



**H K Shah & Co.**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO  
THE MEMBERS OF  
MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED,  
GUJARAT

### Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2018, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the period 01st April 2017 to 31st March 2018, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and the statement of changes in equity for the period, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements")

### Management's Responsibility for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") read with relevant rules issued there under.



GSTIN 24AACFH1917R1Z6 | PAN AACFH1917R | FRN 109583W

079-27544995 / 27542785  
+91-9909919785  
+91-9714744995  
hkshahandco@gmail.com  
www.hkshahandco.com

**Head Office** 403+404 'SARAP' Building,  
Opp. Navjivan Press, Off Ashram Road,  
Nr. Income Tax, Ahmedabad - 380014

**Branch Offices** Gujarat, Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh

detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

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We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

## Opinion

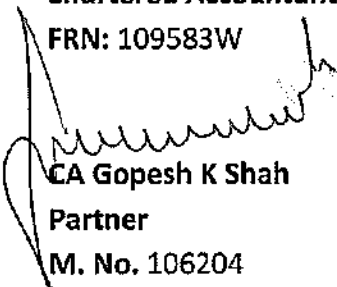
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2018, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- I. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.
- II. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued there under;

- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2018 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2018 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 B"; and
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts having any material foreseeable losses; and
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2018

**For, H. K. Shah & Co.,**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
FRN: 109583W

  
**CA Gopesh K Shah**  
**Partner**  
M. No. 106204

**Place: Ahmedabad**  
**Date: 09/05/2018**



# H K Shah & Co.

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

### ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in Para 1 of paragraph –

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date)

**i. In respect of fixed assets:**

- a. The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.
- b. All the assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

**ii. In respect of inventories:**

The company does not have any inventories during the year. So the reporting obligations under this clause is not applicable.

**iii. In respect of loans granted:**

The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, during the year.

**iv. In respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security:**

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, guarantees and security or not made any investment as stipulated in section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

**v. In respect of acceptance of deposits:**

The Company has not accepted any deposits with non-compliance of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under.

**vi. In respect of cost records:**

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fall within the criteria prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.



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
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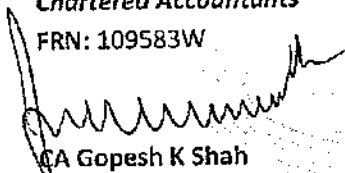
🏢 **Branch Offices** | Gujarat, Maharashtra & Uttar Pradesh

- vii. **In respect of statutory dues:**
- a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sale-tax, service-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it.
  - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no amount due on account of dispute in respect of income-tax or sales-tax or service-tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax.
- viii. **In respect of default of repayment of loans or borrowing:**
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to a financial institution or bank or Government or debenture holders.
- ix. **In respect of application of money raised:**
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not raised the money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans.
- x. **In respect of fraud:**
- To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xi. **In respect of managerial remuneration:**
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- xii. **In respect of Nidhi Company:**
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company is not a Nidhi Company.
- xiii. **In respect of transactions with related parties:**
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

  
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- xiv. **In respect of allotment or placement of shares:**  
According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review.
- xv. **In respect of non-cash transaction:**  
According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them in non-compliance of provision of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- xvi. **In respect of registration with RBI:**  
According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-1A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and so, registration has not been obtained.

For, H. K. Shah & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants  
FRN: 109583W

  
CA Gopesh K Shah  
Partner  
M. No. 106204

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: 02/05/2018



# H K Shah & Co.

## CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

### Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

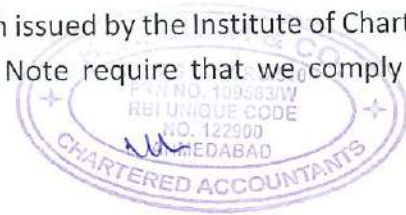
We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the company") as of 31 March 2018 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### 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. As informed to us the internal audit is being conducted for the parent company, which covers the subsidiary company audited by us.

#### 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with



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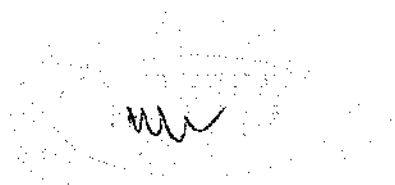
ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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### 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.

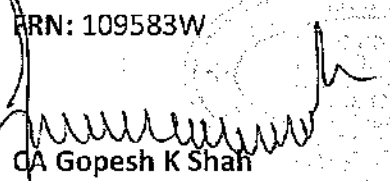
### Opinion

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 31 March 2018, 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, H. K. Shah & Co.,

*Chartered Accountants*

FRN: 109583W



CA Gopesh K Shah

Partner

M. No. 106204

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 08/05/2018

**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2018**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>1. Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4(a)	8.49	10.46
(b) Intangible assets	4(b)	102.57	136.76
(c) Deferred tax assets	5	17.86	4.88
(d) Non-current tax assets (net)	6	6.10	3.41
		<u>135.02</u>	<u>155.51</u>
<b>2. Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	7	43.32	19.10
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	59.91	59.75
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	516.72	-
(iv) Other financial assets	10	0.30	1.57
(b) Other current assets	11	5.36	182.50
		<u>625.61</u>	<u>262.92</u>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b><u>760.63</u></b>	<b><u>418.43</u></b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	12a	24.20	24.20
Other equity	12b	665.73	387.00
		<u>689.93</u>	<u>411.20</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>1. Non-current liabilities</b>			
Provisions	13	7.72	-
		<u>7.72</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>2. Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	14	11.57	5.18
(ii) Other financial liabilities	15	41.64	1.44
(b) Provisions	16	0.36	-
(c) Other current liabilities	17	1.36	0.60
(d) Current tax liabilities	18	8.05	-
		<u>62.98</u>	<u>7.23</u>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b><u>760.63</u></b>	<b><u>418.43</u></b>

Notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer note 1 to 37)

As per our report of even date

**For H.K. Shah & Co.**
**Chartered Accountants**
**Firm Registration No.: 109583W**

**CA Gopesh.K.Shah**
**Partner**

Membership No.: 106204

Place : Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

**For and on behalf of Board of the Directors**

**Sandeep Garg**
**Director**

DIN : 00036419

Place : Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018


**Shrinivas Kargutkar**
**Director**

DIN : 06926585

Place : Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2018**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
<b>I. Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	19	531.75	441.14
Other income	20	5.39	5.85
<b>Total income</b>		<b>537.15</b>	<b>446.99</b>
<b>II. Expenses</b>			
Employee benefits expense	21	76.72	0.37
Depreciation and amortisation expense	22	36.49	49.71
Finance costs	23	0.52	0.51
Other expenses	24	85.50	372.27
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>199.23</b>	<b>422.86</b>
<b>III. Profit before exceptional items and tax ( I - II )</b>		<b>337.92</b>	<b>24.14</b>
<b>IV. Exceptional items (net)</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>V. Profit before tax ( III - IV )</b>		<b>337.92</b>	<b>24.14</b>
<b>VI. Tax expense</b>			
- Current tax		96.74	4.73
- MAT Credit entitlement Pertaining to earlier years		(45.40)	-
- Deferred tax (charged) / Benefit		5.59	0.47
<b>Total tax expense</b>		<b>56.92</b>	<b>5.20</b>
<b>VII. Profit for the year ( V - VI )</b>		<b>280.99</b>	<b>18.93</b>
<b>VIII. Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement gains/(losses) on defined benefit plan		(3.27)	-
Income tax effect on above		1.01	-
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>(2.26)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>IX. Total comprehensive income for the year (VII-VIII)</b>		<b>278.73</b>	<b>18.93</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up</b>	32		
Basic (Rs)		115.18	7.82
Diluted (Rs)		115.18	7.82

Notes forming part of the financial statements (Refer note 1 to 37)

As per our report of even date

For H.K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109583W

CA Gopesh.K.Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 106204

Place : Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandeep Garg  
 Director

DIN : 00036419

Place : Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

Shrinivas Kargutkar  
 Director

DIN : 06926585

Place : Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2018**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
<b>A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>		
Net Profit before taxation	337.92	24.14
Add adjustment for non cash items:		
Credit Balance Written back	-	(5.62)
Depreciation and amortisation	36.49	49.71
Financial Expenses including Interest	0.52	0.51
<b>Operating Profit before Working Capital changes</b>	<b>374.92</b>	<b>68.74</b>
Working Capital Adjustments for :		
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	49.46	(17.85)
Increase / (decrease) in short-term loans and advances	-	8.12
(Increase)/ decrease in Trade Receivables	(24.22)	(19.10)
(Increase)/ decrease in Other Current Assets	178.41	-
Cash generated from /(used in) operations	203.65	(28.82)
<b>CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS</b>	<b>578.57</b>	<b>39.91</b>
Income tax Paid	(60.85)	(4.73)
<b>Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Operating activities</b>	<b>517.72</b>	<b>35.18</b>
<b>B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>		
Purchase of fixed assets	(0.32)	-
<b>Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Investing activities</b>	<b>(0.32)</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>		
Financial Expenses including Interest	(0.52)	(0.51)
<b>Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Financing activities</b>	<b>(0.52)</b>	<b>(0.51)</b>
<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>516.88</b>	<b>34.67</b>
<b>Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>59.74</b>	<b>25.07</b>
<b>Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>576.63</b>	<b>59.74</b>
<b>Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash in hand	4.17	3.70
Balance with banks	572.46	56.05
	<b>576.63</b>	<b>59.74</b>

Note: The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Accounting Standard 3 on Cash Flow Statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

As per our report of even date  
**FOR H.K. SHAH & CO.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 109583W

**Gopesh.K.Shah**  
Partner  
**Membership No.: 106204**  
Place : Mumbai  
Date: 8 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
**Sandeep Garg**  
Director  
DIN : 00036419  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 8 May 2018

  
**Shrinivas Kargutkar**  
Director  
DIN : 06926585  
Place: Mumbai  
Date: 8 May 2018

**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2018**

**A. Equity share capital**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Note	Amount
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2016</b>		-
Changes in equity share capital		24.20
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2017</b>		<b>24.20</b>
Changes in equity share capital		
<b>Balances as at March 31, 2018</b>		<b>24.20</b>

**B. Other equity**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total other equity
<b>As at 01 April 2016</b>	208.80	159.27	368.07
Profit for the year	-	18.93	18.93
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	18.93	18.93
<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>	208.80	178.20	387.00
Profit for the year		280.99	280.99
Other comprehensive income		(2.26)	(2.26)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	278.73	278.73
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	208.80	456.93	665.73

For H.K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109583W

  
**CA Gopesh.K.Shah**

Partner

Membership No.: 106204

Place : Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
**Sandeep Garg**

Director

DIN : 00036419

Place: Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

  
**Shrinivas Kargutkar**

Director

DIN : 06926585

Place: Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

**MSK Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**1. Corporate information**

MSK Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Limited ("The Company" is a wholly owned subsidiary company of Welspun Enterprises Limited. The Company is engaged into infrastructure development and on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis.

The separate financial statements (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements") of the Company for the financial year 2017-18 were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of board of directors on 8 May 2018

**2. Basis of preparation of financial statements**

- (a) The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed there under..

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') with values rounded off to the nearest lakhs, thereof, except otherwise indicated.

- (b) Current and non-current classification

Assets and liabilities are classified as current if it is expected to realise or settle within twelve months after the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current.

The financial statements are presented in INR, except when otherwise indicated.

**3. Significant accounting policies**

**i) Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. All revenues are accounted on accrual basis except to the extent stated otherwise. Toll revenue from operations is recognized on an accrual basis which coincides with the collection of toll

Amount due in respect of the claim is recognized as revenue only when there are conditions stipulated in the contracts for such claims are evidenced inter-alia by way of confirmation by the customers.

**a) Service Concession Arrangement**

The Company manages concession arrangement which includes toll road project. The Company maintains and services the infrastructure during the concession period. These concession arrangements set out rights and obligations related to the infrastructure and the service to be provided.



**MSK Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

The right to collect toll gives rise to an intangible asset and accordingly the intangible asset model is applied. Intangible Assets i.e. BOT Cost (Toll Collection right) is amortized/ written off over the concession period on the basis of written down value at the rate of 25%...

**b) Interest income**

For all debt instruments measured at amortized cost and interest bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in 'finance income' in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss is shown under other income.

**c) Dividend income**

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**ii) Exceptional items**

On certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the company, is such that its disclosure improves an understanding of the performance of the Company. Such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly disclosed in the notes to accounts.

**iii) Property, Plant and Equipment**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value basis as per the rate derived on the basis of useful life and method prescribed under Schedule – II of the Companies Act 2013.

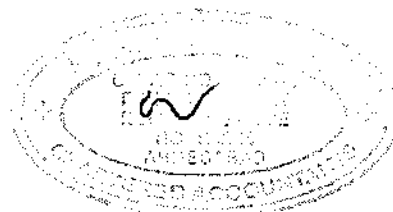
The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

**iv). Intangible Assets:**

Since there is no change in the functional currency, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its intangible assets as recognized in its previous GAAP financial statements as deemed cost at the transition date, viz., 1 April 2015.

The right to collect toll gives rise to an intangible asset and accordingly the intangible asset model is applied. Intangible Assets i.e. BOT Cost (Toll Collection right) is amortized/ written off over the concession period on the basis of written down value at the rate of 25%

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.





**v) Impairment of non-financial assets:**

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

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

**vi) Taxes on income**

**a) Current tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Current taxes are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

**b) Deferred tax**

Deferred income tax is recognized on all temporary differences which are the differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that effects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

Deferred income tax is recognized on all temporary differences which are the differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the statement of financial position and its tax base except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability that effects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.



**MSK Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and based on the tax consequence which will follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at financial year end, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax relating to item recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with tax laws, which give rise to future economic benefits in the form of adjustment of future tax liability, is recognized as an asset only when, based on convincing evidence, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with it will flow to the Company and the assets can be measured reliably.

**vii) Foreign Currency transactions**

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the company's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognized as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

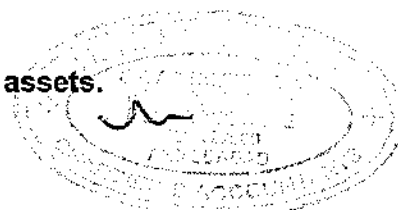
**viii) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and other short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**ix) Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity share holders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except when the results would be anti-dilutive.

**x) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets.**



**a) Provisions**

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

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. when discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

**b) Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

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 which 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. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

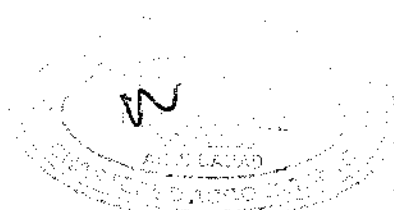
Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits to the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. Contingent assets are disclosed if the inflow of economic benefits is probable.

**xi) Leases**

For arrangements entered into prior to 1st April 2015 the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

**Operating Lease**

Lease of assets under which all the risks and rewards of ownership are effectively retained by the lesser are classified as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.



**xii) Financial instruments**

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

**A. Financial assets**

**a) Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

**b). Subsequent measurement.**

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

- i) Debt instruments measured at amortized cost
- ii) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).
- iii) Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- iv) Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL

**Debt instruments**

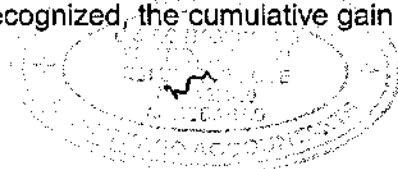
The subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on their classification. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

**i) Debt instruments measured at amortized cost**

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortized cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

**ii) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI**

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest income which are recognized in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously



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recognized in the OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.

**iii) Debt instruments measured at FVTPL**

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

**iv). Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL**

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

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

**B. Derecognition of financial assets**

A financial asset is derecognized only when

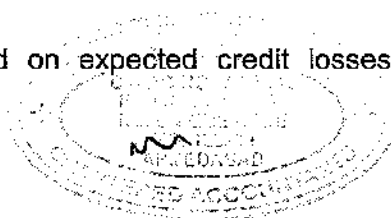
- i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognized to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

**C. Impairment of financial assets**

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:



**MSK Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

- i) Financial assets measured at amortized cost
- ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to

- i) the twelve months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within twelve after the reporting date) or
- ii) full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life Of the financial instrument.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

#### **D). Financial liabilities**

##### **a). Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liability at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liability except for financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

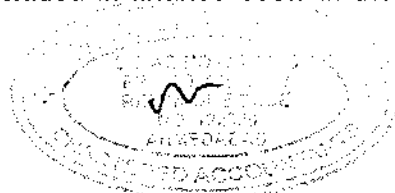
##### **b). Subsequent measurement**

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- i) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
- ii) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)

##### **i) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost**

After initial recognition, financial liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.



**ii) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)**

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in finance income or finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

**c) Derecognition**

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

**xiii) Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in debt and equity instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

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

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

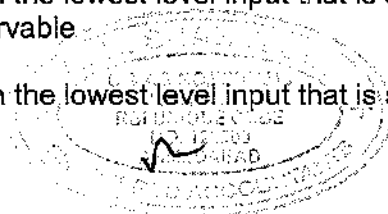
The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

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

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, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable



**MSK Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

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

**xiv) Investment in associates, joint venture and subsidiaries.**

The Company has accounted for its investment in associates, joint venture and subsidiaries at cost.

**Significant estimates, judgements and assumptions**

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures including disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with revisions recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

**a) Contingencies and commitments**

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that have a low probability of crystallizing or are very difficult to quantify reliably, are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes, if any, but are not provided for in the financial statements. There can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of these legal proceedings.

**b) Impairment testing**

i. Judgment is also required in evaluating the likelihood of collection of customer debt after revenue has been recognized. This evaluation requires estimates to be made, including the level of provision to be made for amounts with uncertain recovery profiles. Provisions are based on historical trends in the percentage of debts which are not recovered, or on more detailed reviews of individually significant balances.

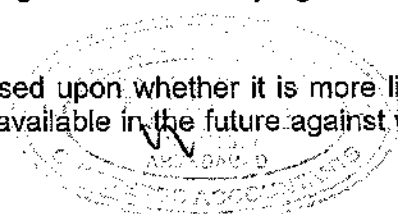
ii. Determining whether the carrying amount of these assets has any indication of impairment also requires judgment. If an indication of impairment is identified, further judgment is required to assess whether the carrying amount can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows forecast to be derived from the asset. This forecast involves cash flow projections and selecting the appropriate discount rate.

**c) Taxes**

i) The Company's tax charge is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process.

ii) Accruals for tax contingencies require management to make judgments and estimates in relation to tax audit issues and exposures.

iii) The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is more likely than not that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal





**MSK Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

of temporary differences can be deducted. Where the temporary differences are related to losses, the availability of the losses to offset against forecast taxable profits is also considered. Recognition therefore involves judgment regarding the future financial performance of the particular legal entity or tax Company in which the deferred tax asset has been recognized.

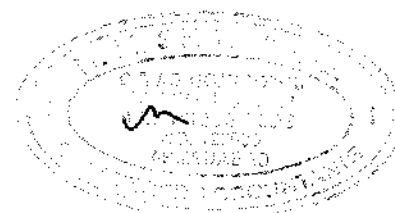
**d) Fair Value Measurement**

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions.

**e) Standards issued but not effective.**

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, when they become effective.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2017 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 amending the following standard.



**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**4 (a) Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress**

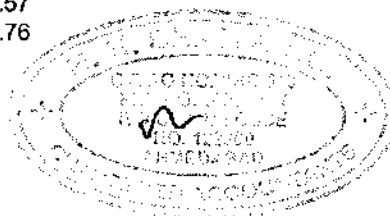
(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Toll Equipments	Vehicles	Office equipments	Computers	Furniture & Fixture	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount (cost)</b>						
<b>As at 31 March 2016</b>	17.79	1.74	0.11	0.32	0.53	20.49
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>	17.79	1.74	0.11	0.32	0.53	20.49
Additions	-	-	0.33	-	-	0.33
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	17.79	1.74	0.44	0.32	0.53	20.82
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>						
<b>As at 31 March 2016</b>	4.87	0.61	0.06	0.22	0.15	5.91
Additions during the year	3.53	0.39	0.03	0.06	0.11	4.12
Deletions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>	8.40	1.01	0.09	0.28	0.25	10.03
Additions during the year	1.96	0.20	0.06	0.01	0.07	2.30
Deletions during the period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to assets held for sale	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	10.36	1.21	0.15	0.29	0.32	12.33
<b>Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018</b>	7.43	0.54	0.29	0.03	0.21	8.49
<b>Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017</b>	9.39	0.74	0.02	0.04	0.27	10.46

**4 (b) Intangible Assets ::**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Himmatnagar Bypass Projects	Total
<b>Gross carrying amount (cost)</b>		
<b>As at 31 March 2016</b>	243.13	243.13
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>	243.13	243.13
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	243.13	243.13
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
<b>As at 31/03/2016</b>	60.78	60.78
Additions during the year	45.59	45.59
Deletions during the period	-	-
<b>As at 31/03/2017</b>	106.37	106.37
Additions during the year	34.19	34.19
Deletions during the period	-	-
<b>As at 31/03/2018</b>	140.56	140.56
<b>Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2018</b>	102.57	
<b>Net carrying amount as at 31 March 2017</b>	136.76	



**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
Notes forming part of the financial statements

<b>5 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Depreciation	(2.96)	-
Retirement Benefits	3.26	4.88
MAT Credit entitlement	17.56	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.86</b>	<b>4.88</b>

<b>6 Non-current tax assets (net)</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Balance with Government authorities		
- Direct tax (net of provision for taxation)	6.10	3.41
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.10</b>	<b>3.41</b>

<b>7 Trade receivables</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>Unsecured</b>		
Others		
- Considered good	43.32	19.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.32</b>	<b>19.10</b>

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

For terms and conditions relating to related party receivables.

Trade Receivable are non - Interest and are normally settled as per payment terms mentioned in contracts

<b>8 Cash and cash equivalents</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	55.74	56.05
- Deposit Accounts having original maturity of less than three months	-	-
Cash on hand	4.17	3.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.91</b>	<b>59.75</b>

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates.

<b>9 Bank balances other than (notes-8).</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Balances with banks		
- Deposit Accounts having original maturity of more than three months & less than 12 months	516.72	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>516.72</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>10 Current financial assets</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)</b>		
Advance recoverable in cash or kind (unsecured)		
- Considered good	-	1.57
Security deposits		
- Others	0.30	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.57</b>

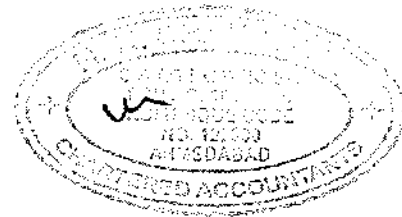


**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**11 Other current assets**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Prepaid expenses	-	0.19
Loans and advances to employees	0.59	0.59
<b>Other advances</b>	-	-
Advance against goods/ services	-	-
- Considered good	4.77	181.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.36</b>	<b>182.50</b>



**MSK Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited**  
Notes forming part of the financial statements

**12 Share capital and other equity**

**12a Equity share capital**

(i) Authorised share capital (Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
<b>Authorised</b>		
<b>Equity shares of Rs 10 each</b>		
2,50,000 (2,50,000 31 March 2017) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	25.00	25.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up</b>		
2,42,000 (2,42,000 31 March 2017) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	24.20	24.20

**Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholder in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Equity shares allotted as fully paid up for consideration other than cash	-	-
Equity shares allotted as fully paid up bonus shares	-	-
Equity shares bought back	-	-

(ii) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding companies and / or their subsidiaries/ associates (Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at			
	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited	2,42,000	100%	2,42,000	100%

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

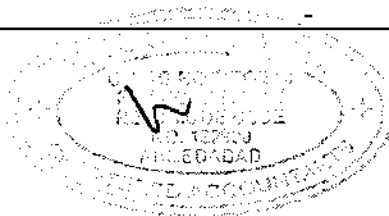
Particulars	As at			
	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited	2,42,000	100%	2,42,000	100%

(iv) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of the share capital (Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at			
	31 March 2018		31 March 2017	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning of the period	2,42,000	24.20	2,42,000	24.20
Add : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end of the period	2,42,000	24.20	2,42,000	24.20

(v) Aggregate number of shares issued for consideration other than cash (Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Item 1	-	-
Item 2	-	-



**12b. Other Equity**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Securities premium reserve	208.80	208.80
Retained earnings	456.93	178.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>665.73</b>	<b>387.00</b>

**(i) Securities premium reserve**

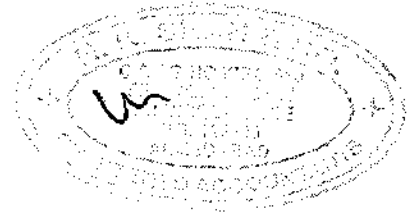
(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening balance	208.80	208.80
Addition during the year	-	-
Less: deduction during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>208.80</b>	<b>208.80</b>

**(ii) Retained earnings**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
Opening balance	178.20	159.27
Total Comprehensive income for the year	278.73	18.93
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>456.93</b>	<b>178.20</b>



**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

<b>13 Long term provisions</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity	4.29	-
- Leave benefits	3.44	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.72</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>14 Trade payables</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>
Trade payables	11.57	5.18
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.57</b>	<b>5.18</b>

**Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms.  
For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes,

<b>15 Other financial liabilities - Current</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>
Creditors for expenses	41.64	1.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.64</b>	<b>1.44</b>

Notes : Payable to employees are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60-day terms

<b>16 Short term provisions</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity	0.19	-
- Leave benefits	0.17	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.36</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>17 Other current liabilities</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>
Statutory dues payable	1.36	0.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.36</b>	<b>0.60</b>

<b>18 Current tax liabilities</b>	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	<b>As at 31 March 2018</b>	<b>As at 31 March 2017</b>
Provision for tax (Net of Advance Tax)	8.05	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.05</b>	<b>-</b>

**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

**19 Revenue from operations**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
<b>Revenue from</b>		
- Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)		-
- Build Operate Transfer (BOT) Business	531.75	441.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>531.75</b>	<b>441.14</b>

**20 Other income**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Unclaimed liabilities written back	-	5.62
Miscellaneous income	-	0.23
Interest on Fixed Deposits	5.39	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>5.85</b>

**21 Employee benefit expenses**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Salaries, wages and bonus	67.41	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	4.68	0.37
Staff welfare expenses	4.63	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.72</b>	<b>0.37</b>

**22 Depreciation and amortisation expense**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2.30	4.12
Amortisation of intangible assets	34.19	45.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.49</b>	<b>49.71</b>

**23 Finance costs**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Interest expenses on:-		
- Bank charges and other finance costs	0.52	0.51
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.51</b>

**24 Other expenses**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
Stores and spares consumed	4.64	0.19
Hire charges	10.78	0.97
Power, fuel and water charges	2.39	1.75
Repairs and Maintenance :-	-	-
- Plant and machinery	0.15	6.14
- Road maintenance	43.59	-
- Others	0.97	330.61
Civil work	0.21	0.98
Donation	-	0.91
Rent	1.03	0.82





**MSK PROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

Rates and taxes	0.21	0.90
Insurance cost	0.87	-
Travelling and conveyance	0.80	0.77
Communications	0.12	1.66
Legal and professional fees	9.38	0.15
Business promotion expenses	-	21.47
Printing and stationary	0.29	-
Payment to auditors	-	-
- As Audit fees	0.86	0.81
- Taxation matters	0.40	0.75
Office expenses	-	3.20
Toll expense	8.05	-
Filing and registration expenses	0.05	0.04
Miscellaneous expenses	0.70	0.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.50</b>	<b>372.27</b>



25 Disclosures pursuant to adoption of Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits

The present value of obligation is based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The benefit is based on final salary and service. The benefits of the scheme are paid, as and when, the employee leaves the employment.

The following tables summarises the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plan:

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>Service Cost</b>		
Current service cost	1.21	-
Interest cost on benefit obligation		
<b>Net benefit expenses (recognised in profit and loss)</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>-</b>

**Expenses recognised during the year in other comprehensive income (OCI)**

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	0.48	-
Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in experience assumptions	5.22	-
<b>Net expenses</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>-</b>

**Net liability recognised in the balance sheet**

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Present value of obligation	4.48	-
Liability recognized in balance sheet	4.48	-

**Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefit obligation**

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	-	-
Interest cost	1.21	-
Actuarial (gain) / loss on obligation	5.70	-
Liability transferred in/ (paid)	-	-
Benefits paid by the company	(2.43)	-
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	<b>4.48</b>	<b>-</b>

**Reconciliation of opening and closing balance of net defined benefit obligation**

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Fair value of plan assets at the Beginning of the Year	1.21	-
Actuarial gain/ (loss)	5.70	-
Benefit paid	(2.43)	-
Fair value of plan assets as at 31 March 2018	<b>4.48</b>	<b>-</b>

**Changes in fair value of assets**

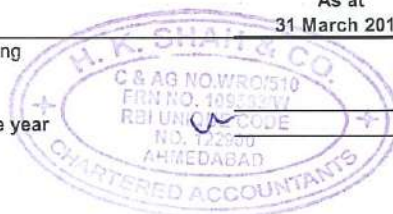
	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Fair value of plan asset as at beginning of period	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	-	-
Contribution	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Fair value of plan asset as at end of period	-	-
Funded status	-	-
Excess of actual over estimated return	-	-

**Net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows**

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Present value of obligation	4.48	-
Deficits of funded plans	4.48	-
<b>Liability Recognized in Balance Sheet</b>	<b>(4.48)</b>	<b>-</b>

**Reconciliation for other comprehensive income**

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Net cumulative unrecognized actuarial (gain)/loss opening	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on PBO	(5.70)	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on Asset	-	-
<b>Unrecognized actuarial gain/ (loss) at the end of the year</b>	<b>(5.70)</b>	<b>-</b>



**MSKPROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption as at 31 March 2018 is as shown below:

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>Impact of change in discount rate</b>		
Present value obligation at the end of the period	4.48	-
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	(0.04)	-
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	0.04	-
<b>Impact of change in salary increase</b>		
Present value obligation at the end of the period	4.48	-
Impact due to increase of 0.50%	0.03	-
Impact due to decrease of 0.50%	(0.03)	-
Sensitivities due to mortality & withdrawals are insignificant & hence ignored. Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.		

**Maturity Policy of Defined benefit obligation**

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Year ended		
31-Mar-19	0.41	-
31-Mar-20	0.54	-
31-Mar-21	0.69	-
31-Mar-22	0.85	-
31-Mar-23	1.03	-

The average duration of defined benefit obligation is 30.36 years (Previous Year 31.01)

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation are shown below:

	(Rupees in Lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>Economic assumptions</b>		
Discount rate	7.80%	7.55%
Salary Escalation Rate	6.00%	9.00%
<b>Demographic assumptions</b>		
Mortality		Indian assured lives Mortality (2006-08)
Retirement Age		The employees retire at 60 years of age.
Attrition Rate	6% up to age 35, 5% up to age 44 and 1% thereafter	3% up to age 35, 2% up to age 44 and 1% thereafter

26 The ageing analysis of the receivables (gross of provision) has been considered from the date the invoice falls due.

	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Up to 3 months	43.32	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.32</b>	<b>-</b>

**27 Capital Management**

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, instruments entirely equity in nature (compulsorily convertible debentures) and all other equity reserves attributable to the shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants, if any. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 31/03/2018	As at 31/03/2017
Borrowings		
Trade payables	11.57	5.18
Other payables	41.64	1.44
Less : Cash and cash equivalents (incl other Bank balances)	(576.62)	(59.74)
<b>Net Debt</b>	<b>(523.41)</b>	<b>(53.12)</b>
Equity	24.20	24.20
Instruments entirely equity in nature (CCD)	-	-
Other equity	-	-
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>24.20</b>	<b>24.20</b>
<b>Capital and net debt</b>	<b>(499.21)</b>	<b>(28.92)</b>
<b>Gearing Ratio</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>184%</b>



MSKPROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements

28 (a) Fair value measurement:

Financial instruments by category

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2018		As at 31 March 2017	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Service concession receivables				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	59.91	-	59.75
Loans	-	0.30	-	1.57
Other advances	-	5.36	-	182.50
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>65.57</b>	-	<b>243.82</b>
<b>Financial liabilities at amortised cost</b>				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	11.57	-	5.18
Creditor for expenses	-	41.64	-	1.44
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>53.21</b>	-	<b>6.62</b>

(b) Fair value hierarchy

	Carrying amount As at 31 March 2018	Fair value measurement Level 3
<b>Financial Instrument measured at FVTPL</b>		
Service concession receivables	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-
	Carrying amount As at 31 March 2017	Fair value measurement Level 3
<b>Financial Instrument measured at FVTPL</b>		
Service concession receivables	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-

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

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

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

- The carrying amounts of loans, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, non-current and current borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value due to short-term maturities of these financial assets/ liabilities.

29 Income Tax

(a) Tax expenses recognised in statement of profit & loss

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
<b>Current Tax</b>		
Current tax on taxable income for the period	96.74	4.73
<b>Deferred Tax</b>		
fair value adjustment		
MAT Credit entitlement	(17.86)	0.00
<b>Total tax expense</b>	<b>78.88</b>	<b>4.73</b>

(b) Reconciliation of expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate.

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Year ended 31st March 2018	Year ended 31st March 2017
Accounting profit before tax	337.92	24.14
at India statutory income tax rate (MAT)	96.74	4.73
MAT Credit taken	(45.40)	0.00
<b>Tax effect of amount which are in calculating taxable income</b>		
Fair value adjustment	0.00	
Income tax expense reported in statement of profit & loss (refer note vi (c) of Significant accounting policies)	51.34	4.73



MSKPROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements

(c) Deferred tax relates to the following:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	Balance Sheet		Recognized in the statement of	
	31 March 2018	31 March 2017	31 March 2018	31 March 2017
<b>A. Deferred tax liabilities (net)</b>				
<b>I). Deferred tax liabilities</b>				
Taxable temporary difference - fair valuation	51.34	-	51.34	4.73
Less: MAT credit entitlement	17.56			
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.77</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>51.34</b>	<b>4.73</b>
<b>B. Deferred tax assets</b>				
<b>II). Deferred tax assets</b>				
MAT credit entitlement	17.56	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.56</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Deferred tax charge/(credit) (A + B)</b>			<b>51.34</b>	<b>4.73</b>

30 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

There is no contingent liabilities as on 31st March 2018

31 Segment Information

The Company is engaged in one business segment ie infrastructure development. The Company is operating in a single geographical segment i.e India

32 Earnings per share (EPS)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

		As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Net profit after tax available for equity shareholders	A	278.73	18.93
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year used for calculating basic EPS (Number of shares)	B	242,000	242,000
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year used for calculating diluted EPS (Number of shares)	C	-	-
Basic earnings per share	A/B	115.18	7.82
Diluted earnings per share	A/C	115.18	7.82

33 Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party disclosures

a) Particulars of Holding Company

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Name of the entities	Extent of holding	
	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
Welspun Enterprises Limited	100%	100%

c) Directors / Key managerial Personnel (KMP)

Name of the Related Parties	
Mr. Sandeep Garg	Director
Mr. Banwarilal Biyani	Director
Mr Shrinivas Kargutkar	Director

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

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Nature of transactions	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year ended 31 March 2017
<b>Construction work executed</b>		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	330.00
<b>Loan given during the year</b>		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	326.00	181.72
MSK Projects (Kim Mandvi Corridor) Private Limited	25.01	9.50
<b>Loan repaid during the year</b>		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	507.72	-
MSK Projects (Kim Mandvi Corridor) Private Limited	24.23	9.50
<b>Reimbursement of expenses</b>		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	-
MSK Projects (Kim Mandvi Corridor) Private Limited	0.78	9.50

Closing balances as at

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Nature of transactions	As at 31 March 2018	As at 31 March 2017
<b>Amount payable to</b>		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	181.72



**MSKPROJECTS (HIMMATNAGAR BYPASS) PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes forming part of the financial statements**

35 On the basis of information available with the Company and intimation received from suppliers (Trade Payable and other payable), there are no dues payable as on 31st March 2018 (31st March - Nil-) to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises development act, 2006.

36 Reconciliation between opening & closing balance in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financial activities as required by Ind As 7 "Statement of cash flows as under"

	Equity Share Capital	Comulsory convertible debentures	Borrowings
As at 31st March 2017	24.20	-	-
Cash Inflow	-		
Cash outflow	-		
Non cash changes	-		
a). Interest accrued	-		
b). Others	-		
As at 31st March 2018	24.20	-	-

36 Details of loans given, investments made and guarantee given covered U/s 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

a) The Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities as specified under Schedule VI of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act')

and hence the provisions of Section 186 of the Act related to loans/ guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company.

b) There are no investments other than as disclosed forming part of the financial statements.

37 Figures for the previous year are re-classified/ re-arranged/ re-grouped, wherever necessary to be in conformity with the figures of the current year's classification / disclosure.

As per our report of even date attached.

For H.K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109983W

CA. Gopesh.K.Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 106204

Place: Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandeep Garg

Director

DIN : 00036419

Place: Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018

Shrinivas Kargutkar

Director

DIN : 06926585

Place: Mumbai

Date: 8 May 2018