BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2019.

FINANCIAL RESULTS / FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS:

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	**2018-19**	*2017-18*
Profit / (Loss) Before Depreciation, exceptional items & Tax	**3.27**	*(4.38)*
Less: Depreciation, amortization, impairment and obsolescence	**59.82**	–
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax	**(56.54)**	*(4.38)*
Add: Exceptional Items	**–**	–
Profit / (Loss) before tax	**(56.54)**	*(4.38)*
Less: Provision for tax	**–**	*0.27*
Add: (Gain) / loss on re-measurement of the net defined benfit plan	**0.03**	*(0.01)*
Profit / (Loss) for the year carried to the Balance Sheet	**(56.57)**	*(4.65)*
Add: Balance brought forward from previous year	**42.94**	*37.71*
Balance to be carried forward	**(13.63)**	*42.94*

STATE OF COMPANY AFFAIRS:

The gross revenue and other income for the financial year under review were Rs.41.16 crore as against Rs.36.10 crore for the previous financial year registering an increase of 14.03%. The loss before tax was 56.54 crore and the loss after tax was Rs.56.57 crore for the financial year under review as against loss of Rs.4.38 crore and Rs.4.65 crore respectively for the previous financial year, registering an increase of 1190.87% and 1116.56% respectively.

CAPITAL & FINANCE:

During the year under review there were no allotment of shares / debentures.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:

As at March 31, 2019 the gross fixed and intangible assets including leased assets, stood at Rs.0.25 crore and the net fixed and intangible assets, including leased assets, at Rs.0.14 crore. The company has not incurred Capital Expenditure during the year.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted deposits from the public falling within the ambit of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and the Rules framed thereunder.

DEPOSITORY SYSTEM:

100% of the paid up Equity Share Capital representing 5,71,60,000 equity shares @ Rs.10/- each are in dematerialized form.

Non-convertible Debentures (NCD):

100% of NCDs amounting to 177.9 crore are held in dematerialized form and are listed with BSE Limited.

SUBSIDIARY/ASSOCIATE/JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES:

The Company does not have any Subsidiary/Associate/Joint Venture Company.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS GIVEN, INVESTMENTS MADE, GUARANTEES GIVEN OR SECURITY PROVIDED BY THE COMPANY:

Since the Company is engaged in the business of developing infrastructure facilities, the provisions of Section 186 except sub-section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

Details of loans given, investments made or guarantees given or security is provided in Note 3 to this Annual Report.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

All related party transactions during the year have been approved in terms of the Act and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations, 2015. All related party transactions were at arms'- length and in the ordinary course of business. The details of Related Party Transactions are provided in **Annexure I** (AOC-2).

AMOUNT TO BE CARRIED TO RESERVE:

In view of the loss incurred the Company has not transferred any amount to any reserves during the year under review.

DIVIDEND:

As the Company does not have distributable profits hence no dividend is recommended for the year.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY, BETWEEN THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR AND THE DATE OF THE REPORT:

No material changes or commitments adversely affecting the financial position of the Company have occurred between the end of the financial year and the date of this report.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

Conservation of Energy and Technology absorption

In view of the nature of activities which are being carried on by the Company, Section 134(3)(m) of the Act read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 conservation of energy and technology absorption does not apply to the Company.

Foreign exchange earnings and outgo

During the year the Company had incurred expenditure in foreign currency for an amount of Rs.23,86,467.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

The Company follows the risk management policy of its Holding Company and has in place a mechanism to inform the Board Members about risk assessment and minimization procedures and periodical review to ensure that executive management controls risk by means of a properly designed framework

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

Since the Company does not fulfil the criteria specified under Section 135 of the Act, the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable.

DETAILS OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL APPOINTED / RESIGNED DURING THE YEAR:

Mr. P.G.Suresh Kumar, Director who had retired by rotation at the Annual General Meeting held on September 28, 2018 being eligible was re-appointed as Director at the said meeting.

Composition of Board of Directors of the Company as on March 31, 2019 stood as below:

S. No.	Name of the Director	Designation	DIN
1	Mr. Karthikeyan T.V.	Director	01367727
2	Mr. P.G.Suresh Kumar	Director	07124883
3	Mr. R.G.Ramachandran	Director	02671982
4	Dr. Ashwin Mahalingam	Independent Director	05126953
5	Ms. Samyuktha Surendran	Independent Director	07138327

Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company as on March 31, 2019:

S. No	Name	Designation	Date of Appointment
1	Mr. N.C.Joshi	Manager	March 15, 2017
2	Mr. Manoj Singh	Chief Financial Officer	October 24, 2017
3	Ms. Niveditha B.	Company Secretary	January 17, 2017

NUMBER OF MEETINGS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Meetings of the Board are held at regular intervals with a time gap of not more than 120 days between two consecutive Meetings.

During the year 4 (four) Board Meetings were held as detailed hereunder:

Date	Strength	No. of Directors Present
April 19, 2018	5	4
July 12, 2018	5	4
October 20, 2018	5	3
January 14, 2019	5	3

INFORMATION TO THE BOARD

- The Board of Directors has complete access to the information within the Company which inter alia includes:
- Annual revenue budgets and capital expenditure plans
- Quarterly financials and results of operations
- Financing plans of the Company
- Minutes of the meeting of the Board of Directors, Audit Committee (AC), Nomination & Remuneration Committee (NRC).
- Report on fatal or serious accidents
- Any materially relevant default, if any, in financial obligations to and by the Company
- Any issue which involves possible public or product liability claims of substantial nature, including any Judgement or Order, if any, which may have strictures on the conduct of the Company
- Development in respect of human resources
- Compliance or non-compliance of any regulatory, statutory nature or listing requirements and investor service

Presentations are made regularly to the Board/NRC/AC (minutes of Board, AC and NRC are circulated to the Board), where Directors get an opportunity to interact with senior managers. Presentations, inter alia cover business strategies, management structure, management development and planning, half-yearly and annual results, budgets, treasury, review of Internal Audit reports, risk management, etc.

Independent Directors have the freedom to interact with the Company's management. Interactions happen during the Board / Committee Meetings, when senior company personnel are asked to make presentations about performance of the Company.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

During the year, the committee was re-constituted with Mr. Karthikeyan T.V. in place of Mr. P.G.Suresh Kumar. As on March 31, 2019 the committee comprised of Ms. Samyaktha Surendran, Dr. Ashwin Mahalingam and Mr. Karthikeyan T.V.

During the year, 4 (Four) audit committee meetings were held as detailed hereunder:

Date	Strength	No. of Members Present
April 19, 2018	3	3
July 12, 2018	3	2
October 20, 2018	3	2
January 14, 2019	3	2

VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY:

As per the provisions of Section 177(9) of the Act, the Company is required to establish an effective Vigil Mechanism for directors and employees to report genuine concerns. The Head Internal Auditor of the Holding Company was the co-ordinator for the Vigil Mechanism and responsible for receiving, validating, investigating and reporting to the Audit Committee during the year.

The Company follows the whistle blower policy of the Holding Company to report concerns about unethical activities, actual/suspected frauds and violation of Company's Code of Conduct. The policy provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of persons who avail the same and provides for direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee.

Member can view the details of the whistle blower policy under the said framework of the Holding Company on its website *www.lntidpl.com.*

COMPANY POLICY ON DIRECTOR APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION:

The Company had constituted the Nomination and Remuneration Committee in accordance with the requirements of the Act read with the Rules made thereunder comprising of Ms. Samyaktha Surendran, Dr. Ashwin Mahalingam and Mr. Karthikeyan T.V.

There were no meetings of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee were held during the year.

The Committee had formulated a policy on Director's appointment and remuneration including recommendation of remuneration of the KMP and the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a Director and also for KMP.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:

The Company has received declaration of independence as stipulated under Section 149(7) of the Act from the Independent Directors confirming that he/she is not disqualified from continuing as an Independent Director.

ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS:

The Company has designed and implemented a process driven framework for Internal Financial Controls ('IFC') within the meaning of the explanation to Section 134(5)(e) of the Companies Act, 2013. For the year ended March 31, 2018, the AC and Board opine that the Company has sound IFC commensurate with the nature and size of its business operations and operating effectively and no material weaknesses exist. The Company has a process in place to continuously monitor the same and identify gaps, if any, and implement new and / or improved controls wherever the effect of such gaps would have a material effect on the Company's operations.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

The Board of Directors of the Company confirms that:

a) In the preparation of Annual Accounts, the applicable accounting standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any.
b) The Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period.
c) The Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities.
d) The Directors have prepared the Annual Accounts on a going concern basis.
e) The Directors have laid down an adequate system of internal financial control with respect to reporting on financial statements and the said system is operating effectively.
f) The Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and were operating effectively.

PERFORMANCE EVALUATION OF THE BOARD, ITS COMMITTEES AND DIRECTORS:

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board have laid down the manner in which formal annual evaluation of the performance of the Board, committees and individual directors has to be made.

It includes circulation of questionnaires to all Directors for evaluation of the Board and its Committees, Board composition and its structure, its culture, Board effectiveness, Board functioning, information availability, etc. These questionnaires also cover specific criteria and the grounds on which all directors in their individual capacity will be evaluated.

Further, the Independent Directors at their meeting held on November 28, 2018, reviewed the performance of Board, Committees, and Non-Executive Directors. The performance evaluation of the Board, Committees and Directors was also reviewed by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and the Board of Directors.

DISCLOSURE OF REMUNERATION:

The information required under Section 197(12) of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, is provided below.

The Directors of the Company are not paid any remuneration except sitting fees to certain Directors. Hence, the remuneration of the Directors to that of the employees of the Company is not comparable.

REMUNERATION OF KMP

₹ ***in crore*** *(rounded off to two decimals)*

Name of the KMP	Designation	Remuneration in FY 2018-19	Remuneration in FY 2017-18	% increase in remuneration of FY 2018-19 as compared to previous FY 2017-18	Performance of the Company for FY 2018-19	
					% of Revenue Increase in revenue of FY 2018-19 as compared to FY 2017-18	% of Profit after Tax decrease in loss of FY 2018-19 as compared to FY 2017-18
Mr. N.C.Joshi	Manager	0.32	0.29	10.3%	-#	-#
Mr. Manoj Singh@	CFO	-	-	-	-	-
Ms. Niveditha B.@	Company Secretary	-	-	-	-	-

#Revenue is stable till the end of concession period as it is an annuity project

@Employees *of Holding Company*

The Median Remuneration of Employees ("MRE") was Rs.5.43 lakh and Rs.4.57 lakh in the financial year 2018-19 and 2017-18 respectively. The percentage increase in MRE in the financial year 2018 -19 as compared to previous financial year is 7%.

The number of permanent employees on the rolls of the Company as of March 31, 2019 and March 31, 2018 was 14 and 8 respectively.

The remuneration paid to the employees is as per the HR policy of the Holding Company.

There are no such employees required to be disclosed under Rule 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

The information in respect of employees of the Company required pursuant to Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, is provided in **Annexure IV** forming part of this report. In terms of Section 136(1) of the Act and the rules made thereunder, the Report and Accounts are being sent to the shareholders excluding the aforesaid Annexure. Any Shareholder interested in obtaining a copy of the same may write to the Company Secretary at the Registered Office of the Company. None of the employees listed in the said Annexure is related to any Director of the Company.

COMPLIANCE WITH SECRETARIAL STANDARDS ON BOARD AND GENERAL MEETINGS

The Company has complied with Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India on Board Meetings and Annual General Meetings.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE:

The Company has adopted a policy on Protection of Women's Rights at workplace in line with the policy formulated by the Holding Company. This has been widely disseminated. There were no complaints of sexual harassment received by the Company during the year.

The Company has inernal complaints committe under the Sexual Harrassment of Women at Workplace(Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act,2013.

AUDITORS REPORT:

The Auditors' Reports on the financial statements for the financial year 2018-19 is unqualified. The Notes to the accounts referred to in the Auditors' Reports are self-explanatory and do not call for any further clarifications under section 134(3)(f) of the Act.

AUDITORS:

The Company at its 11th Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on September 27, 2017 have M/s. Manubhai & Shah, Chartered Accountants, (Firm Reg no: 106041W) as Auditors of the Company to hold office until the conclusion of the 16th AGM of the Company to be held during the year 2022.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT:

M/s. Alagar & Associates, a firm of Company Secretaries in practice, was appointed to conduct the secretarial audit of the Company for the financial year 2018-19, as required under Section 204 of the Act and Rules thereunder.

The secretarial audit report dated April 12, 2018 to the Shareholders for the financial year 2018-19 is unqualified and is attached as '**Annexure II**' to this Report.

DETAILS OF SIGNIFICANT & MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS:

During the year under review, there were no material and significant orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and the Company's operations in future.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN:

As per the provisions of Section 92(3) of the Act, an extract of the Annual Return in form MGT-9 is attached as **Annexure III** to this Report.

DEBENTURE TRUSTEE

As at March 31, 2019, the total outstanding Debentures allotted by the Company were Rs.177.9 crore. M/s. IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited, having their office at Asian Building, Ground Floor, 17, R.Kamani Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai – 400001 have been appointed as the Debenture Trustees for the same.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Board of Directors wish to express their appreciation to all the employees for their outstanding contribution to the operations of the Company during the year. Your Directors take this opportunity to thank financial institutions, trustees, banks, Central and State Government authorities, regulatory authorities, stock exchanges and all the stakeholders for their continued co-operation and support to the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board

	R.G.RAMACHANDRAN	**P.G.SURESH KUMAR**
Date : 22.04.2019	*Director*	*Director*
Place: Chennai	*DIN: 02671982*	*DIN: 07124883*

ANNEXURE I

FORM NO. AOC.2

Form for disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms-length transactions under the third proviso thereto

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis

   The Company has not entered into such transactions during the year.

2. Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

   a. There were no material contracts or arrangements entered into by the Company with related party(s) during the FY 2018-19 which required shareholders' approval as per Sec. 188(1) of the Companies Act, 2013

   b. The details of related party transactions during the FY 2018 – 19 form part of the financial statements as per Ind AS 24 and the same is given in Note H(7)

For and on behalf of the Board

	R.G.RAMACHANDRAN	**P.G.SURESH KUMAR**
Date : 22.04.2019	*Director*	*Director*
Place: Chennai	*DIN: 02671982*	*DIN: 07124883*

ANNEXURE II

CRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

For the Financial Year ended March 31, 2019

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

To,
The Members,
L & T Interstate Road Corridor Limited

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **L & T Interstate Road Corridor Limited** (**hereinafter called the "Company"**). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended March 31, 2019 ("**Audit Period**") complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

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

a) The Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') and the rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time;

b) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder, as amended from time to time –Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit period;

c) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder, as amended from time to time;

d) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings, as amended from time to time-Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit period;

e) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'), as amended from time to time:-

f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011- Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit period;

g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015

h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 - Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit period;

i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 - Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit period;

j) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008

k) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client - To the extent applicable to the company;

l) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 - Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit period;

m) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018 - Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit period;

n) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015;

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India ('ICSI') and notified as on date.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines and Standards, etc., mentioned above.

I further report that based on the explanation given, information received, and process explained, there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable labour laws, rules, regulations and guidelines. The Company has confirmed compliance with the following labour and industrial laws;

a) The Building and other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996

b) Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

c) State Specific Labour Welfare Fund Act

d) The Child Labour (Prohibition And Regulation) Act, 1986

e) The Contract Labour (Regulation And Abolition) Act, 1970

f) The Employees Provident Fund Scheme, 1952

g) The Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification Of Vacancies) Act, 1959

h) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

i) The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

j) The Payment Of Bonus Act, 1965

k) The Payment Of Gratuity Act, 1972

l) The Payment Of Wages Act, 1936

m) Information Technology Act, 2000

n) Electricity Rules, 1956

o) Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

p) The Building And Other Construction Workers' (Regulation Of Employment And Conditions Of Service) Central Rule, 1998

q) The National Highways (Collection Of Fees By Any Person For The Use Of Section Of National Highways/ Permanent Bridge/ Temporary Bridge On National Highways) Rules,1997

r) The Prohibition Of Smoking In Public Places Rules, 2008

I further report that the Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Non-Executive Directors, Independent Directors and a Women Director. The changes in the composition of the Key Managerial Personnel that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.

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

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

I further report there were no other specific events / actions in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, etc., having major bearing on the Company's affairs.

For M.Alagar & Associates

Place: Chennai

M. ALAGAR

Date: April 22, , 2019

FCS No: 7488

COP No.: 8196

This Report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

'ANNEXURE A'

To,

The Members

1. Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.
2. Maintenance of Secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
3. We have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in Secretarial records. We believe that the process and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
4. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
5. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the Compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
6. The Compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
7. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For M.Alagar & Associates

Place: Chennai

M. ALAGAR

Date: April 22, 2019

FCS No: 7488

CoP No.: 8196

ANNEXURE III

FORM NO. MGT-9

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN AS ON THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED ON MARCH 31, 2019

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

I. REGISTRATION AND OTHER DETAILS:

CIN	U45203TN2006PLC058735
Registration Date	02/02/2006
Name of the Company	L&T Interstate Road Corridor Limited
Category / Sub-Category of the Company	Company Limited by shares/Indian Non-government Company
Address of the Registered office and contact details	P.O.Box.979, Mount Poonamallee Road, Manapakkam, Chennai- 600089
Whether listed company Yes / No	Yes, Non-Convertible Debentures(NCDs) listed on BSE
Name, Address and Contact details of Registrar and Transfer Agent, if any	NSDL Database Management Limited 4th Floor, Trade World A Wing, Kamala Mills Compound Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel, Mumbai – 400 013 Ph: 022 4914 2591

II. PRINCIPAL BUSINESS ACTIVITIES OF THE COMPANY

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

S. No.	Name and Description of main products / services	NIC Code of the Product/ service	% to total turnover of the Company
1	Construction and maintenance of motorways, streets, roads, other vehicular and pedestrian ways, highways, bridges, tunnels and subways	42101	100%

III. PARTICULARS OF HOLDING, SUBSIDIARY AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

S. No.	Name and CIN / GLN of the Company	Holding/ Subsidiary/ Associate	% of shares held	Applicable Section
1	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited (L&T IDPL) CIN: U65993TN2001PLC046691	Holding	99.99%	2(46)

IV. SHARE HOLDING PATTERN (EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL BREAKUP AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EQUITY)

i) Category-wise Share Holding

Category of Shareholders Demat Physical	No. of Shares held as on April 1, 2018				No. of Shares held as on March 31, 2019				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
A. Promoters									
1) Indian									
a) Individual/HUF	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Central Govt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
c) State Govt (s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
d) Bodies Corp.	57159992	–	57159992	99.99	57159992	–	57159992	99.99	–
e) Banks / FI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
f) Any Other….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-total (A) (1):-	**57159992**	**–**	**57159992**	**99.99**	**57159992**	**–**	**57159992**	**99.99**	**–**

Category of Shareholders Demat Physical	No. of Shares held as on April 1, 2018				No. of Shares held as on March 31, 2019				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
2) Foreign									
a) NRIs - Individuals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Other – Individuals	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
c) Bodies Corp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
d) Banks / FI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
e) Any Other….	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-total (A) (2):-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total shareholding of Promoter (A) =(A)(1)+(A)(2)	**57159992**	**–**	**57159992**	**99.99**	**57159992**	**–**	**57159992**	**99.99**	**–**
B. Public Shareholding									
1) Institutions									
a) Mutual Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Banks / FI	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
c) Central Govt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
d) State Govt (s)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
e) Venture Capital Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
f) Insurance Companies	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
g) FIIs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
h) Foreign Venture Capital Funds	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
i) Others (specify)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sub-total (B) (1):-	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2. Non-Institutions									
a) Bodies Corp.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
i) Indian									
ii) Overseas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
b) Individuals									
i) Individual	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
shareholders									
holding nominal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
share capital upto									
Rs. 1 lakh	–	8*	8*	0.01	8*		8*	0.01	
ii) Individual						–			–
shareholders	–	–	–		–		–	–	
holding nominal								–	
share capital in	–	–				–			–
excess of Rs. 1			–		–	–	–		–
lakh									
c) Others (specify)		–							
Sub-total (B) (2):-	–	**8***	**8***	0.01	**8***	–	**8***	0.01	–

Category of Shareholders Demat Physical	No. of Shares held as on April 1, 2018				No. of Shares held as on March 31, 2019				% Change during the year
	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	Demat	Physical	Total	% of Total Shares	
Total Public shareholding (B) = (B)(1)+(B)(2)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
C. Shares held by Custodian for GDRs & ADRs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**57159992**	**8***	**57160000**	**100**	**57160000***	–	**57160000***	**100**	**–**

**Including shares held by individuals jointly with L&T Infrastructure Development Project Limited.*

(ii) Shareholding of Promoters

S No	Shareholder's Name	Shareholding as on April 1, 2018			Shareholding as on March 31, 2019			% change in share holding during the year
		No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares of the company	%of Shares Pledged / encumbered to total shares	
1	L&T IDPL	**57159992**	**99.99**	**–**	**57159992**	**99.99**	**–**	**–**
	Total	**57159992**	**99.99**	**–**	**57159992**	**99.99**	**–**	**–**

(iii) Change in Promoters' Shareholding: NIL

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

S. No.	For Each of the Top 10 Shareholders	No. of shares	% of total shares	Cumulative Shareholding during the year	
				No. of shares	% of total shares
1.	**Mr. T.S. Venkatesan**				
	As on April 1, 2018	2	0	2	0
	No change in Shareholding during the year	–	–	–	–
	As on March 31, 2019	2	0	2	0
2.	**Mr. K.Venkatesh jointly with L&T IDPL**				
	As on April 1, 2018	1	0	1	0
	Share transferred to Mr. Shailesh K. Pathak jointly with L&T IDPL on August 14, 2018	–	–	–	–
	As on March 31, 2019	–	–	–	–
3.	**Mr. Shailesh K. Pathak jointly with L&T IDPL**				
	As on April 1, 2018	–	–	–	–
	Share transferred from Mr. K.Venkatesh jointly with L&T IDPL on August 14, 2018	1	0	1	0
	As on March 31, 2019	1	0	1	0
4.	**Mr. J.Subramanian jointly with L&T IDPL**				
	As on April 1, 2018	1	0	1	0
	Share transferred to Mr. P.Padmanabhan jointly with L&T IDPL on September 18, 2018	–	–	–	–
	As on March 31, 2019	–	–	–	–

5.	**Mr. P.Padmanabhan jointly with L&T IDPL**				
	As on April 1, 2018	–	–	–	–
	Share transferred from Mr. J.Subramanian jointly with L&T IDPL on September 18, 2018	1	0	1	0
	As on March 31, 2019	1	0	1	0
6.	**Dr. Esther Malini jointly with L&T IDPL**				
	As on April 1, 2018	–	–	–	–
	No change in Shareholding during the year	1	0	1	0
	As on March 31, 2019	1	0	1	0

(v) Shareholding of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

S. No.	**For Each of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnel**	**No. of shares**	**% of total shares of the company**	**Cumulative Shareholding during the year**	
				No. of shares	**% of total shares of the company**
1.	**Mr. Karthikeyan T V jointly with L&T IDPL**				
	As on April 1, 2018	1	0	1	0
	No change in shareholding during the year	–	–	–	–
	As on March 31, 2019	1	0	1	0
2.	**Mr. R.G.Ramachandran jointly with L&T IDPL**				
	As on April 1, 2018	1	0	1	0
	No change in Shareholding during the year	–	–	–	–
	As on March 31, 2019	1	0	1	0
3.	**Mr. P. G. Suresh Kumar jointly with L&T IDPL**				
	As on April 1, 2018	1	0	1	0
	No change in Shareholding during the year	–	–	–	–
	As on March 31, 2019	1	0	1	0

V. INDEBTEDNESS (WITHOUT INDAS ADJUSTMENT)

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

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars of Indebtedness	**Secured Loans excluding deposits**	**Unsecured Loans**	**Total Indebtedness**
As on April 1, 2018			
i) Principal Amount	222,40,00,000	–	222,40,00,000
ii) Interest due but not paid	–	–	–
iii) Interest accrued but not due	71,39,53,378	–	71,39,53,378
Total (i+ii+iii)	**293,79,53,378**	–	**293,79,53,378**
Changes during the financial year			
Addition	–	–	–
Reduction (including interest)	37,40,42,920	–	37,40,42,920
Net Change	**(37,40,42,920)**		**(37,40,42,920)**
As on March 31, 2019			
i) Principal Amount	177,90,00,000	–	177,90,00,000
ii) Interest due but not paid	–	–	–
iii) Interest accrued but not due	78,49,10,458	–	78,49,10,458
Total (i+ii+iii)	**256,39,10,458**	–	**256,39,10,458**

VI. REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

A. Remuneration to Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and/or Manager:

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Particulars of Remuneration	Manager: Mr. Naveen C. Joshi	Total Amount
1.	Gross salary Salary as per provisions contained in section 17(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 Value of perquisites u/s 17(2) Income-tax Act, 1961 Profits in lieu of salary under section 17(3) Income-tax Act, 1961	31,67,280 – –	31,67,280 – –
2.	Stock Option	–	–
3.	Sweat Equity	–	–
4.	Commission as % of profit	–	–
5.	Others, please specify	–	–
	Total	31,67,280	31,67,280
	Ceiling as per the Act	**84,00,000**	**84,00,000**

**Salary with effect from January 14, 2019*

B. Remuneration to other directors:

(Amount in ₹)

S. No	Particulars of Remuneration	Name of the Directors		Total Amount
1	**Independent Directors**	**Dr. Ashwin Mahalingam**	**Ms.Samyuktha Surendran**	
	Fee for attending Board Meeting / Committee Meeting	80,000	1,15,000	1,95,000
	Commission	–	–	–
	Others	–	–	–
	Total (1)	**80,000**	**1,15,000**	**1,95,000**
2.	**Other Non – Executive Directors Mr. Karthikeyan T. V. Mr. P.G.Suresh Kumar Mr. R.G.Ramachandran** No fee for attending Board Meeting / Committee Meeting and no Commission was paid	–	–	–
	Total (2)	–	–	–
	Total =(1+2)	**80,000**	**1,15,000**	**1,95,000**
	Total Managerial Remuneration			**NA**
	Overall Ceiling as per the Act	**Sitting fees not more than Rs.1,00,000 per meeting of Board or Committee.**		

C. Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel Other Than MD/Manager/WTD

No remuneration was paid to KMP except Manager of the Company. Mr. Manoj Singh, CFO and Ms. Niveditha B, Company Secretary of the Company are employees of the Holding Company.

VII. PENALTIES / PUNISHMENT/ COMPOUNDING OF OFFENCES: NIL

For and on behalf of the Board

	R.G.RAMACHANDRAN	**P.G.SURESH KUMAR**
Date : 22.04.2019	*Director*	*Director*
Place: Chennai	*DIN: 02671982*	*DIN: 07124883*

ANNEXURE IV

Details of top ten employees in terms of remuneration as on March 31, 2019

[Pursuant to Rule 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

(₹ in lakh)

S. No	Name of Employee	CTC
1	Naveen Chandra Joshi	31.67
2	Rajesh Kumar Mishra	27.10
3	Satyapal Sopanrao Vaidya	9.65
4	Anushuman Prasad	8.40
5	Amar Shankarbhai Patel	6.58
6	L Iyappan	6.18
7	Kuldeep Sharma	6.00
8	Vignesh V	4.85
9	Prashant Jaiswal	4.71
10	Vinod k Chauhan	4.68

For and on behalf of the Board

R.G.RAMACHANDRAN
Director
DIN: 02671982

P.G.SURESH KUMAR
Director
DIN: 07124883

Date : 22.04.2019
Place: Chennai

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of L&T Interstate Road Corridor Limited

REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of L&T Interstate Road Corridor Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2019, and the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and statement of changes in equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred to as 'Financial Statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2019, the Loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

KEY AUDIT MATTERS

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key Audit Matters	Auditor's response
Accuracy of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures of revenues and other related balances in terms of Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" The application of the new revenue accounting standard involves certain key judgements relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of the identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognised over a period. Additionally, new revenue accounting standard contains disclosures which involves collation of information in respect of disaggregated revenue and periods over which the remaining performance obligations will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date. Corresponding amount of consideration receivable over concession period treated as financial asset is derived by estimating cash inflows and outflows which results in high degree of subjectivity. The determination of transaction price of identified performance obligation as well as estimation of future cash inflows and outflows involves significant management judgement.	As a part of audit process, we tested company's design and operating effectiveness of internal control and carried out substantive testing in respect of company's performance obligation in terms of concession agreement. Read, analysed, verified distinct performance obligation in Concession Agreement. Considered terms of Concession Agreement to determine transaction price used to compute revenue. Analysed procedure for reasonableness of revenue disclosed. **In respect of carrying value of amount receivable under Service Concession Arrangements** We have reviewed the basis on which financial model prepared to work out the carrying value of financial asset at amortised cost less impairment allowance in accordance with Ind AS 109. We have also reviewed the working of cash outflows on account of Operation & Maintenance obligation along with work orders issued for operation and maintenance of the project highway and budget prepared by the management for the same. Performed analytical procedures and test of details in respect of cost incurred and to be incurred during the tenure of concession agreement.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT THEREON

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information Included in the Board's Report and Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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 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 financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 20XX taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 20XX from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure A".**
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that:

      No remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the year.
   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, 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.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the **"Annexure B"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No 106041W/W100136

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2019

(K.C. PATEL)
Partner
Membership No.30083

ANNEXURE `A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF L&T INTERSTATE ROAD CORRIDOR LIMITED

Report on Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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 L&T Interstate Road Corridor 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 (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that;

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

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

OPINION

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 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 MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 106041W/W100136

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2019

(K.C. PATEL)
Partner
Membership No.30083

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in Para 2 of Report on Other Legal and Regulation Requirements in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the **L&T Interstate Road Corridor Limited** on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2019, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with programme of physical verification, which in our opinion, provides for physical verification of all fixed assets at a reasonable intervals having regard to size of the Company and nature of fixed assets. According to the information and explanation given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the title deeds of the immovable property held in the name of the company.

(ii) The Company had no inventory during and at the year end. Therefore, the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not granted loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act. Therefore, the reporting requirements of paragraph 3 (iii) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) The Company has not given loans, made investments or provided guarantees and security, attracting the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under.

(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 of the Act, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, custom duty, excise duty, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2019 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of Income tax, duty of excise, duty of customs, goods and service tax or cess which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) Based on our audit procedure and the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to debenture holders. The Company has not borrowed or raised any money from financial institution, government or debenture holders during the year.

(ix) The Company has not raised any moneys during the year by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Also the Company has not raised any term loans during the year. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of paragraph 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per the information and explanations given by the Management, we report that no material fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) No managerial remuneration has been paid or provided by the Company during the year. Accordingly the reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xi) of the Order is not applicable.

(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.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and also the details disclosed in the Financial Statements are in accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to get itself registered under Section 45- IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and hence the reporting requirement under paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

For MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 106041W/W100136

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: April 23, 2019

(K.C. PATEL)
Partner
Membership No.30083

BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2019

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2019	*March 31, 2018*
		₹	₹
ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	**1(a)**	**1,400,739**	*1,437,763*
b) Financial Assets			
i) Receivable under Service Concession Agreement	**1(b)**	**1,610,450,780**	*2,368,789,803*
ii) Others	**1**	**2,520,376**	*2,459,365*
	A	**1,614,371,895**	**2,372,686,931**
(2) Current assets			
a) Financial Assets			
i) Investments	**3**	**1,413,755,592**	*1,508,251,375*
ii) Cash and bank balances	**4**	**676,794**	*6,062,533*
iii) Others	**1**	**40,850**	*39,150*
b) Current Tax Assets (net)	**2(a)**	19,024,098	62,188,684
c) Other current assets	**2**	**6,270,402**	*7,910,334*
	B	**1,439,767,736**	**1,584,452,076**
TOTAL	**A+B**	**3,054,139,631**	*3,957,139,007*
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a) Equity Share capital	**5**	**571,600,000**	*571,600,000*
b) Other Equity	**6**	**(136,308,054)**	*429,460,897*
	C	435,291,946	1,001,060,897
LIABILITIES			
(1) Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	**7**	**1,922,633,091**	*2,328,097,872*
ii) Other financial liabilities	**8**	**44,500**	*44,500*
b) Provisions	**9**	**1,982,668**	*124,158*
	D	**1,924,660,259**	*2,328,266,530*
(2) Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	**7**	**-**	*-*
ii) Trade payables	**11**	**33,694,628**	*8,980,916*
iii) Other financial liabilities	**8**	**636,804,998**	*603,569,366*
b) Other current liabilities	**10**	**3,177,944**	*1,675,968*
c) Provisions	**9**	**20,509,856**	*13,585,330*
	E	**694,187,426**	*627,811,580*
Total Equity and Liabilities	**C+D+E**	**3,054,139,631**	*3,957,139,007*
Contingent liabilities	**F**		
Commitments	**G**		
Other notes forming part of accounts	**H**		
Significant accounting policies	**I**		

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board

FOR MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.106041W/W100136
by the hand of

K C PATEL
Partner
Membership No.: 30083

Company Secretary | *Chief Financial Officer* | *Director* | *Director*

Place: Ahmedabad
Date:

Place: Chennai
Date:

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

Particulars	**Note**	**Year ended March 31,2019**	*Year ended March 31,2018*
		₹	₹
REVENUE			
Revenue from Operations	**13**	**302,915,083**	*268,995,690*
Other income	**14**	**108,682,429**	*91,968,767*
Total Revenue		**411,597,512**	**360,964,457**
EXPENSES			
Operating expenses	**15**	**125,167,012**	*109,518,186*
Employee benefit expenses	**16**	**11,822,012**	*8,509,382*
Finance costs	**17**	**231,368,255**	*261,478,305*
Depreciation and amortisation	**1(a)**	**37,021**	*37,024*
Administration and other expenses	**18**	**10,522,080**	*25,243,504*
Impairment of financial asset	**19**	**598,122,165**	-
Total Expenses		**977,038,545**	*404,786,401*
(Loss) before tax		(565,441,033)	*(43,821,944)*
Tax expense:			
Current tax		**-**	*2,747,927*
(loss) for the year		**(565,441,033)**	*(46,569,871)*
Other Comprehensive Income			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent period			
Remeasurement loss/(gain) on defined benefit plan (Refer note H(3))		**(327,918)**	*120,940*
Income-tax effect		**-**	*(23,045)*
		(327,918)	97,895
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the year		**(565,768,951)**	**(46,471,976)**
Earnings/(loss) per equity share (Basic and Diluted)	**H(8)**	**(9.89)**	*(0.81)*
Face value per equity share		**10.00**	*10.00*

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board

FOR MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.106041W/W100136
by the hand of

K C PATEL
Partner
Membership No.: 30083

Company Secretary *Chief Financial Officer* *Director* *Director*

Place: Ahmedabad
Date:

Place: Chennai
Date:

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

S. No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31,2019	*Year ended March 31,2018*
		₹	₹
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Comprehensive (loss)/income for the year before taxes	**(565,441,033)**	*(43,821,944)*
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	**37,021**	*37,024*
	Interest expense	**231,368,255**	*261,478,305*
	Interest income	**(13,045,341)**	*(22,039,610)*
	(Profit) on sale of current investments(net)	**(91,384,217)**	*(69,033,116)*
	(Profit)/loss on sale of fixed assets	**(223,785)**	*(184,349)*
	Other comprehensive income	**(327,918)**	*97,895*
	Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**(439,017,018)**	*126,534,205*
	Adjustments for:		
	Increase / (Decrease) in long term provisions	**1,858,510**	*(1,093,262)*
	Increase / (Decrease) in short term provisions	**6,924,526**	*673,600*
	Increase / (Decrease) in trade payables	**24,713,712**	*3,659,387*
	Increase / (Decrease) in other current liabilitites	**1,501,976**	*(6,377,849)*
	(Increase) / Decrease in long term loans and advances	**758,278,013**	*595,268,744*
	(Increase) / Decrease in short term loans and advances	**(1,700)**	*(4,400)*
	(Increase) / Decrease in other current assets	**1,639,932**	*(1,121,110)*
	Net cash generated from operating activities before tax	**355,897,951**	*717,539,315*
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	**43,164,586**	*(15,182,802)*
	Net Cash generated from Operating Activities	**399,062,537**	*702,356,513*
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Sale of fixed assets	**223,785**	*184,349*
	(Purchase) of current investments	**(598,670,000)**	
	Sale of current investments	**784,550,000**	*(202,437,716)*
	Interest income received	**13,045,342**	*22,039,610*
	Net cash (used in) investing activities	**199,149,127**	(180,213,757)
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Repayment of long term borrowings	**(444,999,999)**	*(477,500,000)*
	Interest paid	**(158,597,404)**	*(115,318,113)*
	Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(603,597,403)**	*(592,818,113)*
	Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(5,385,739)**	*(70,675,357)*
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	**6,062,533**	*6,737,890*
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**676,794**	**6,062,533**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019 (Contd...)

Disclosure as required by Ind AS 7

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Opening Balance	Cash Flows	*Non cash changes*	*Closing Balance*
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Non Convertible Debentures	**2,931,667,238**	**(603,597,403)**	*231,368,255*	*2,559,438,090*
	2,931,667,238	**(603,597,403)**	*231,368,255*	*2,559,438,090*

Notes:

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS 7 - Cash Flow statements
2. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever applicable.
3. Cash and cash equivalents represent cash and bank balances as mentioned here under

Particulars	March 31, 2019	March 31, 2018
	₹	₹
Balances with banks:		
-on current account	**671,274**	*3,613,289*
Other Bank Balances	**5,520**	*2,449,244*
	676,794	*6,062,533*

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board

FOR MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.106041W/W100136
by the hand of

K C PATEL
Partner
Membership No.: 30083

Company Secretary | *Chief Financial Officer* | *Director* | *Director*

Place: Ahmedabad
Date:

Place: Chennai
Date:

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019

A EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Note	No of shares	₹
Balance as at 01 April 2017		**57,160,000**	**571,600,000**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	**5**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2018		**57,160,000**	**571,600,000**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	**5**	**-**	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2019		**57,160,000**	**571,600,000**

B OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Debenture Redemption Reserve ₹	Retained earnings ₹	Total ₹
Balance as at 01 April 2017	98,747,396	377,185,477	**475,932,873**
(Loss) for the year	-	(46,569,871)	**(46,569,871)**
Other comprehensive income	-	97,895	**97,895**
Transfer from/(to) debenture redemption reserve	86,460,101	(86,460,101)	**-**
Balance as at 31 March 2018	185,207,497	244,253,400	**429,460,897**
Balance as at 01 April 2018	185,207,497	244,253,400	**429,460,897**
(Loss) for the year	-	(565,441,033)	**(565,441,033)**
Other comprehensive income	-	(327,918)	**(327,918)**
Balance as at 31 March 2019	185,207,497	(321,515,551)	**(136,308,054)**

Nature and purpose of reserves:

Debenture Redemption Reserve:

Section 71 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("Companies Act") provides that a company issuing debentures is required to create a debenture redemption reserve ("DRR") account out of the profits of the company available for payment of dividend and the amount credited to such account shall not be utilised by the company except for the redemption of debentures.

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board

FOR MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.106041W/W100136
by the hand of

K C PATEL
Partner
Membership No.: 30083

Company Secretary

Chief Financial Officer

Director

Director

Place: Ahmedabad
Date:

Place: Chennai
Date:

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

1A) PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Particulars	Cost				Depreciation				Book Value	
	As at April 01, 2018	Additions	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at April 01, 2018	For the year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2019	As as March 31, 2018
Owned										
Building (Refer note below)	**2,473,000**	-	-	**2,473,000**	**1,035,237**	**37,024**	-	*1,072,261*	*1,400,739*	*1,437,763*
Total	**2,473,000**	-	-	**2,473,000**	**1,035,237**	**37,024**	-	*1,072,261*	*1,400,739*	*1,437,763*
Previous year	**2,473,000**	-	-	**2,473,000**	**998,213**	**37,024**	-	*1,035,237*	*1,437,763*	

Note: Since this Building is not a project asset, it was reclassified from Financial Asset to Property, Plant and Equipement in financial year 2018-19.

1) OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Particulars	March 31, 2019			March 31, 2018		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
a) Security deposits						
Unsecured, considered good	**40,850**	**2,373,693**	**2,414,543**	*39,150*	*2,319,693*	*2,358,843*
b) Fixed Deposits						
Fixed Deposits Maturing after one year	**-**	**146,683**	**146,683**	-	*139,672*	*139,672*
	40,850	**2,520,376**	**2,561,226**	*39,150*	*2,459,365*	*2,498,515*

1 (B) RECEIVABLE UNDER SERVICE CONCESSION AGREEMENT

Particulars	March 31, 2019			March 31, 2018		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Receivable under service concession agreement	**-**	**2,208,572,946**	**2,208,572,946**	**-**	*2,368,789,803*	*2,368,789,803*
Less::- Impairment allowance (Refer note 19)		**(598,122,165)**				
	-	1,610,450,781	2,208,572,946	-	2,368,789,803	2,368,789,803

2) OTHER ASSETS

Particulars	March 31, 2019			*March 31, 2018*		
	Current	Non-current	Total	*Current*	*Non-current*	*Total*
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Advances other than capital advances						
Other advances	**5,267,841**	**-**	**5,267,841**	*6,834,320*	-	*6,834,320*
Advance recoverable other than in cash						
Prepaid Insurance	**841,590**	**-**	**841,590**	*880,442*	-	*880,442*
Prepaid expenses	**61,955**	**-**	**61,955**	*96,556*	-	*96,556*
VAT recoverable	**99,016**	**-**	**99,016**	*99,016*	-	*99,016*
	6,270,402	**-**	**6,270,402**	*7,910,334*	-	*7,910,334*

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

2(A) CURRENT TAX ASSETS

Particulars	**March 31, 2019**			*March 31, 2018*		
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	*Current*	*Non-current*	*Total*
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Income tax (net of provisions ₹ 11,88,66,418 - PY ₹ 11,88,66,418)	**19,024,098**	**-**	**19,024,098**	*62,188,684*	*-*	*62,188,684*
	19,024,098	**-**	**19,024,098**	*62,188,684*	*-*	*62,188,684*

3) INVESTMENTS

Investments in Mutual Funds

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	*As at March 31, 2018*
Quoted		
Investments in Mutual Funds	**1,413,755,592**	*1,508,251,375*
	1,413,755,592	*1,508,251,375*
Aggregate amount of book value	**1,348,426,428**	*1,506,000,001*
Aggregate amount of quoted Investments	**1,413,755,592**	*1,508,251,375*

Fair value disclosures for financial assets are given in Note H(19)

The balances held in liquid mutual funds as at March 31,2019 and as at March 31, 2018 are as follows:

Particulars	**Units**	₹
As at March 31, 2019		
IDFC Cash Fund Growth - Regular Plan	**78,782**	*177,846,479*
HDFC Liquid Fund - Regular Plan- Growth	**63,975**	*234,167,542*
ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan -Growth	**1,643,784**	*452,728,256*
Reliance Liquidity Fund - Growth Plan	**64,371**	*292,192,744*
L&T Liquid fund - Regular growth	**78,405**	*200,217,261*
Invesco India Liquid fund - Growth	**22,097**	*56,603,310*
	1,951,414	*1,413,755,592*
As at March 31, 2018		
IDFC Cash Fund Growth - Regular Plan	**179,251**	*377,040,891*
HDFC Liquid Fund - Regular Plan- Growth	**110,541**	*377,005,581*
ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan -Growth	**1,470,962**	*377,137,368*
Reliance Liquidity Fund - Growth Plan	**89,305**	*377,067,535*
	1,850,059	*1,508,251,375*

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

4) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	*As at March 31, 2018*
	₹	₹
Balances with banks		
a) In Current Accounts	**671,274**	*3,613,289*
Other bank balances		
a) In deposit accounts with maturity more than three months (including interest accrued thereon)	**146,683**	*2,304,451*
b) Margin money deposit against bank guarantees issued (including interest accrued thereon)	**152,203**	*144,793*
	676,794	*6,062,533*

5 SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**		*As at March 31, 2018*	
	No. of shares	₹	*No. of shares*	₹
(i) Authorised, issued, subscribed and paid up				
Authorised:				
Equity shares of ` 10 each	**58,000,000**	**580,000,000**	*58,000,000*	*580,000,000*
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ` 10 each	**57,160,000**	**571,600,000**	*57,160,000*	*571,600,000*
(ii) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares and share capital issued, subscribed and paid-up:				
At the beginning of the year	**57,160,000**	**571,600,000**	*57,160,000*	*571,600,000*
Issued during the year as fully paid		**-**	*-*	*-*
Others	**-**	**-**	*-*	*-*
At the end of the year	**57,160,000**	**571,600,000**	*57,160,000*	*571,600,000*

(iii) Terms / rights attached to shares

Equity shares

a). The Company has only one class of equity share having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the residual assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.There are no Prefertial payment.

b). The Company has not issued any securities during the year with the right/option to convert the same into equity shares at a later date.

c). The Company has not reserved any shares for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares/disinvestment.

d). The shares issued carry equal rights to dividend declared by the company and no restrictions are attached to any specific shareholder.

No dividend is declared by Board of Directors for the year ended 31st March , 2019. *(Previous year ₹ Nil)*

(iv) Details of Shares held by Holding Company/Ultimate Holding Company/its subsidiaries or associates:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**		*As at March 31, 2018*	
	No. of shares	₹	*No. of shares*	₹
L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited (including nominee holding)	57,159,998	571,599,980	*57,159,998*	*571,599,980*
	57,159,998	**571,599,980**	**57,159,998**	**571,599,980**

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

(v) Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019		*As at March 31, 2018*	
	No. of shares	**%**	*No. of shares*	**%**
L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited (including nominee holding)	**57,159,998**	**99.99**	*57,159,998*	*99.99*

(vi) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date: NIL

(vii) Calls unpaid : NIL; Forfeited Shares : NIL

6 OTHER EQUITY AS ON 31.03.2019

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		
	Debenture Redemption Reserve	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**185,207,497**	**244,253,400**	**429,460,897**
(Loss) for the year	**-**	**(565,441,033)**	**(565,441,033)**
Other comprehensive income	**-**	**(327,918)**	**(327,918)**
Balance at the end of the reporting period	**185,207,497**	**(321,515,551)**	**(136,308,054)**

Other Equity as on 31.03.2018

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		
	Debenture Redemption Reserve	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	*98,747,396*	*377,185,477*	*475,932,873*
(Loss) for the year	-	*(46,569,871)*	*(46,569,871)*
Other comprehensive income	-	*97,895*	*97,895*
Transfer (from) / to debenture redemption reserve	*86,460,101*	*(86,460,101)*	-
Balance at the end of the reporting period	*185,207,497*	*244,253,400*	*429,460,897*

7 BORROWINGS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			*As at March 31, 2018*		
	Current	**Non current**	**Total**	*Current*	*Non current*	*Total*
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Secured borrowings						
Debentures	**-**	**1,922,633,091**	**1,922,633,091**	-	*2,328,097,872*	*2,328,097,872*
	-	**1,922,633,091**	**1,922,633,091**	-	*2,328,097,872*	*2,328,097,872*

(i) Details of Non convertible Debentures

Particulars	Rate of Interest As at March 31, 2019	Terms of Repayment
Non Convertible Debentures	9.098% per annum - Coupon payable on maturity	Units of Secured Reedemable Debentures are redeemable in 18 unequal installments from April 2015 to October 2023 of specified amounts.

(ii) Nature of Security

Non-Convertible Debentures are secured by a)first charge over flat in Pune; b)first charge over hypothecated assets; c)all rights, title, interest and benefit in all moveable property excluding project assets; d)all rights, title, interest, benefits, claims, demands in all Project Documents; e)all rights, title, interest, benefits, claims, demands in all bank accounts; f)all rights, title, interest, benefits, claims, demands in all receivables; g)all rights, title, interest, benefits, claims, demands in accordance with the Substitution agreement ; h) a Promoter's undertaking as per the trust deed.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

(iii) Presentation of Long Term Borrowings in the Balance sheet is as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	₹	₹
Non Convertible Debentures	1,922,633,091	2,328,097,872
Current Maturity of Non Convertible Debentures	636,804,998	603,569,366
	2,559,438,089	2,931,667,238

8 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	Current	Non current	Total	Current	Non current	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
a) Deposits received	-	44,500	44,500	-	44,500	44,500
b) Current Maturity of Non Convertible Debentures	636,804,998	-	636,804,998	603,569,366	-	603,569,366
	636,804,998	44,500	636,849,498	603,569,366	44,500	603,613,866

9 PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	Current	Non current	Total	Current	Non current	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note H(3))	673,600	1,982,668	2,656,268	673,600	124,158	797,758
Provision for expenses	19,836,256			12,911,730		
	20,509,856	1,982,668	2,656,268	13,585,330	124,158	797,758

10 OTHER LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019			As at March 31, 2018		
	Current	Non current	Total	Current	Non current	Total
	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
i) Statutory dues payables	3,177,944	-	3,177,944	1,070,496	-	1,070,496
ii) Other liabilities	-	-	-	605,472	-	605,472
	3,177,944	-	3,177,944	1,675,968	-	1,675,968

11 TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	₹	₹
Due to Micro and Small Enterprises *	-	-
Due to others		
Due to related parties (Refer note H(6))	7,094,094	5,045,589
Other Liabilities	26,600,534	3,935,328
	33,694,628	8,980,917

* As per intimation available with the Company , there are no micro , small and medium enterprises as defined in the Micro , Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act , 2006 to whom the Company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no related additional disclosure have been made.

F Contingent Liabilities

The Company does not have any Contingent liability as at March 31,2019 . (previous year- ₹ NIL)

G Commitments

Commitments as at March 31, 2019 ` Nil (previous year: ` Nil).

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

13 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	FY 2018-19		*FY 2017-18*	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Operating revenue:				
Finance income	**157,365,412**		*150,499,296*	
Revenue towards operation and maintenance	**143,380,000**		*118,496,394*	
		300,745,412		*268,995,690*
		300,745,412		*268,995,690*

14 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	FY 2018-19		*FY 2017-18*	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Interest income on:				
Bank deposits	**1,595,947**		*173,342*	
Income tax refund	**11,449,395**		*21,866,268*	
		13,045,342		*22,039,610*
Net gain on financial instruments designated at FVTPL		**91,384,217**		*69,033,116*
Other income		**1,256,879**		
Lease receivable		**180,000**		*170,400*
Profit on disposal of miscellaneous assets		**223,785**		*184,349*
Insurance claim received		**2,592,206**		*541,292*
		108,682,429		*91,968,767*

15 OPERATING EXPENSES

Particulars	FY 2018-19		FY 2017-18	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Toll Management fees		**23,501,946**		*13,955,909*
Security services		**3,754,267**		*3,445,692*
Insurance Premium		**2,163,655**		*2,726,252*
Concession fee		**1**		*1*
Repairs and maintenance to				
Toll road & bridge	**53,490,456**		*52,250,283*	
Plant and machinery	**6,141,215**		*3,111,868*	
Other Assets	**9,321,169**		*8,430,826*	
		68,952,840		*63,792,977*
Professional fees		**7,804,753**		*9,120,249*
Power and fuel		**16,819,879**		*16,477,106*
		122,997,341		*109,518,186*

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

16 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Particulars	**FY 2018-19**		*FY 2017-18*	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Salaries, wages and bonus		**8,874,732**		*6,912,315*
Contributions to funds:				
Contributions to Provident fund	**419,425**		*351,786*	
Gratuity fund	**75,820**		*11,650*	
Other employee benefits	**1,458,901**		*528,192*	
		1,954,146		*891,628*
Staff welfare expenses		**993,134**		*705,439*
		11,822,012		*8,509,382*

17 FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	**FY 2018-19**		*FY 2017-18*	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Interest on Non Convertible Debenture		**229,554,484**		*259,637,755*
Unwinding of discount and implicit interest expense on fair value of Non- Convertible Debenture		**1,813,771**		*1,840,550*
		231,368,255		*261,478,305*

18 ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	**FY 2018-19**		*FY 2017-18*	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Rent, Rates and taxes		**617,317**		*421,997*
Professional fees		**1,906,698**		*17,970,578*
Payment to auditor		**539,260**		*467,687*
Director sitting fees		**230,100**		*373,280*
Postage and Communication		**1,087,149**		*1,000,162*
Printing and Stationery		**318,311**		*164,462*
Travelling and Conveyance		**3,733,335**		*2,880,818*
Insurance premium		**124,582**		*6,254*
Repairs and Maintenance - Other Assets		**1,513,306**		*1,436,450*
Miscellaneous expenses		**452,022**		*21,816*
		10,522,080		*25,243,504*

(a) Details of Auditors remuneration (including service tax) as follows:

Particulars	**FY 2018-19**	*FY 2017-18*
	₹	₹
a) As auditor	**285,560**	*385,560*
b) For taxation matters	**165,200**	*73,750*
c) For other services	**88,500**	*8,377*
Total	**539,260**	*467,687*

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

19 IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSET

Particulars	FY 2018-19		FY 2017-18	
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Impairment of the financial asset (refer note below)	-	598,122,165	-	-
		598,122,165		**-**

Note: Impairment of financial assets is due to the re-estimation of the cashflows of the financial asset recognized under the financial asset model as per IndAS 115 – Appendix D Service Concession Agreements.

H) NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS

1) Corporate Information

L & T Interstate Road Corridor Ltd is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated on 2nd February, 2006 The Company has been awarded a contract on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Annuity basis under the Concession Agreement dated 28th March, 2006 with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) to widen the existing two-lane seventy six kilometer stretch from KM 601.000 to 677.000 of National Highway No. 27 (formerly known as Km 340.00 to Km 264.00 on Palanpur – Swaroopgunj Section of National Highway No.14) in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan and operation and maintenance thereof. The Concession Agreement is for a period of 17.5 years from 24th September 2006, being the Commencement Date stated in clause 1.1 of the said agreement. At the end of Concession period, the entire facility will be transferred to NHAI.

2) During the year, the company has incurred ₹ 23,86,467/- (previous year: ₹ 12,71,263/-) towards maintenance of toll equipments. Interest expense in foreign currency during the year ₹ Nil (previous year: ₹ Nil /-)

3) Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 19 "Employee benefits":

(i) Defined contribution plan:

The Company's provident fund is the defined contribution plan. The Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll costs to the recognised provident fund to fund the benefits. The only obligation of the Company with respect to this plan is to make the specified contributions.

An amount of ₹ 4,19,425 (previous year : ₹ 3,51,786) being contribution made to recognised provident fund is recognised as expense and included under Employee benefit expense (Note 16) in the Statement of Profit and loss.

(iii) Defined benefit plans:

Gratuity:

The Company operates gratuity plan through LIC's Group Gratuity scheme where every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service.

Plan Features

Features of the defined benefit plan	Remarks
Benefit offered	15 / 26 × Salary × Duration of Service
Salary definition	Basic Salary including Dearness Allowance (if any)
Benefit ceiling	Benefit ceiling of Rs. 20,00,000 was applied
Vesting conditions	5 years of continuous service (Not applicable in case of death / disability)
Benefit eligibility	Upon Death or Resignation / Withdrawal or Retirement
Retirement age	58 years

Leave Encashment:

The Company provides Leave Encashment facility to all confirmed staff. The same is cover by a policy with LIC of India. The staff is entitled for 30 days leave for every 11 months of completed service. The staff is entitled to accumulate to a maximum of 300 days over their service. The provision in the financials has been considered

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

Features of the defined benefit plan	**Remarks**
Salary for Encashment	Basic Salary
Salary for Availment	Cost to company
Benefit event	Death or Resignation or Retirement or Availment
Maximum accumulation	300
Benefit Formula	(Leave Days) × (Salary)/ (Leave Denominator)
Leave Denominator	30
Leaves Credited Annually	33
Retirement Age	58 Years

iii) The company is responsible for governance of the plan.

iv) Risk to the Plan

Following are the risk to which the plan exposes the entity :

Changes in Inter-Valuation Period:

There are no changes in the benefit scheme since the last valuation.

There are no special events such as benefits improvements or cutailments or settlements during the inter-valuation period.

Major Risk to the Plan:

A Actuarial Risk:

It is the risk that benefits will cost more than expected. This can arise due to one of the following reasons:

Adverse Salary Growth Experience: Salary hikes that are higher than the assumed salary escalation will result into an increase in Obligation at a rate that is higher than expected.

Variability in mortality rates: If actual mortality rates are higher than assumed mortality rate assumption than the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. Since there is no condition of vesting on the death benefit, the acceleration of cashflow will lead to an actuarial loss or gain depending on the relative values of the assumed salary growth and discount rate.

Variability in withdrawal rates: If actual withdrawal rates are higher than assumed withdrawal rate assumption than the Gratuity benefits will be paid earlier than expected. The impact of this will depend on whether the benefits are vested as at the resignation date.

Variability in availment rates: If actual availment rates are higher than assumed availment rate assumption then leave balances will be utilised earlier than expected. This will result in reduction in leave balances and obligations.

B Investment Risk:

For funded plans that rely on insurers for managing the assets, the value of assets certified by the insurer may not be the fair value of instruments backing the liability. In such cases, the present value of the assets is independent of the future discount rate. This can result in wide fluctuations in the net liability or the funded status if there are significant changes in the discount rate during the inter-valuation period.

C Liquidity Risk:

Employees with high salaries and long durations or those higher in hierarchy, accumulate significant level of benefits. If some of such employees resign / retire from the company there can be strain on the cashflows.

D Market Risk:

Market risk is a collective term for risks that are related to the changes and fluctuations of the financial markets. One actuarial assumption that has a material effect is the discount rate. The discount rate reflects the time value of money. An increase in discount rate leads to decrease in Defined Benefit Obligation of the plan benefits & vice versa. This assumption depends on the yields on the corporate / government bonds and hence the valuation of liability is exposed to fluctuations in the yields as at the valuation date.

E Legislative Risk:

Legislative risk is the risk of increase in the plan liabilities or reduction in the plan assets due to change in the legislation / regulation. The government may amend the Payment of Gratuity Act thus requiring the companies to pay higher benefits to the employees. This will directly affect the present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the same will have to be recognized immediately in the year when any such amendment is effective.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

b) The amounts recognised in Balance Sheet are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity plan		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Present value of defined benefit obligation				
- Wholly funded	**1,094,889**	*677,344*	**1,066,158**	*481,277*
- Wholly unfunded	-	-	-	-
	1,094,889	*677,344*	**1,066,158**	*481,277*
Less : Fair value of plan assets	**(1,403,239)**	*(1,197,102)*	**(817,027)**	*(752,896)*
Net Liability / (asset)	**(308,350)**	*(519,758)*	**249,131**	*(271,619)*

c) The amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and loss are as follows:

Particulars	Gratuity plan		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Current service cost	**118,072**	*117,525*	**84,499**	*84,379*
Interest on Defined benefit obligation	**(42,252)**	*(28,152)*	**(22,913)**	*22,163*
Net value of remeasurements on the obligation and plan assets			**465,384**	*(172,432)*
Past service cost and loss/(gain) on curtailments and settlement	-	-	-	-
Total Charge to Statement of Profit and Loss	**75,820**	*89,373*	**526,970**	*(65,890)*

d) Other Comprehensive Income for the period

Particulars	Gratuity plan		Compensated absences	
	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Components of actuarial gain/losses on obligations:	-	-	-	-
From changes in demographic assumptions	-	-	-	-
From changes in financial assumptions	**8,774**	*(12,612)*	-	-
From changes in experience	**316,395**	*(102,402)*	-	-
Past service cost	-	-	-	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) not recognised in books	-	-	-	-
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	**2,749**	*(5,926)*	-	-
Amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**327,918**	*(120,940)*	-	-

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

e) The changes in the present value of defined benefit obligation representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

Particulars	**Gratuity plan**		**Compensated absences**	
	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Opening balance of the present value of defined benefit obligation	**677,344**	*718,697*	**481,277**	*688,199*
Add: Current service cost	**118,072**	*117,525*	**84,379**	*84,379*
Add: Interest cost	**47,209**	*47,754*	**33,494**	*45,947*
Add: Components of acturial (gain)/losses on obligations				
i) Due to change in financial assumptions	**8,774**	*(12,612)*	**7,842**	*(7,405)*
ii) Due to experience adjustment	**316,395**	*(102,402)*	**459,046**	*(174,505)*
Add/(less): Actuarial losses/(gains)				
Less: Benefits paid	**(72,905)**	*(91,618)*	**-**	*(155,338)*
Add: Past service cost	**-**	*-*	**-**	*-*
Closing balance of the present value of defined benefit obligation	**1,094,889**	*677,344*	**1,066,038**	*481,277*

f) Reconciliation of Plan Assets:

Particulars	**Gratuity plan**		**Compensated absences**	
	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Opening value of plan assets	**1,197,102**	*1,064,993*	**752,896**	
Interest Income	**89,461**	*75,906*	**56,407**	*23,784*
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	**(2,749)**	*5,926*	**1,504**	*(9,478)*
Contributions by employer	**192,330**	*141,895*	**6,220**	*738,590*
Benefits paid	**(72,905)**	*(91,618)*	**-**	*-*
Closing value of plan assets	**1,403,239**	*1,197,102*	**817,027**	*752,896*

g) Reconciliation of Net Defined Beneft Liability:

Particulars	**Gratuity plan**		**Compensated absences**	
	As at March 31, 2019	**As at March 31, 2018**	**As at March 31, 2019**	**As at March 31, 2018**
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Net opening provision in books of accounts	**(519,758)**	*(346,296)*	**(271,619)**	*688,199*
Employee Benefit Expense	**75,820**	*89,373*	**526,970**	*(65,890)*
Amounts recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	**327,918**	*(120,940)*	**-**	*-*
	(116,020)	*(377,863)*	**255,351**	*622,309*
Benefits paid by the Company	**-**	*-*	**-**	*(155,338)*
Contributions to plan assets	**(192,330)**	*(141,895)*	**(6,220)**	*(738,590)*
Closing provision in books of accounts	**(308,350)**	*(519,758)*	**249,131**	*(271,619)*

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	*As at March 31, 2018*
Discount rate	**7.15%**	*7.30%*
Salary growth rate	**6.00%**	*6.00%*
Attrition rate	**15% at younger ages reducing to 3% at older ages**	*15% at younger ages reducing to 3% at older ages*

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

h) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2019

Particulars	Change in Assumptions	Gratuity plan		Compensated absences	
	Increase/ (Decrease)	Increase/(Decrease) in Assumptions		Increase/(Decrease) in Assumptions	
	%	₹	%	₹	%
Discount Rate	0.50%	1,066,189	(2.62%)	1,040,540	(2.40%)
	(0.50%)	1,125,212	2.77%	1,093,330	2.55%
Salary Growth Rate	0.50%	1,124,553	2.71%	1,093,501	2.56%
	(0.50%)	**1,066,595**	**(2.58%)**	**1,040,151**	**(2.44%)**

Figures in bracket are of the FY 2017-18

i) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

(Amount in ₹)

Particulars	Gratuity	Leave Encashment
within 1 year	**74,021**	**75,109**
1-2 year	**471,128**	**461,394**
2-3 year	**55,050**	**57,286**
3-4 year	**57,517**	**52,624**
4-5 year	**56,648**	**50,958**
6-10 years	**600,246**	**436,096**

j) The major categories of plan assets of the fair value of the total plan assets are as follows :

Particulars	Gratuity plan	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Insurer managed funds	100%	1,403,239	1,197,102
Total	**100%**	**1,403,239**	**1,197,102**

k) Details of Asset-Liability Matching Strategy

There are no minimum funding requirements for a Gratuity benefits plan in India and there is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully or partially pre-fund the liabilities under the Plan.

The trustees of the plan have outsourced the investment management of the fund to an insurance company. The insurance company in turn manages these funds as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation which is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations. Due to the restrictions in the type of investments that can be held by the fund, it may not be possible to explicitly follow an asset-liability matching strategy to manage risk actively in a conventional fund.

4) Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 23 "Borrowing Costs"

Borrowing cost capitalised during the year ` Nil. (*previous year :` Nil*).

5) Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 17 "Leases"

The Company has taken office premises and residential premises under cancellable operating lease. These agreements are normally renewed on expiry. Lease rental expenses in respect of operating leases for the year amounting to ` 5,27,000 (previous year `2,63,240) is charged to statement of Profit & loss.

The Company has given flat under cancellable operating lease. These agreements are normally renewed on expiry. Lease Income in respect of operating leases for the year amounting to ` 1,80,000 (previous year ` 1,80,000) is credited to statement of Profit & loss.

6) Disclosure of segment information pursuant to Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments"

The Company is engaged in the business of construction, operation and maintenance of Toll road projects on a Build Operate Transfer basis in a single business segment. Hence reporting of operating segments is not required. The Company does not have operations outside India. Hence, disclosure of geographical segment information is not required.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

7) Disclosure of related parties / related party transactions pursuant to Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures"

a) List of related parties

Ultimate Holding Company :	Larsen & Toubro Limited	
Holding Company :	L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited	
Fellow Subsidiaries :		
	L&T BPP Tollway Limited	**8th May 2018**
	Ahmedabad Maliya Tollway Limited	
	Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Limited	
	L&T Chennai Tada Tollway Limited	
	L&T Halol Shamlaji Tollway Limited	
	L&T Rajkot Vadinar Tollway Limited	
	L&T Sambalpur-Rourkela Tollway Limited	
Key Managerial Personnel:	Mr.Naveen Chandra Joshi - Manager	

b) Disclosure of related party transactions:

Particulars	**2018-19** ₹	*2017-18* ₹
Nature of transaction		
1. Purchase of goods and services incl. taxes		
Larsen & Toubro Limited	**1,976,723**	*2,790,875*
Holding company L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited	**20,395,129**	*24,730,917*
	22,371,852	*27,521,792*
2. Sale of assets		
Fellow subsidiaries :		
L&T Halol Shamlaji Tollway Limited	**62,380**	-
L&T Sambalpur-Rourkela Tollway Limited	**30,812**	-
Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Limited	**-**	*53,920*
	93,192	*53,920*
3. Purchase of assets		
Fellow subsidiaries :		
Ahmedabad Maliya Tollway Limited	**2,187**	
L&T Rajkot Vadinar Tollway Limited	**118,000**	-
L&T Sambalpur-Rourkela Tollway Limited	**77,508**	-
L&T BPP Tollway Limited		*236,855*
Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Limited		*1*
	197,695	*236,856*
4. Reimbursement of expenses charged to		
Fellow subsidiaries :		
Vadodara Bharuch Tollway Limited	**-**	*107,520*
	-	*107,520*
5. Reimbursement of expenses charged from :		
Larsen & Toubro Limited	**249,029**	-
	249,029	-
6.Salary and Perquisites to KMP		
Manager: Mr.Naveen Chandra Joshi	**3,167,280**	*2,974,400*
	3,167,280	*2,974,400*

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

c) Amount due to related parties(net):

Particulars	**Amounts due to**	
	As at March 31, 2019	*As at March 31, 2018*
Ultimate Holding Company		
Larsen & Toubro Limited	**4,758,566**	*3,631,874*
Holding Company		
L&T Infrastructure Development Projects Limited	**1,699,594**	*777,781*
Fellow Subsidiaries		
L&T Chennai-Tada Tollway Limited	**635,934**	*635,934*

d) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended 31 March 2019, the company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties (31 March 2018: INR Nil). This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

There is no provision for bad and doubtful debts to related parties with regard to outstanding expenses and there is no expense recognized in respect of bad and doubtful debts due from related parties.

f) Compensation of Key Management personnel of the group

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	*As at March 31, 2018*
Short term employee benefits	**3,167,280**	*2,974,400*

8) Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 12 "Income taxes"

The major components of income tax expense for years ended 31 March 2019 and 31 March 2018 are:

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2019**	*As at March 31, 2018*
	₹	₹
Profit and loss section:		
Current tax :		
Current income tax charge	-	*2,747,927*
Effect of prior period adjustments		
Deferred tax :		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Effect on deferred tax balances due to change in income tax rate	-	-
Effect of previously unrecognised tax losses and tax offsets used during the current year to reduce deferred tax expense	-	-
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	*2,747,927*
Current Tax & Deferred Tax - Equity		
Deferred Tax on Transition Adjustments	-	-
	-	*2,747,927*

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

9) Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 33 "Earnings per share"

Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (EPS) computed in accordance with Ind AS 33 "Earnings per share".

Particulars		2018-19	2017-18
		₹	₹
Basic earnings per equity share:			
(Loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	A	**(565,441,033)**	*(46,569,871)*
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	B	**57,160,000**	*57,160,000*
Basic earnings/(loss) per equity share	A / B	**(9.89)**	*(0.81)*
Face value per equity share (₹)		**10.00**	*10.00*

10) Disclosure pursuant to IND AS 109 "Impairment of Financial Assets"

Based on a review of the future cash flows of the project facility, the recoverable amount of financial asset (being amount receivable under concession agreement) is lower than the carrying amount due to changes in the estimates of future cash outflow relating to the restructuring obligation. The resultant effect amounting to ₹59,81,22,165/- is provided as impairment allowance in the Profit and Loss account.

11) Disclosures as per Ind AS 37 - "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets "

The company is required to operate and maintain the project highway during the entire concession period and hand over the project back to the Authority (NHAI) as per the maintenance standards prescribed in Concession agreement.

For this purpose, a regular maintenance along with periodic maintenances is required to be performed. Normally periodic maintenance includes resurface of pavements, repairs of structures and other equipments and maintenance of service roads.

As per Concession agreement with NHAI the periodic maintenance is expected to occur after every 5 years. Such maintenance expenses shall be considered as and when actual maintenance is to be carried out.

12) Disclosure pursuant to Appendix - E to Ind AS 115 - " Service Concession Arrangements"

12.1 Description and classification of the arrangement

L & T Interstate Road Corridor Ltd (rhe Company or Concessionar)is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated on 2nd February, 2006 The Company has been awarded a contract on Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) Annuity basis to widen the existing two-lane seventy six kilometer stretch from KM 601.000 to 677.000 of National Highway No. 27 Section of National Highway No.14) in the State of Gujarat and Rajasthan and operation and maintenance thereof, under the Service Concession Agreement (SCA) dated 28th March, 2006 with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI).

12.2 Significant Terms of the Arrangements

(a) Annuity

The Authority shall be liable to pay Annuity to Concessionaire upon achieving COD for the Project Highway and in consideration of the Concessionaire accepting the Concession and undertaking to perform and discharge its obligations in accordance with the terms and conditions as set forth in the agreement.For each Annuity Payment period, a sum of Rs 43.21 crores shall be payable Gross of tax biannually

(b) Payment of Annuity

The number of Annuity payments shall not exceed 2 per year and annuity payment shall not exceed 10 over the remaining Concession Period.

(c) Rights of the Company to use Project Highway

Right of Way, access and licence to the Site.

(d) Obligation of the Concessionaire

The company shall not assign, transfer or sublet or create any lien or Encumbrance on the SCA, or the Concession granted or on the whole or any part of the Project Highway nor transfer, lease or part possession thereof, save and except as expressly permitted by SCA or the Substitution Agreement.The project highway means site comprising the existing two-lane seventy six kilometer stretch from KM 601.000 to 677.000 of National Highway No. 27 and all Project asset, and its subsequent development and augmetation in accordance with the SCA.

The company is under obligation to carry out the routine and periodic maintenance of Project Highway as per Schedule L Article 2.6.1 of the SCA.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

(e) Details of any assets to be given or taken at the end of concession period

At the end of the Concession period the company shall deliver the actual or constructive possession of the Project Highway, free and clear of all encumbrances.

(f) Details of Termination

SCA can be terminated on account of default of the company or NHAI in the circumstances as specified under Article 32.1 of the SCA.

(g) Changes in SCA

There has been no change in the concession arrangement during the year.

13) Financial Instruments

Disclosure of Financial Instruments by Category

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	31.03.2019			31.03.2018		
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	*FVTPL*	*FVTOCI*	*Amortized cost*
		₹	₹	₹	₹	₹	₹
Financial asset							
Security Deposits	1	-	-	2,414,543	-	-	*2,358,843*
Fixed Deposits	1	-	-	146,683	-	-	*139,672*
Investments	3	1,413,755,592	-	-	*1,508,251,375*	-	-
Other Financial Asset	1(b)	-	-	1,610,450,781	-		*2,368,789,803*
Cash and Bank Balances	4	-	-	676,794	-	-	*6,062,533*
Total Financial Asset		**1,413,755,592**	-	**1,613,688,801**	*1,508,251,375*	-	*2,377,350,851*
Financial liability							
Non Convertible Debentures	7&8	-	-	2,559,438,089	-	-	*2,931,667,238*
Other Financial Liabilities	8	-	-	44,500	-	-	*44,500*
Trade Payables	11	-	-	33,694,628	-	-	*8,980,916*
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	**2,593,177,217**	-	-	*2,940,692,654*

Default and breaches

There are no defaults with respect to payment of principal interest, sinking fund or redemption terms and no breaches of the terms and conditions of the loan.

There are no breaches during the year which permitted lender to demand accelerated payment.

14) Fair value of Financial asset and liabilties at amortized cost

Particular	Note no.	31.03.2019		31.03.2018	
		Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
		₹	₹	₹	₹
Financial Assets					
Security Deposits	1	2,414,543	2,414,543	*2,358,843*	*2,358,843*
Fixed Deposits	1	146,683	146,683	*139,672*	*139,672*
Other Financial Asset	1(b)	1,610,450,781	1,610,450,781	*2,368,789,803*	*2,368,789,803*
Cash and Bank Balances	4	676,794	676,794	*6,062,533*	*6,062,533*
Total Financial Assets		**1,613,688,801**	**1,613,688,801**	*2,377,350,851*	*2,377,350,851*

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

Financial liability					
Non Convertible Debentures	**7&8**	2,559,438,089	2,559,438,089	*2,931,667,238*	*2,931,667,238*
Other Financial Liabilities	**8**	44,500	44,500	*44,500*	*44,500*
Trade Payables	**11**	33,694,628	33,694,628	*8,980,916*	*8,980,916*
Total Financial Liabilities		**2,593,177,217**	**2,593,177,217**	*2,940,692,654*	*2,940,692,654*

The carrying amount of current financial assets and current trade and other payables measured at amortised cost are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The carrying amount of Security Deposit measured at amortized cost is considered to be the same as its fair value due to its insignificant value.

The carrying value of Non Convertible Debentures approximate fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rate.

15) Fair Value Measurement Fair Value Measurement of Financial asset and Financial liabilities

Fair value hierarchy

As at March 31, 2019

Financial Asset & Liabilites Measured at FV - Recurring FVM	**Note No.** ₹	**Level 1** ₹	**Level 2** ₹	**Level 3** ₹	**Total** ₹
Financial asset measured at FVTPL					
Investments in Mutual Funds	**3**	1,413,755,592	-	-	1,413,755,592
Total of Financial Assets		**1,413,755,592**	**-**	**-**	**1,413,755,592**
Financial Liabilities measured at FVTPL		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total of Financial Liabilities		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Financial Asset & Liabilites Measured at Amortized cost for which fair values are to be disclosed	**Note No.** ₹	**Level 1** ₹	**Level 2** ₹	**Level 3** ₹	**Total** ₹
Financial Assets					
Security Deposits	**1**	-	2,414,543	-	2,414,543
Fixed Deposits	**1**	-	146,683	-	146,683
Other Financial Asset	**1(b)**	-	-	1,610,450,781	1,610,450,781
Cash and Bank Balances	**4**	-	676,794	-	676,794
Total of Financial Assets		**-**	**3,238,020**	**1,610,450,781**	**1,613,688,801**
Financial Liabilities					
Non Convertible Debentures	**7&8**	**-**	2,559,438,089	-	2,559,438,089
Other Financial Liabilities	**8**	**-**	-	44,500	44,500
Trade Payables	**11**	**-**	-	33,694,628	33,694,628
Total Financial liabilties		**-**	**2,559,438,089**	**33,739,128**	**2,593,177,217**

As at March 31, 2018

Financial Asset & Liabilites Measured at FV - Recurring FVM		**Level1** ₹	**Level2** ₹	**Level3** ₹	**Total** ₹
Financial asset measured at FVTPL					
Investments in Mutual Funds	**3**	1,508,251,375	-	**-**	1,508,251,375
Total of Financial Assets		**1,508,251,375**	**-**	**-**	**1,508,251,375**

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

Financial Asset & Liabilites Measured at Amortized cost for which fair values are to be disclosed		Level1 ₹	Level2 ₹	Level3 ₹	Total ₹
Financial Assets					
Security Deposits	**1**	-	2,358,843	-	2,358,843
Other Financial Asset	**1(b)**		-	2,368,789,803	2,368,789,803
Cash and Bank Balances	**4**		6,062,533		6,062,533
Total Financial Assets		**-**	**8,421,376**	**2,368,789,803**	**2,377,211,179**
Financial Liabilities					
Non Convertible Debentures	**7&8**	-	2,931,667,238	-	2,931,667,238
Other Financial Liabilities	**8**			44,500	44,500
Trade Payables	**11**			8,980,916	8,980,916
Total Financial Liabilities		**-**	**2,931,667,238**	**9,025,416**	**2,940,692,654**

There are no transfer between level 1 and level 2 during the year

The company policy is to recognise transfers into and transfer out of fair values hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Valuation technique and inputs used to determine fair value

Financial assets and liabilities	Valuation method	Inputs
Financial assets		
Investment in Mutual Funds	Market Approach	NAV
Security Deposits	Income	Cash flow
Fixed Deposits	Income	Cash flow
Other Financial Asset	Income	Cash flow
Financial liabilities		
Non Convertible Debentures	Income	Current Rate of Debentures
Other Financial Liabilities	Income	Cash flow
Trade Payables	Income	Cash flow

16) Financial Risk Management

The company's activities expose it to variety of financial risks : market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a risk management policy to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors oversee compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework.

Market risk

The market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk.

i Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate.

The company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as it has no borrowing in foreign currency.

ii Interest rate risk

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

The Interest risk arises to the company mainly from Non Convertible Debentures with variable rates.The company measures risk through sensitivity analysis.

Currently, Non Convertible Debentures is at Fixed rate linked to Credit Rating of the project. Any changes shall have an impact on the rates.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

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

Particulars	**31.03.2019**	*31.03.2018*	*31.03.2017*
Non Convertible Debentures	**1,779,000,000**	*2,224,000,000*	*2,701,500,000*

Sensitivity analysis based on average outstanding Non Convertible Debentures

Interest Rate Risk Analysis	**Impact on profit/ loss after tax**	
	FY 2018-19	**FY 2017-18**
Increase or decrease in interest rate by by 25 basis point	5,003,750	**6,156,875**

Note: Impact on Profit will be negative if Interest rate increases or vice versa.

iii Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).

The company is exposed to price risk due to investments in mutual funds and classified as fair value through profit and loss.

The company measures risk through sensitivity analysis.

The company's risk management policy is to mitigate the risk by investments in diversified mutual funds.

The company's exposure to price risk due to investments in mutual fund is as follows:

Particulars	**Note No.**	**31.03.2019**	*31.03.2018*
Investments in Mutual Funds	**3**	**1,413,755,592**	*1,508,251,375*

Sensitivity Analysis	**Impact on profit/ loss after tax**	
	31.03.2019	*31.03.2018*
Increase or decrease in NAV by 2%	**28,275,112**	*30,165,028*

Note - In case of decrease in NAV profit will reduce and vice versa.

iv Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial assets.

The company is exposed to liquidity risk due to Debenture borrowings and trade and other payables.

The company measures risk by forecasting cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company ensures that it has sufficient fund to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial liabilities

As at March 31, 2019	**Carrying Amount**	**upto 1 year**	**1 - 2 years**	**2 - 5 years**	*> 5 years*
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Non Convertable Debentures	1,779,000,000	446,500,000	415,000,000	917,500,000	-
Trade Payables	33,694,628	33,694,628	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liability	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

As at March 31, 2018	Carrying Amount	upto 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 5 years	*> 5 years*
Non Derivative Financial Liability					
Non Convertable Debentures	2,224,000,000	445,000,000	446,500,000	1,106,500,000	226,000,000
Trade Payables	8,980,916	8,980,916	-	-	-
Derivative Financial Liability	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

v **Credit risk**

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its Financing activities, primarily annuity receivables from NHAI, including deposits with banks and Security deposits.

17 Previous Year Figures are regrouped whereever required to make them comparable with current year figures.

I SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

1) Basis of preparation

(a) The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on April 22, 2019.

(b) Compliance with IndAS

The Company's financial statements comply in all material respects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

(c) Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following items which are measured at fair values:

	Item	Measurement Basis
-	Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair Value
-	Net defined benefit (asset) / liability	Fair Value

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

Taxes

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

Property, plant and equipment

Refer Note I(5) for the estimated useful life of Property, plant and equipment. The carrying value of Property, plant and equipment has been disclosed in Note 1(a).

(e) Measurement of fair values

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

The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

Level 1 – inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 – inputs are other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived prices)

Level 3 – inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumption that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

2) Presentation of financial statements

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows". The disclosure requirements with respect to items in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit and Loss, as prescribed in Schedule III to the Act, are presented by way of notes forming part of accounts along with the other notes required to be disclosed under the notified Accounting Standards and the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

Amounts in the financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees which is functional currency rounded off to two decimal places in line with the requirements of Schedule III. Per share data are presented in Indian Rupees to two decimal places.

3) Revenue recognition

Effective 1st April 2018, Company adopted Ind AS 115 ''Revenue From Construction Contracts" however there was no effect on the adoption of Ind AS 115.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are inclusive of duties and taxes and net of discounts, rebates and other similar allowances.

The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that the future economic benefits would flow to the entity and specific criteria have been met for each of the activities described below. The Company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, type of transaction and specifics of the arrangement.

a) Interest income is recognised using effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument .

b) Fair value gains on current investments carried at fair value are included in Other income.

c) Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection

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

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

4) Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement is prepared segregating the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method. Under the indirect method, the net profit/(loss) is adjusted for the effects of:

(a) transactions of a non-cash nature;

(b) any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and,

(c) all other items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information. Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) are reflected as such in the Cash Flow Statement. Those cash and cash equivalents which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet are also included under this category with a specific disclosure.

5) Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to acquisition of the items.[Land acquired under long term lease is classified as “Property, Plant and equipment” and is depreciated over the period of lease.]

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Properties in the course for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company’s accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each year, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

In respect of Property, Plant and Equipment purchased during the year, depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date on which such asset is ready to use. Assets costing less than rupees five thousand each is fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

The residual value, useful live and method of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

The estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Category of Property, plant and equipment	Estimated useful life (in years)
Buildings including ownership flats	50
Plant and equipment:	
DG Sets	12
Air-conditioning and refrigeration equipment	12
Split AC and Window AC	4
Furniture and fixtures	10
Vehicles:	
Motor cars (other than those under the Company owned car scheme)	7
Motor cars (under the Company owned car scheme)	5
Motor cycles, scooters and other mopeds	10
Tractors and other vehicles	8
Office equipment:	
Multifunctional devices, printers, switches and projectors	4
Other office equipments	5
Computers:	
Servers and systems	6
Desktops, laptops, etc,	3
Wind power generating plant	20
Electrical installations	10

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of an item of property plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the statement or profit and loss.

Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

allocated over its remaining useful life.

6) Foreign currency transactions and translations

a) Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction.

b) Financial statements of overseas non-integral operations are translated as under :

i) Assets and liabilities at rate prevailing at the end of the year. Depreciation and amortisation is accounted at the same rate at which assets are converted

ii) Revenues and expenses at yearly average rates prevailing during the year

c) Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting of monetary items at each Balance Sheet date at the closing rate are :

i) adjusted in the cost of fixed assets specifically financed by the borrowings contracted, to which the exchange differences relate.

d) recognised as income or expense in the period in which they arise except for:

i) exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs in a foreign currency not translated.

ii. exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and

iii. exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items

Exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

7) Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund, compensated absences, long service awards and post-employment medical benefits.

(i) Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits. The benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences etc. and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

'The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under :

(a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and

(b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

(ii) Post employment benefits

(a) Defined contribution plans:

The Company's superannuation scheme and State governed provident fund linked with employee pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The contribution paid/ payable under the scheme is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(b) Defined benefit plans:

The employees' gratuity fund scheme and the provident fund scheme managed by the trust of the Holding Company are the Group's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rate used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yield on government securities of a maturity period equivalent to the weighted average maturity profile of the related obligations at the Balance Sheet date.

Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding net interest) and any change in the effect of asset ceiling (if applicable) are recognised in other comprehensive income and is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit & loss.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

The interest element in the actuarial valuation of defined benefit plans, which comprises the implicit interest cost and the impact of changes in discount rate, is classified under finance cost. The balance charge is recognised as employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In case of funded plans, the fair value of the plan assets is reduced from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans to recognise the obligation on a net basis.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs. Past service cost is recognised as expense at the earlier of the plan amendment or curtailment and when the Company recognises related restructuring costs or termination benefits.

(iii) Other long term employee benefits

The obligation for other long term employee benefits such as long term compensated absences, liability on account of Retention Pay Scheme are recognised in the same manner as in the case of defined benefit plans as mentioned in (ii)(b) above.

(iv) Termination benefits

Termination benefits such as compensation under Voluntary Retirement cum Pension Scheme are recognised as expense and a liability is recognised at the earlier of when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

8) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs include interest calculated using the effective interest method, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Costs in connection with the borrowing of funds to the extent not directly related to the acquisition of qualifying assets are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the tenure of the loan. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilized for acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset up to the date of capitalization of such asset are added to the cost of the assets. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

9) Leases

The determination of whether an agreement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the agreement at the date of inception.

Finance leases:

(a) Property, plant and equipment acquired under leases where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the lower of the fair value or the present value of minimum lease payments and a liability is created for an equivalent amount. Each lease rental paid is allocated between the liability and the interest cost, so as to obtain a constant periodic rate of interest on the outstanding liability for each period.

(b) Property, plant and equipment given under a finance lease are recognised as a receivable at an amount equal to the net investment in the lease. Lease income is recognised over the period of the lease so as to yield a constant rate of return on the net investment in the lease.

Operating leases:

(a) Property, plant and equipment acquired on leases where a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Lease rentals are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

(b) Property, plant and equipment leased out under operating leases are continued to be capitalised by the Company. Rental income is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

10) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

11) Income taxes

The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on current year's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates, positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and provisions are established where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the entity will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the entity.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However deferred income tax is not accounted if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that at the time of the transaction affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset/liability is realised or settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax losses and carry forward of unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which those temporary differences, losses and tax credit can be utilized, except when deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, when the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances related to the same authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity wherein the related tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

12) Impairment of non-current financial assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. The following intangible assets are tested for impairment each financial year even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired:

(a) an intangible asset that is not yet available for use; and (b) an intangible asset that is amortized over a period exceeding ten years from the date when the asset is available for use.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognised.

13) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material)

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognsied as an asset if it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only be occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company. The company does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses its existence in the financial statements

'Claims

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

14) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

a) Financial Assets

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets

Investments in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI for equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Interest, dividends, losses and gains relating to financial instruments or a component that is a financial liability shall be recognised as income or expenses in profit or loss.. On disposal of debt instruments FVTOCI the cumulative gain or loss previously accumulated in other equity is reclassified to profit & loss. However in case of equity instruments at FVTOCI cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit & loss on disposal of investments.

Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and bank balances also include fixed deposits, margin money deposits, earmarked balances with banks and other bank balances which have restrictions on repatriation. Short term highly liquid investments being not free from more than insignificant risk of change are not included as part of cash and cash equivalents. Bank overdrafts which are part of the cash management process is included as part of cash and cash equivalents

Investments

Investments, which are readily realizable and are intended to be held for not more than one year, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long term investments.

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability is derecognized when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. **Impairment of financial assets**: The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, trade receivable and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL. For the purpose of measuring expected credit loss allowance for businesses other than financial services for trade receivables, the Company has used a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information as permitted under Ind AS 109. Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / expense in the statement of profit and loss

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

b) Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities as fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised costs using Effective Interest Rate method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

The Company designates certain hedging instruments, which include derivatives, embedded derivatives and non-derivatives in respect of foreign currency risk, as either fair value hedges, cash flow hedges, or hedges of net investments in foreign operations. Hedges of foreign exchange risk on firm commitments are accounted for as cash flow hedges.

Changes in fair value of the designated portion of derivatives that qualify as fair value hedges are recognised in profit or loss immediately, together with any changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. The fair value adjustment to the carrying amount of the hedged item arising from the hedged risk is amortised to profit or loss from that date.

The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and qualify as cash flow hedges is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated under the heading of cash flow hedging reserve. The gain or loss relating to the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

Amounts previously recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity relating to (effective portion as described above) are reclassified to profit or loss in the periods when the hedged item affects profit or loss, in the same line as the recognised hedged item.

Hedge accounting is discontinued when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or when it no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. Any gain or loss recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity at that time remains in equity and is recognised when the forecast transaction is ultimately recognised in profit or loss. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the gain or loss accumulated in equity is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

15) Insurance claims

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted / expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

16) Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Group and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Group has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

17) Accounting Pronouncement Issued but not effective

Ind AS 116 ''Leases''

On March 30 ,2019,Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Ind AS116,Leases.Ind AS116 will replace the existing leases Standard ,Ind AS17 Leases,and related Interpretations.The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition ,measurement ,presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e.,thelessee and the lessor.Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than twelve months,unless the underlying asset is of low value.

The effective date for adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019 however the effect on adoption will not have any impact on financial statement

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 Company shall recognise the income tax consequences of dividends in profit or loss, other comprehensive income or equity according to where the Company 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 Company 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.

NOTES FORMING PART OF ACCOUNTS (Contd.)

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 Company 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 Company is to assume that the taxation authority will have full knowledge of all relevant information while examining any amount (3) Company 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 ''Financial Instruments" (Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation)

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

Ind AS 19 ''Employee Benefits" (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 Company borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. The Company does not expect any impact from this amendment.

18) Commitments

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure. Commitments are classified and disclosed as follows:

(i) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for

(ii) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid

(iii) Funding related commitment to subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies and

(iv) Other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Other commitments related to sales/procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

As per our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board

FOR MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg.No.106041W/W100136
by the hand of

K C PATEL
Partner
Membership No.: 30083

Company Secretary

Chief Financial Officer

Director

Director

Place: Ahmedabad
Date:

Place: Chennai
Date: