.29	22,257.87
Trade payable	17,194.18	18,418.62	17,194.18	18,418.62
Other Financial Liabilities	79.45	27.89	79.45	27.89

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

Note 28 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to

Credit risk :

Liquidity risk :

Market risk :

Credit risk on Financial Assets

The company engaged in infrastructure development and construction business on Hybrid Annuity mode Basis (HAM) and currently derive the turnover from EPC contracts with NHAI. Payments 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, including deposits with banks, and other financial instruments.

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 trade 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 trade receivable is low as its mainly consist of NHAI and amount is received on timely basis within the credit period.

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

	(₹ In Lakh)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Less than 90 days	9,289.91	8,482.12
Over 90 days	2,998.32	2,406.55

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company top management in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the top management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's board of directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

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 and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost.

The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial guarantees and financial instruments is noted in note 21 and the

	(₹ In Lakh)				
	On demand	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2019					
Borrowings (Including Future Interest)	-	4,907.62	23,806.86	41,586.27	70,300.75
Trade and other payables	-	17,194.18	-	-	17,194.18
	-	22,101.80	23,806.86	41,586.27	87,494.93
As at March 31, 2018					
Borrowings	-	7,264.15	9,635.46	19,386.47	36,286.08
Trade and other payables	-	18,418.62	-	-	18,418.62
	-	25,682.77	9,635.46	19,386.47	54,704.70

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.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

Market risk comprises three types of risk:

interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk.

The following table summaries the carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities recorded at the end of the year by categories:

Carrying amount of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

Financial assets	(₹ In Lakh)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Trade receivables	12,288.23	10,888.67
Cash and cash equivalent	94.62	483.63
Others	20,834.75	-
Total financial assets carried at amortised cost	33,217.60	11,372.30
Financial liabilities		
Borrowings	38,275.29	22,257.87
Trade payables	17,194.18	18,418.62
Other Financial Liabilities	79.45	27.89
Total financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	55,548.92	40,704.38

Interest Rate Risk

As infrastructure development and construction business is capital intensive, the company is exposed to interest rate risks. The company's infrastructure development and construction projects are funded to a large extent by debt and any increase in interest expense may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. The company current debt facilities carry interest at variable rates with the provision for periodic reset of interest rates. As of March 31, 2018, the majority of the company indebtedness was subject to variable/fixed interest rates.

The interest rate risk exposure is mainly from changes in floating interest rates. The interest rate are disclosed in the respective notes to the financial statement of the Company. The following table analyse the breakdown of the financial assets and liabilities by type of interest rate:

Variable Interest bearing	(₹ In Lakh)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
- Borrowings (excluding Bill Discounting of ₹ 5700 Lakh)	39,775.29	16,557.87
Total	39,775.29	16,557.87

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:

Particulars	(₹ In Lakh)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Increase in basis points	50 bps	50 bps
Effect on profit before tax	(1,988.76)	(827.89)
Decrease in basis points	50 bps	50 bps
Effect on profit before tax	1,988.76	827.89

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. During the period, Company did not enter into any foreign currency transaction, hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

Commodity Price Risk

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

Note 29 : Capital management

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

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the period ended March 31, 2019.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

	(₹ In Lakh)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Borrowings	39,775.29	22,257.87
Other Financial Liabilities	79.45	27.89
Less: cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	(94.62)	(483.63)
Net debt	39,760.12	21,802.13
Equity	7,500.00	6,401.00
Share premium	(68.67)	(68.67)
Other reserves	1,428.93	546.62
Total sponsor capital	8,860.26	6,878.95
Capital and net debt	48,620.38	28,681.08
Gearing ratio (%)	81.78%	76.02%

Note 30 : Significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements. Please refer note 1.03 of the accounting policies for the estimates and underlying assumptions.

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

Note 31 : Capital and Other Commitments :

	(₹ In Lakh)	
	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
Capital Commitments	24,281.02	75,156.51
	24,281.02	75,156.51

Note 32 : Auditors' remuneration (Including service tax/GST)

		(₹ In Lakh)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2019	For the Year Ended March 31, 2018
1	Audit Fees	6.73	6.00
	Total	6.73	6.00

Note 33 : Standards Issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 has notified the following new amendments to Ind AS which the Company has not applied as they are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019 :

Ind AS 116- Leases :

Ind AS 116 was issued on 30th March 2019. The Company is required to adopt Ind AS 116 Leases from 1 April 2019. Ind AS 116 introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees.

The new lease Standard will supersede existing leases guidance, including Ind AS 17 Leases. Either a full retrospective application or a modified retrospective application is required for annual period beginning on or after 1 April 2019.

The Company is in the business of designing, building, financing, operation and maintenance on Hybrid Annuity basis (HAM). It has income primarily from contract revenue relating to utility work, interest on deposits and gain on sale of liquid mutual funds. The management believes that application of Ind AS 116 is not expected to have material impact on the financial statements.

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

The amendment relating to income tax consequences of dividend clarify that an entity shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the entity originally recognised those past transactions or events. The company does not expect any impact from this pronouncement. It is relevant to note that the amendment does not amend situations where the entity pays a tax on dividend which is effectively a portion of dividends paid to taxation authorities on behalf of shareholders. Such amount paid or payable to taxation authorities continues to be charged to equity as part of dividend, in accordance with Ind AS 12.

The amendment to Appendix C of Ind AS 12 specifies that the amendment is to be applied to the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates, when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments under Ind AS 12. It outlines the following: (1) the entity has to use judgement, to determine whether each tax treatment should be considered separately or whether some can be considered together. The decision should be based on the approach which provides better predictions of the resolution of the uncertainty (2) the entity is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) entity has to consider the probability of the relevant taxation authority accepting the tax treatment and the determination of taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses, unused tax credits and tax rates would depend upon the probability. The Company does not expect any significant impact of the amendment on its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation

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 capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2019 and year ended March 31 2018.

Ind AS 19 – Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

The amendments clarify that if a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement occurs, it is mandatory that the current service cost and the net interest for the period after the re-measurement are determined using the assumptions used for the re-measurement. In addition, amendments have been included to clarify the effect of a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement on the requirements regarding the asset ceiling. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 23 – Borrowing Costs

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

ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

CIN : U45309DL2016PLC304822



Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended on 31st March, 2019.

34. Related Party Disclosures
1. Names of related parties and related party relationship
Related Parties where control exists

 Ultimate Holding Company
 Holding Company

 Ashoka Buildcon Limited
 Ashoka Concessions Limited

2. Key management personnel and their relatives:

 Director
 Director
 Director
 Key Management Personnel
 Key Management Personnel
 Key Management Personnel

 Satish Parakh
 Sanjay Londhe
 Rajendra Burad
 Pradeep Nayyar
 Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya
 Pooja A. Lopes

3. The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

(₹ In Lakh)

1	Relationship	Ultimate Holding Company		Holding Company		Total	
		Mar-19	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-18	Mar-19	Mar-18
	Nature of Transaction						
	Expenses - Contract and site expenses (including provision for expenses)						
	(A) Road construction and site expenses	52,577.31	53,031.64	-	-	52,577.31	53,031.64
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited EPC	47,642.61	42,918.34			47,642.61	42,918.34
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited Utility	4,934.70	10,113.30		-	4,934.70	10,113.30
	(B) Project Monitoring Services	-	-	117.53	135.84	117.53	135.84
	Ashoka Concessions limited	-	-	117.53	135.84	117.53	135.84
	(C) Other Expenses (Reimbursements)	28.80	116.85	-	0.03	28.80	116.88
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited - (BG Charges)	28.80	116.85	-	-	28.80	116.85
	Ashoka Concessions Limited - (Legal & Professional fees)	-	-	-	0.03	-	0.03
	2 Finance						
	(A) Loan received	-	-	-	170.00	-	170.00
	Ashoka Concessions Limited	-	-	-	170.00	-	170.00
	(B) Allotment of shares	-	-	1,099.00	6,401.00	1,099.00	6,401.00
	Ashoka Concessions Limited	-	-	1,099.00	6,401.00	1,099.00	6,401.00
	(C) Perpetual Debt (Other Equity) taken during the year	-	-	4,615.00	-	4,615.00	-
	Ashoka Concessions Limited	-	-	4,615.00	-	4,615.00	-
	(D) Mobilisation advance given	-	15,060.00	-	-	-	15,060.00
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited	-	15,060.00	-	-	-	15,060.00
	(E) Mobilisation advance recovery	12,256.82	5,688.73	-	-	12,256.82	5,688.73
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited	12,256.82	5,688.73	-	-	12,256.82	5,688.73
	3 Outstanding at the year end						
	(A) Receivable	3,114.45	15,371.27	-	-	3,114.45	15,371.27
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited (Mobilisation advance)	3,114.45	15,371.27			3,114.45	15,371.27
	(B) Payable	14,394.71	12,558.87	0.60	3.14	14,395.31	12,562.01
	Ashoka Concessions Limited	-	-	0.60	3.14	0.60	3.14
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited - EPC	11,696.94	6,764.05	-	-	11,696.94	6,764.05
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited - Utility	2,680.39	5,223.89	-	-	2,680.39	5,223.89
	Ashoka Buildcon Limited -Current A/c	17.38	570.93	-	-	17.38	570.93
	(C) Loan Payable	-	-	-	170.00	-	170.00
	Ashoka Concessions Limited	-	-	-	170.00	-	170.00

Note 35 : Income Tax

Unused tax losses /unused tax credit for which no deferred tax assets is recognised amount to ₹ 504.98 Lakh and ₹ 148.56 as at 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018 respectively.

The unused tax losses expire as detailed below:

(₹ In Lakh)

As at 31st March, 2019 Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Unutilised business losses	-	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilised MAT credit	-	504.98	-	-	504.98
Total	-	504.98	-	-	504.98

As at 31st March, 2018 Unrecognised deferred tax assets	Within one year	Greater than one year, less than five years	Greater than five years	No expiry date	Total
Unutilised business losses	-	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed depreciation	-	-	-	-	-
Unutilised MAT credit	-	148.56	-	-	148.56
Total	-	148.56	-	-	148.56

Note 36 : Events after reporting period

No subsequent event has been observed which may required on adjustment to the balance sheet.

Note 37 : Previous year comparatives :

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to current year classification.

As per our report of even date

For S.R. Batliboi & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 301003E/E300005

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
ASHOKA KHARAR LUDHIANA ROAD LIMITED

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

per Aryn Jassani

Partner

Membership No.: 046447

Pooja A Lopes
Company Secretary

Ravindra M Vijayvargiya
Chief Financial Officer

Rajendra C. Burad
Director
DIN - 03474498

Sanjay P. Londhe
Director
DIN - 00112604

Place: Nashik

Date: May 17, 2019.

Place: Nashik

Date: May 17, 2019.