



H K Shah & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
MBL (GSY) ROAD LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **MBL (GSY) ROAD LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) for the period 01st April 2021 to 31st March 2022, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and the statement of changes in equity for the period, and notes to financial statement, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

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 31st March 2022, and its Loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the statement of changes in equity 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.

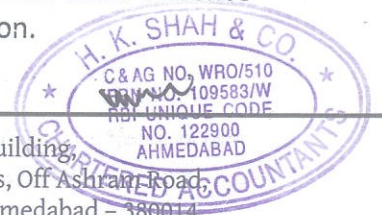
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Branch Offices | Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu &
Uttar Pradesh



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.

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

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

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

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.

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.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- I. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("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 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March 2022 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;



- 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 31st March 2022;
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on such audit procedures that we has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement; and
- v. The company has not proposed or declared any dividend during the year.

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

CA Gopesh K Shah
Partner

M. No. 106204

UDIN:

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 11/05/22



ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph – 1 on Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date)

(i)

(a)

(A) The Company does not hold Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Hence, Reporting under this clause is Not Applicable.

(B) The Company does not own any Intangible asset. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us The Company does not own any Immovable property during the year. Hence, Reporting under this clause is Not Applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, The Company does not hold Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Hence, Reporting under this clause is Not Applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, The Company does not hold Property, Plant and Equipment during the year. Hence, Reporting under this clause is Not Applicable.

(e) As informed to us by the management, no any proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The company does not hold any inventories during the year. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

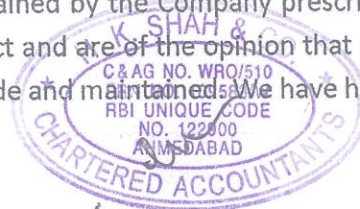
(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current asset during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, The Company has not made investment, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security to the extent applicable.

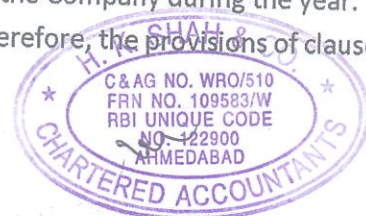
(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amount deemed to be deposit. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained by the Company prescribed by the Central Government under Section 148(1) of the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have however not



made a detailed examination of such records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities.
There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid statutory dues outstanding as at 31 March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) There are no any statutory dues, as referred above, not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company:
- (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) The company has not declared willful defaulter by the bank or financial institution or other Lender.
- (c) The company had applied term loans for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) The company has not utilized the funds raised for short term basis for long term purpose.
- (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) (a) The company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of 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. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, No fraud by the company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) No whistle-blower complaints had been received by the Company during the year.
- (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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) In our opinion:
(a) The company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its Business.
(c) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- (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 him.
- (xvi) According to the information and explanation given to us,
(a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
(d) The Company has three CIC within the group of companies as defined in the regulation made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 174.26 Lakhs in the current and Rs. 865.79 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company has not required to spend any amount towards the Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xxi) The company is not required to prepare consolidated financial statement. Accordingly, clause 3(xxi) of the order is not applicable.



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 **MBL (GSY) ROAD LIMITED** ("the company") as of 31st March 2022 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 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 31st March 2022, 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

GA Gopesh K Shah

Partner

M. No. 106204



UDIN:

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 11/05/22

MBL (GSY) Road Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

(Rs in lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Service concession receivables	4	65,365	82,002
(b) Other non current assets	5	3,943	6,164
(c) Non-current tax assets (net)	6	205	186
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	410	364
Total non-current assets		69,923	88,716
2. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Service concession receivables	8	11,765	4,327
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	78	239
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	1,956	-
(iv) Other financial assets	11	1	2,350
(v) Investments	12	2,109	-
(b) Other current assets	13	3,450	3,164
Total current assets		19,359	10,080
Total assets		89,282	98,796
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	14(a)	5	5
(b) Instrument entirely equity in nature	14(b)	7,704	7,704
(c) Other equity	14(c)	(1,157)	(1,028)
Total equity		6,552	6,681
LIABILITIES			
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	15	61,984	58,065
(b) Other non current liability	16	-	6,464
Total non-current liabilities		61,984	64,529
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Contract liabilities			
(b) Financial liabilities	17	150	190
(i) Borrowings	18	14,179	19,445
(ii) Trade payables	19		
- Due of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
- Due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		6,318	7,900
(c) Other current liabilities	20	99	51
Total current liabilities		20,746	27,586
Total equity and liabilities		89,282	98,796

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 to 44

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: Ahmedabad

Date : 11 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board
Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2022

Sunil Agrawal

Director

DIN 09030098

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Rs in lakhs)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Income			
Revenue from operations	21	3,973	12,085
Other income	22	5,277	5,089
Total income		9,250	17,174
Expenses			
Sub-contracting, civil and repair work	23	2,157	10,009
Finance costs	24	5,327	5,955
Other expenses	25	1,940	2,076
Total expenses		9,424	18,040
Loss before tax		(174)	(866)
Income tax expense	26		
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax charge		(46)	(87)
Loss for the year		(128)	(779)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(128)	(779)
Earnings per equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	31		
Basic (Rs)		(257)	(1,559)
Diluted (Rs)		(257)	(1,559)

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 to 44

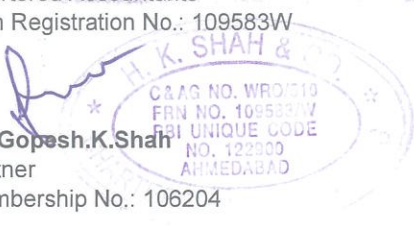
As per our report of even date

For H.K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109583W

CA Gopesh.K. Shah
Partner
Membership No.: 106204



Place: Ahmedabad

Date : 11 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Lalit Kumar Jain
Director
DIN : 08382081

Sunil Agrawal
Director
DIN 09030098



Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2022

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2022

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(174)	(866)
Adjustments for		
Interest income on financial assets	(5,186)	(5,056)
Interest income on Bank deposits	(36)	(33)
Interest on income tax refund	(14)	-
Interest income from Bonds	(41)	-
Notional income from construction contract revenue	(2,445)	(10,005)
Finance costs	5,327	5,955
Operating profit before working capital changes	(2,569)	(10,005)
Adjustments for :		
Decrease in other current and non current liabilities	(6,457)	(1,014)
(Increase) / Decrease in other current and non current assets	4,284	(69)
Decrease in trade and other receivables	16,830	1,387
Decrease in trade and other payables	(1,582)	(434)
Cash used in operating activities	10,506	(10,135)
Less: Direct taxes paid	(5)	598
Net cash used in operating activities	10,501	(9,537)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest income on Bank deposits	36	33
Purchase of Investments	(3,520)	-
Sale of investments	1,420	-
Interest income from Bonds	32	-
Deposit with banks having original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	(1,956)	-
Net Cash inflow from investing activities	(3,988)	33
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from Long term borrowings	44,641	10,664
Repayment of Long term borrowings	(40,731)	(3,149)
Proceeds from short term borrowings	1,112	8,712
Repayment of short term borrowings	(6,891)	(1,507)
Finance costs	(4,805)	(7,312)
Net cash inflow from/ (outflow) from financing activities	(6,673)	7,408
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(161)	(2,096)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	239	2,335
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	78	239

Notes :

1. Break up of cash and cash equivalents are as follows :-

(Rs in lakhs)

Balances with banks in :-		
Current accounts	78	239
	78	239

2 As required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows", a reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities is given in note 39

3. Previous year figures are regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary.

As per our report of even date

For H.K. Shah & Co.

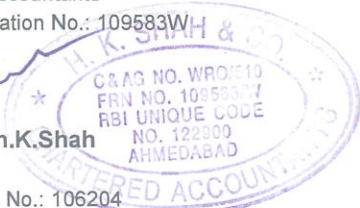
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109583W

CA Gopesh.K.Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 106204



Place: Ahmedabad

Date : 11 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

(Signature)

Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2022



Sunil Agrawal

Director

DIN 09030098

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

A. Equity share capital

(Rs in lakhs)

(i) Current year	Balances as at 01 April 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 01 April 2021	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022
	5	-	5	-	5

(Rs in lakhs)

(ii) Previous year	Balances as at 01 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 01 April 2020	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2021
	5	-	5	-	5

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

(Rs in lakhs)

Balance as at 31 March 2020	7,099
Issue of compulsorily convertible	605
Balance as at 31 March 2021	7,704
Issue of compulsorily convertible	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	7,704

C. Other equity

(Rs in lakhs)

	Attributable to owners of MBL (GSY) Road Limited	
	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 31 March 2020	(249)	(249)
Change in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as at 01 April 2020	(249)	(249)
Changes during the year	(779)	(779)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(779)	(779)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	(1,028)	(1,028)
Change in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as at 01 April 2021	(1,028)	(1,028)
Changes during the year	(128)	(128)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(128)	(128)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	(1,157)	(1,157)

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the accumulated profit made/ loss incurred by the Company.

Notes forming part of the financial s/l 1 to 44

As per our report of even date

For H.K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109583W

For and on behalf of the Board

CA Gopesh.K.Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 106204



Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081



Sunil Agrawal

Director

DIN 09030098



Place: Ahmedabad

Date : 11 May 2022

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2022

MBL (GSY) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Company information

MBL (GSY) Road Limited, ('the Company') is domiciled and incorporated in India and is a joint arrangement between RGY Roads Private Limited and Welspun Enterprises Limited. The Company is engaged into infrastructure development of Four Laning of Gagalheri-Saharanpur-Yamunanagar (UP/Haryana Border) section of NH-73 from km 33.000 (design chainage km 35.400) to km 71.640 (design chainage km 86.855) in the State of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity model basis.

The financial statements of the Company are prepared for the year ended 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 11 May 2022.

2 Basis of preparation

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 thereunder.

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, except otherwise stated. Zero '0' denotes amount less than Rs 50,000/-

3 (A) Significant accounting policies

i) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

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

ii) Property, plant and equipment

Subsequent to initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria is met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. The carrying amount of the replaced part accounted for as a separate asset previously is derecognized. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met.

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 reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



MBL (GSY) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

iii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of other non-financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed by crediting to the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

iv) Service concession arrangements

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

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 - Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (i.e. a franchisee) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used to the extent the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

In the financial asset model, the amount due from the grantor meets the definition of a receivable which is measured at fair value on initial recognition. Based on business model assessment, the Company measures such financial assets at amortised cost. The amount initially recognised plus the cumulative interest on that amount is calculated using the effective interest method. Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

v) Revenue recognition

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

The disclosures of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3(B).

a) Construction contract revenue

The Company derives revenue from the long-term construction of major infrastructure projects across India. The transaction price is normally fixed at the start of the project. It is normal practice for contracts to include escalation clause based on timely construction or other performance criteria known as variable consideration, discussed below. Revenue is recognized over time in the construction stream, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided through the entity's performance or when the Company creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls.

The Company recognises revenue from construction contracts, using an input method on the basis of accumulated project expenses in relation to estimated accumulated project expenses upon completion. This method reflects close approximation of actual work performed. A provision is made for the difference between the expected cost of fulfilling a contract and the expected unearned portion of the transaction price where the forecast costs are greater than the forecast revenue.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

Contract revenue corresponds to the fair value of consideration received/ receivable from the customer to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue, and they are capable of being reliably measured.

b) Services revenue

The Company performs maintenance and other services. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Customers are in general invoiced at an amount that is calculated on either a schedule of rates or a cost plus basis that are aligned with the stand alone selling prices for each performance obligation. Payment is received following invoice on normal commercial terms.

c) Variable consideration

It is common for contracts to include performance bonuses or penalties assessed against the timeliness or cost effectiveness of work completed or other performance related KPIs. Where consideration in respect of a contract is variable, the expected value of revenue is only recognised when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved, known as "constraint" requirements. The Company assesses the constraint requirements on a periodic basis when estimating the variable consideration to be included in the transaction price. The estimate is based on all available information including historic performance. Where modifications in design or contract requirements are entered into, the transaction price is updated to reflect these. Where the price of the modification has not been confirmed, an estimate is made of the amount of revenue to recognise whilst also considering the constraint requirement.

d) Interest income

Interest income for all debt instruments, measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, is recognised using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method and shown under interest 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 as interest income under other income.

e) Contract Balances

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

Unlike the method used to recognise contract revenue related to construction contract, the amounts billed to the customer are based on achievement of the various milestones established in the contract. The amounts recognised as revenue for a given year do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. In the case of contracts in which the goods or services transferred to the customer exceed the related amount billed, the difference is recognised (as a contract asset) and presented in the statement of financial position under "Contract assets", whereas in contracts in which the goods or services transferred are lower than the amount billed to the customer, the difference is recognised (as a contract liability) and presented in the statement of financial position under "Contract liabilities".

Trade receivables

A trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Revenue earned from construction activities, but yet to be billed to customers, is initially recognised as contract assets and reclassified to trade receivables when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. We refer to the accounting policies on financial assets in this note for more information.

f) Cost to obtain a contract

The Company incurs costs to obtain the contracts such as bidding costs, feasibility study. The Company has charged these costs to statement of profit and loss as the Company does not expect to recover these costs.

g) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer represents a financing component. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money. However incase financing element is present then the Company would split the transaction price between the consideration for services rendered and time value of money ('financing component')

h) Loss making contracts

A provision is made for the difference between the expected cost of fulfilling a contract and the expected unearned portion of the transaction price where the forecast costs are greater than the forecast revenue.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

vi) Taxes on income

a) Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period'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 tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

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 recognised 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.

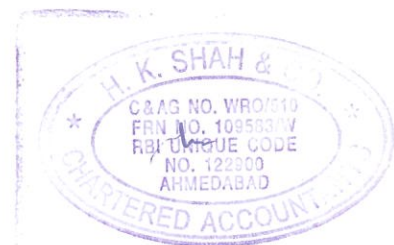
viii) Cash and cash equivalents

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.

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

ix) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (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 recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized, but are disclosed in the financial statements.

xi) Financial instruments

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

A. Financial assets

Initial recognition 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.

Subsequent measurement

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

- a) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- d) 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.

a) Debt instruments measured at amortised 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 amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.



b) 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 recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

c) 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 Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument (except as referred in 3 (A) (iv) as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Equity instruments

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 derecognised 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 derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

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 derecognised 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 recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

C. Reclassification of financial instruments

The entity determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets, such as equity instruments designated as FVTPL or FVOCI. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets.

D. Impairment of financial assets

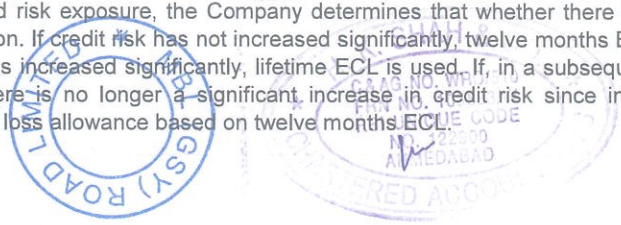
The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- i) Financial assets measured at amortised 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)

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 recognising impairment loss allowance based on twelve months ECL.



E. Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised 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 recognised 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:

- a) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- b) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)

i) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised 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 amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

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

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. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of profit and loss at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Derecognition

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

xii) 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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs:

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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



Notes forming part of the financial statements

xiii) Government grants

Government grants (except those existing on transition date) are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

xiv) Borrowing costs

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

xv) 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.

3 (B) 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) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgments that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- i. determination of stage of completion;
- ii. estimation of total contract costs;
- iii. estimation of total contract revenue, including recognising revenue on contract variations and claims only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount recognised will not occur in the future;
- iv. estimation of project completion date; and
- v. assumed levels of project execution productivity.

b) 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 crystallising 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.

c) Impairment testing

i. Judgment is also required in evaluating the likelihood of collection of customer debt after revenue has been recognised. 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.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

d) Taxes

The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies related to income taxes for all years open to scrutiny based on latest information available. The Company records its best estimates of the tax liability in the current tax provision. The management believes that they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management 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.

e) 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 (Refer note 27).

3 (C) Recent pronouncement

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to conceptual framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards ('Conceptual Framework') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The Company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous contracts - costs of fulfilling a contract

The amendments specify that that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



4 Non current financial assets

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Service concession receivables	65,365	82,002
Total	65,365	82,002

5 Other non current assets

Balance with government authority - Indirect tax	3,943	6,164
Total	3,943	6,164

6 Non-current tax assets (net)

Balance with government authorities - Direct tax	205	186
Total	205	186

7 Deferred tax assets (net)

Deductible temporary difference on account of service concession	120	294
Taxable difference on borrowings	(101)	(232)
On unabsorbed tax losses	391	302
Total	410	364

8 Current financial assets- others

Service concession receivables	11,765	4,327
Total	11,765	4,327

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks - In current accounts	78	239
Total	78	239

10 Bank balance other than above

- Deposit with banks having original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	1,956	-
Total	1,956	-

11 Current financial assets - others

Insurance claim receivable	1	2,350
Total	1	2,350

12 Current financial assets - Investments

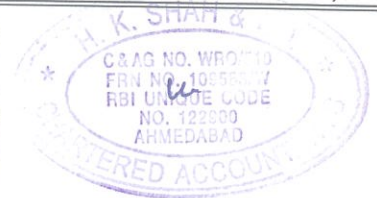
Investments at fair value through profit and loss

Investment in bonds*	2,109	-
Total	2,109	-

* towards DSRA obligation

13 Other current assets

Advance against goods and services	228	245
Balance with government authorities - Indirect tax	3,136	2,792
Prepaid expenses	86	127
Total	3,450	3,164



14 Share capital and other equity

14(a) - Equity share capital

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Authorised capital		
5,000,000 (31 March 2021: 5,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	500	500
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
50,000 (31 March 2021: 50,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	5	5
Total	5	5

i) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of equity shares	(Rs in lakhs)	Number of equity shares	(Rs in lakhs)
At the beginning of the period	50,000	5	50,000	5
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	50,000	5	50,000	5

ii) Rights, preference and restriction on shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend, in case proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company the holder of the equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

iii) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding companies and/or their subsidiaries/ associates/Co-venturers

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of equity shares	% Holding	Number of equity shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited and its nominees	24,500	49.00%	24,500	49.00%
RGY Road Private Limited	25,450	50.90%	25,450	50.90%
MBL Infrastructures Limited	50	0.10%	50	0.10%

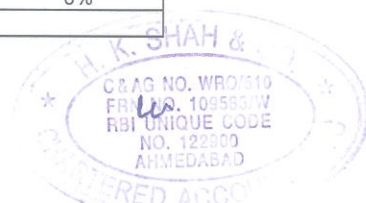
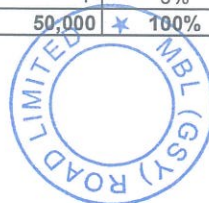
iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of equity shares	% Holding	Number of equity shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited and its nominees	24,500	49.00%	24,500	49.00%
RGY Road Private Limited	25,450	50.90%	25,450	50.90%

v) The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the last five years immediately preceding the reporting date 31 March 2022.

(vi) Details of Promoters shareholding

Name of Promoters	As at 31 March 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
RGY Roads Private Limited	25,450	51%	0%
Welspun Enterprises Limited	24,495	49%	0%
MBL Infrastructures Limited	50	0%	0%
Devendra Patil Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Navin Kishore Prasad Sinha Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Riddhi Patil Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Saji Padmanabhan Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Shshikant Thorat Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Total	50,000	100%	



14 Share capital and other equity

Name of Promoters	As at 31 March 2021		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
RGY Roads Private Limited	25,450	51%	0%
Welspun Enterprises Limited	24,495	49%	0%
MBL Infrastructures Private Limited	50	0%	0%
Devendra Patil Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Navin Kishore Prasad Sinha Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Riddhi Patil Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Saji Padmanabhan Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Shashikant Thorat Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited	1	0%	0%
Total	50,000	100%	

14(b) - Instrument entirely equity in nature

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Compulsorily convertible debentures ('CCD') 7,703,805 (31 March 2021: 7,703,805) units of Rs 100 each, fully paid up	7,704	7,704
Total	7,704	7,704

Terms and conditions

* Each unsecured debentures shall be compulsorily convertible into 10 equity shares of Rs 10 each of the Company at the end of the tenure i.e 5 years from the date of allotment or as mutually agreed before the end of the tenure and the same doesn't carry any interest.

(vi) Details of Promoters shareholding

Name of Promoters	As at 31 March 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total holding	% Change during the year
RGY Roads Private Limited	3,549,455	46%	0%
Welspun Enterprises Limited	4,153,800	54%	0%
Total	7,703,255	46%	

Name of Promoters	As at 31 March 2021		
	Number of shares	% of total holding	% Change during the year
RGY Roads Private Limited	3,549,455	46%	0%
Welspun Enterprises Limited	4,153,800	54%	17%
Total	7,703,255	100%	

14(c) - Other Equity

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Retained earnings	(1,157)	(1,028)
Total	(1,157)	(1,028)

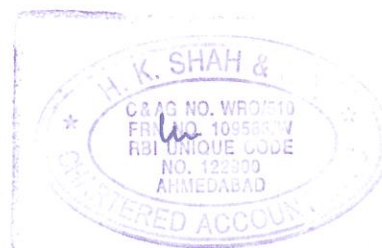
(i) Retained earnings

Opening balance	(1,028)	(249)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(128)	(779)
Closing balance	(1,157)	(1,028)

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the profit made/ loss incurred by the company for the year.



	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
15 Non-current borrowings		
<u>Secured</u>		
Term Loans from bank	45,500	23,646
Term Loans from financial institutions	19,682	37,102
Less : Current maturities disclosed under 'other current financial liabilities' Refer note - 18	(3,198)	(2,683)
Total	61,984	58,065

Nature of security and terms of repayments

Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited, Axis Bank Limited and IndusInd Bank

i) Nature of security

1. Deed of hypothecation executed in favor of Security Trustee
2. First Charge on Fixed and movable assets, all accounts of the Company, intangible assets including, including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions etc
3. A charge/ assignment by way of hypothecation all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands of the Borrower in the Project Agreements including Concession Agreement
4. Substitution Agreement executed by Authority on behalf of the Lenders for the Facility;
- 5 Assignment of all applicable insurance policies.
6. Pledge of 100% of the shares of the Company
7. Pledge of 99.90% of the shares of RGY

ii) Rate of Interest

Name of Bank	Rate of
Axis Bank Limited	6M MCLR
Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited	Axis 6M MCLR + 40 bps
IndusInd Bank	Axis 6M MCLR + 40 bps

iii) Repayment terms

Axis Bank Limited: Biannual instalment commencing from 30th June 2021 and ending on 31 Dec 2034.
IndusInd Bank Ltd and Aseem Infrastructure Finance Limited: Biannual instalment commencing from 31st Dec 2021 and ending on 31 Dec 2034.

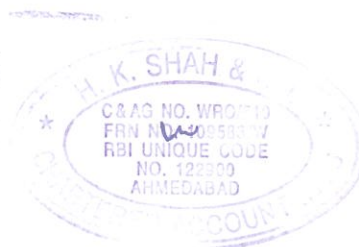
	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
16 Other Non-current liabilities		
Statutory Dues Payable	-	6,464
	-	6,464
17 Contract liabilities		
Contract liabilities (Refer note 36)		
- Other parties	150	190
	150	190
18 Current financial liabilities - borrowings		
<u>Unsecured</u>		
Borrowing from related parties (Refer note 35)		
- 8,313,595 (31 March 2021: 8,313,595) Optionally convertible debentures of Rs 100 each*	8,314	8,314
- Loan repayable on demand (Interest free)	2,667	8,446
<u>Secured</u>		
Current maturity of long term borrowing (Refer note 15 for nature of security)	3,198	2,685
Total	14,179	19,445

Terms & Condition fo Optionally convertible debentures

* Each debenture having face value of Rs 100 each shall be convertible, at the option of the holder or the Company into 10 equity shares of Rs 10 each of the Company at any time after the expiry of 5 years and such conversion option shall be available till the expiry of the tenure (10 years from date of allotment) unless redeemed earlier. Besides, the Debenture holder as well as the Company has the right to seek redemption or do redemption, as the case may be, any time after the allotment of debentures. If the debentures are not converted into equity or redeemed until the expiry of the tenure, the debentures shall be redeemed at the expiry of the tenure.

19 Trade payables

- Due and outstanding from micro and small enterprises	-	-
- Due and outstanding other than from micro and small enterprises		
- related parties - (Refer note - 35)	6,220	7,683
- others	98	217
Total	6,318	7,900



Ageing schedule for the year ended as on 31 March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					TOTAL
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including accrued liabilities)	5,993	151	111	-	63	6,318
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,993	151	111	-	63	6,318

Ageing schedule for the year ended as on 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					TOTAL
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including accrued liabilities)	7,333	496	9	0	63	7,900
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,333	496	9	0	63	7,900

20 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payables	99	51
Total	99	51



21 Revenue from operations

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)	355	906
Revenue from construction contract	2,445	10,005
Revenue from utility	-	633
Revenue from Operation and Maintenance	1,173	541
Total	3,973	12,085

22 Other income

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
- On bank deposits	36	2
- Interest on income tax refund	14	31
- On financial assets	5,186	5,056
Interest income on financial assets at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')	41	-
Total	5,277	5,089

23 Sub-contracting, civil and repair work

Sub-contracting, civil and repair work	2,157	10,009
Total	2,157	10,009

24 Finance costs

Interest expenses on financial liabilities at amortised cost		
- term loans	4,768	5,882
- others	-	15
Other borrowing costs	559	58
Total	5,327	5,955

25 Other expenses

Operation and maintenance expenses	1,173	541
Power, fuel and water charges	-	1
Project monitoring and maintenance fees	-	9
Rates and taxes	737	1,184
Telephone expenses	1	-
Insurance, legal and professional fees	26	337
Directors sitting fees	-	1
Payment to Auditors :-		
- Audit fees	1	1
- Certifications (including fees for limited review)	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	2	1
Total	1,940	2,076



26 Income tax

(a) Tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax		
Current tax on taxable income for the period	-	-
Deferred tax		
Ind AS adjustment	(46)	(87)
Total tax expense	(46)	(87)

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Accounting profit before tax	(174)	(866)
At India's statutory income tax rate	(44)	(218)
Tax effect of amount which are not taxable in calculating taxable income :		
Other non deductible adjustments for tax purpose	(2)	131
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	(46)	(87)

(c) Deferred tax relates to the following:

(Rs in lakhs)

	Balance Sheet		Recognized in the statement of profit and loss	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A. Deferred tax assets (net)				
I. Deferred tax assets				
Deductible temporary difference on account of service concession	120	294	174	(87)
Taxable difference on borrowings	(101)	(232)	(131)	-
On unabsorbed tax losses	391	302	(89)	-
	410	363	(47)	(87)
Deferred tax charge/(credit) (A + B)			(47)	(87)



MBL (GSY) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

27 a) Fair value

On comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, the carrying amounts of the financial instruments reasonably approximates fair.

Financial instruments by category

(Rs in lakhs)

Financial assets (other than investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates)	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Non-current assets				
Service concession receivable	-	65,365	-	82,002
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	78	-	239
Service concession receivable	-	11,765	-	4,327
Other financial assets	-	1	-	2,350
Current financial assets - Investments	2,109	-	-	-
Total financial assets	2,109	77,209	-	88,918
Financial liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	61,984	-	58,065
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	14,179	-	19,445
Trade payable	-	6,318	-	7,900
Total financial liabilities	-	82,481	-	85,410

b) Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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.

(Rs in lakhs)

	Carrying amount	Fair value measurement		
	As at 31 March 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in bonds	2,109	-	2,109	-
	Carrying amount	Fair value measurement		
	As at 31 March 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in bonds	-	-	-	-

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.

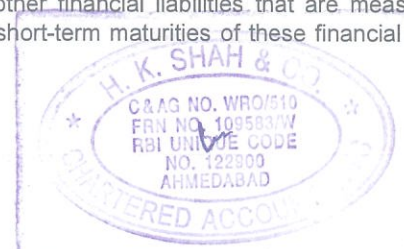
The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

- The carrying amounts of non-current and current service concession receivable, 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.



Notes forming part of the financial statements

28 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities mainly comprise borrowings and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets includes service concession receivables, other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks.

A Market risk

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

a) Interest rate risk

This refers to risk to Company's cash flow and profits on account of movement in market interest rates.

For the Company the interest risk arises mainly from interest bearing borrowings which are at floating interest rates. To mitigate interest rate risk, the Company closely monitors market interest.

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Variable rate borrowings (excluding Ind AS adjustments related to borrowings)	65,583	61,672

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity

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

(Rs in lakhs)

Effect on Profit before tax	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Interest rates : Increase by 50 basis points	(328)	(308)
Interest rates : Decrease by 50 basis points	328	308

B Credit risk

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet is the carrying amounts.

The carrying amount of following financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure:

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Service concession receivables		
Current	11,765	4,327
Non-Current	65,365	82,002
Total	77,130	86,329

The Company reviews its outstanding position of financial assets on monthly basis and takes necessary action to mitigate the risk.

C Liquidity risk

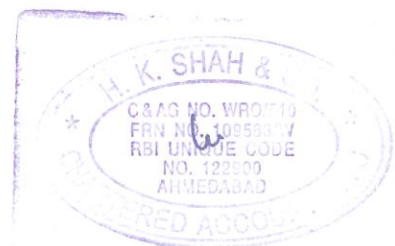
Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that the funds are available for use as per the requirements.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March, 2022

(Rs in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Long term borrowings #	Short term borrowings - Related Party	Trade payables
Less than 1 year	3,198	10,981	6,318
Between 1 to 5 years	19,018	-	-
Beyond 5 years	43,367	-	-
Total	65,583	10,981	6,318

excluding Ind AS adjustments related to borrowings



The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March, 2021

(Rs in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Long term borrowings #	Short term borrowings - Related Party	Trade payables
Less than 1 year	2,685	16,760	7,900
Between 1 to 5 years	12,071	-	-
Beyond 5 years	46,916	-	-
Total	61,672	16,760	7,900

excluding Ind AS adjustments related to borrowings

29 Service concession receivables

The Company manages concession arrangement which include the constuction of road on hydrid annuity basis followed by a period in which the Company maintains and services the infrastructure. These concession arrangements set out rights and obligations relating to the infrastructure and services to be provided. For fulfilling those oblaigions, the Company is entitled to receive cash from the grantor. The Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of the seVICES provided. The same is classified and disclosed as current and non current service concession receivables in the balance sheet based on the criteria of current and non current classification mentioned in note 3 (A) (i).

30 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's policy is to keep the gearing ratio less than 90%. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

(Rs. in lakhs)

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net Debt	A	82,651	85,412
Total Capital	B	6,552	6,681
Capital and net debt	C=A+B	89,204	92,093
Gearing Ratio	D=A/C	93%	93%

31 Earnings per share (EPS)

(Rs. in lakhs)

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net profit/ (loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	A	(128)	(779)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year used for calculating basic EPS (Number of shares)	B	50,000	50,000
Add : Effect of dilutions :-			
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (number of shares)		77,040,000	71,006,620
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year used for calculating diluted EPS (Number of shares)*	C	77,090,000	71,056,620
Basic earnings per share	A/B	(257)	(1,559)
Diluted earnings per share*	A/C	(257)	(1,559)

* Compulsorily convertible debentures are anti-dilutive and ignored in the calculation of Diluted earnings per share.

32 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

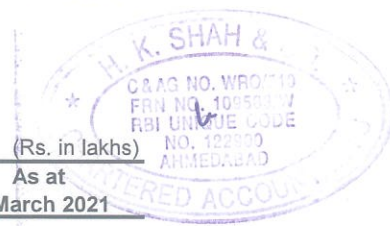
Nil

33 Collateral / security pledged

The Company has pledged following assets for borrowings

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Total assets excluding investments, balance with government authorities, prepaid expenses and security deposits	79,393	89,162
Total assets pledged	79,393	89,162



34 Segment information

The Company is engaged in the business of infrastructure development which in the opinion of the management is considered the only business segment in the context of Ind AS 108. The geographical segment is not relevant as the Company operates in a single geographical segment in India.

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

a) Particulars of relationship

Name of entities	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	Relationship
Welspun Enterprises Limited	49.00%	49.00%	Co-Venturer
RGY Roads Private Limited	50.90%	50.90%	Co-Venturer
MBL Infrastructures Limited	0.10%	0.10%	Co-Venturer

b) Fellow subsidiaries

- Welspun Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited
- Welspun Project (Kim Mandvi Corridor) Private Limited
- Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
- Welspun Build-Tech Private Limited
- Welspun Natural Resources Private Limited
- ARSS Bus Terminal Private Limited
- Grenoble Infrastructure Private Limited
- DME Infra Private Limited
- Welspun Sattanathapuram Nagapattinam Road Private Limited
- Welspun Infraconstruct Private Limited
- Welspun Road Infra Private Limited
- Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited
- Welspun Aunta-Simaria Project Private Limited
- Welspun Infracapacity Private Limited
- Welspun-Kaveri Infracapacity JV Private Limited
- Welspun Delhi Meerut Expressway Private Limited

c) Directors / Key managerial Personnel (KMP)

Name of the Related Parties	
Mr. Harshit Khandelwal @	Director
Ms. Mala Tadarwal #	Director
Mr. Raj Kumar Jain #	Director
Mr. Lalit Kumar Jain	Director
Mr. Jitendra Jain ^^	Director
Mrs Jayanti Venkatraman ^^^	Director
Mr Sunil Agrawal \$	Additional Director

^^ Appointed as director w.e.f. 09 July 2019 till 30 June 2020

^^^ Appointed as director w.e.f. 22 June 2020

\$ Appointed as director w.e.f. 14 January 2021

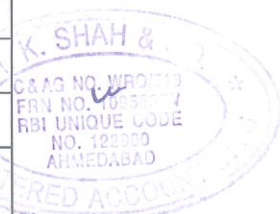
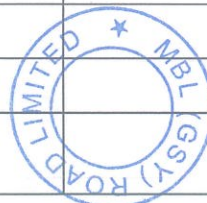
Ceased to be director w.e.f. 16 October 2020

@ Ceased to be director w.e.f. 16 December 2020

d) Related party transactions

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Sub-contracting cost		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	2,157	9,386
Project monitoring and maintenance fees		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	9
Operation and maintenance fee		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	1,173	541
Borrowing taken		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	1,112	8,712
Repayment of borrowings		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	6,891	1,507
Conversion of borrowing to OCD		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	403
Conversion of borrowing to CCD		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	605
Bank Guarantee Discharged		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	1,184
Guarantee Discharged for performance security		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	-
Director Sitting Fee		
Raj Kumar Jain	-	1
Mala Tadarwal	-	1



Closing balances as at

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Trade Payable		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	6,220	7,683
Borrowing		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	2,667	8,446
Compulsorily convertible debentures		
RGY Roads Private Limited	3,549	3,549
Welspun Enterprises Limited	4,154	4,154
Optionally convertible debentures		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	8,314	8,314
Bank Guarantee		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	1,184
Corporate Guarantee for performance security		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	6,080	6,080

Note

During the earlier years, Welspun Enterprises Limited ('WEL') had taken guarantee on behalf of the Company for debt obligations to lenders, pursuant to which maximum exposure aggregates to Rs 9,213 lakhs (31 March 2021 Rs 6,254 lakhs)

Transactions with related parties are at arm's length and in the ordinary courses of business. All the outstanding balances are unsecured and settled for consideration in cash.

36 Disclosures pertaining to Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers"

A) Disaggregation of Revenue

Having regard to the nature of contract with customer, there is only one type of category of revenue, hence disclosure of disaggregation of revenue is not given.

B) Contract Balances

(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
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Contract liabilities	150	190
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a) Explanation for decrease in Contract liabilities

(i) A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer and an excess of billing over revenue i.e. unearned revenue. The decrease in Contract liabilities in March 2022 is on account of reduction of mobilisation advance as per the terms of the contract.

37 Concession arrangements - main features

(i) Name of the concession :

Gagalheri-Saharanpur-Yamunanagar Highway

(ii) Description of arrangements :

Four Laning of Gagalheri-Saharanpur-Yamunanagar (UP/Haryana Border) section of NH-73 from km 33.000 (design chainage km 35.400) to km 71.640 (design chainage km 86.855) in the State of Uttar Pradesh under NHDP-IV.

(iii) Significant terms of arrangements :

Remuneration: Annuity, Interest and O&M
 Investment grant from concession grantor: Yes
 Infrastructure return to grantor at end of concession : Yes
 Investment and renewal obligations: No
 Re-pricing dates: Half Yearly for O&M

Basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined:
 Inflation price index as defined in concession agreement



Notes forming part of the financial statements

(iv) Financial assets (Service concession receivables) :

a) Non Current	65,365	82,002
b) Current	11,765	4,327

As on 31 March 2021, the project is in the operation phase.

During the previous year, the Company has reclassified service concession receivable out of fair value through profit or loss category into amortized cost category.

a) Date of reclassification	1 January 2020
b) the amount reclassified into and out of each category	80942 Lakhs
c) the effective interest rate determined on the date of reclassification	7.89%
d) the interest revenue recognised	1301 lakhs

38 On the basis of the information available with the Company and intimations received from suppliers (Trade Payable and Other Payables), there are no dues payable as on 31 March 2022 (31 March 2021 : Nil) to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per the disclosure requirement under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.

39 Reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities as required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" is as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Equity share capital	Compulsorily convertible debentures	Long Term Borrowings	Short Term Borrowings
As at 31 March 2021	5	7,704	60,749	16,759
Cash inflows	-	-	44,641	1,113
Cash outflows	-	-	(40,731)	(6,891)
Non cash charges :				
a) Others	-	-	523	-
As at 31 March 2022	5	7,704	65,182	10,981

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Equity share capital	Compulsorily convertible debentures	Long Term Borrowings	Short Term Borrowings
As at 31 March 2020	5	7,099	53,984	10,160
Cash inflows	-	-	10,664	8,712
Cash outflows	-	-	(3,586)	(1,507)
Non cash charges :				
a) Others	-	605	(313)	(605)
As at 31 March 2021	5	7,704	60,749	16,759



40 Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Measure (In times/percentage)	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	% variance	Reason for variance #
(a) Current Ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	Times	0.93	0.37	155%	Due to increase in current assets
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total Equity	Times	4.68	11.60	-60%	Due to decrease in total debt
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	Times	0.10	0.56	-82%	On account of repayment of loans in F.Y. 2021-22
(d) Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	Percentage	-1.94%	-11.52%	-83%	On account of decrease in loss in F.Y. 2021-22
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Costs of materials consumed	Average inventories	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Subcontracting costs + other expenses	Average trade payables	Times	0.58	1.38	-58%	On account of decreased expenses in FY 2021-22 as compared to FY 2020-21
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Working capital [Current assets - Current liabilities]	Times	(0.42)	(0.37)	12%	-
(i) Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	Percentage	-3.23%	-6.45%	-50%	On account of decrease in loss in F.Y. 2021-22
(j) Return on capital employed	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax [Earnings = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings]	Percentage	5.55%	5.96%	-7%	-
(k) Return on investment	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable

The reason for variance are explained where it exceeds 25%. Further, ratios are computed based on the nature of industries/ operations and guidance note issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.



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

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. There are no investments made by the Company during the year.

42 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off during the year under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961

(vi) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender

(vii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(viii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.

(ix) The Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year.

(x) Utilization of borrowed fund and share premium

(a) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(xi) The company has availed term loans (secured) which are project specific and does not warrant submission of quarterly information to banks/financial institutions.

43 Estimation of uncertainty relating to COVID - 19 Outbreak

COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the Company's operations partially during the year. With easing of lockdown, the Company's performance in the later part of the current year has improved progressively and we expect the momentum to continue with an overall improvement in Covid situation. The Company has assessed the impact of pandemic on its financial results/position based on the internal and external information available up to the date of approval of these financial results and expects to recover the carrying value of its assets.

44 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

For H.K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 109583W

CA Gopesh.K.Shah

Partner

Membership No.: 106204

Place: Ahmedabad

Date : 11 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2022



Sunil Agrawal

Director

DIN 09030098