## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Members of PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED**
**Report on the audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

### Opinion

We have audited the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, and its Loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Ind AS 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.

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

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

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

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



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If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate 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 Standalone Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on

whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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 has no pending litigation which would impact its financial position except those disclosed in financial statements;

ii. The Company does not envisage any material foreseeable losses in long-term contracts including derivative contract requiring provision;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv.

a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("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, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("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; and

c) Based on such audit procedures that we have 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 (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

   According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid/provided. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

**For Gianender & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
**(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)**

**GK Agrawal**
**(Partner)**
**(M No. 081603)**
**Place: New Delhi**
**Date:** 02-05-2022
**UDIN:** 22081603AJEQYI3670

**Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report of PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED for the Year ended as on 31st March 2022**

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

i. a) A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

B) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets as on 31.03.2022.

b) As per the information and explanation given to us, the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the Management at regular Intervals and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c) The company has no immovable properties. Hence, reporting under this Para 3(i) (c) is not applicable.

d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year. Hence, reporting under Para 3(i) (d) is not applicable.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Hence, reporting under Para 3(i)(e) is not applicable.

ii. a) The company is engaged in the business of infrastructure development, operations and its maintenance and there is no inventory in hand at any point of time, hence paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of □ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence, reporting under Para 3(iii) is not applicable.

iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and securities, which attracts compliance to the provisions of the sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under are not applicable to the Company.

vi. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fall under the provisions of section 148 of the Companies Act, therefore the paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Vii. a. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company has been generally 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. As on 31st March 2022, there are no undisputed statutory dues payables for period exceeding for a period more than six month from the date they became payable .

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have 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 books of accounts, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lenders.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company did not take any term loan during the year.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has used funds raised on short term basis aggregating to Rs. 2,033.42 Lakhs for long-term purposes.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that 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) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not raised the money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence, reporting under Para 3(x) (b) is not applicable.

xi) a) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management which have been relied by us, there were no frauds on or by the Company noticed or reported during the period under audit.

b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under Para 3(xii) is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv) a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the companies Act 2013.

b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit. Hence, reporting under Para 3(xiv) is not applicable.

xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

xvi) a) In our opinion and according to the information provided to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934). Therefore, paragraph 3(xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) In our opinion and according to the information provided to us, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Therefore, paragraph 3(xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Hence, reporting under Para 3(xvi) (c) is not applicable.

d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management, the Group has no Core Investment Company (CIC) as part of the Group. Hence, reporting under Para 3(xvi) (d) is not applicable.

xvii) The company has incurred cash losses during the financial year amounting to Rs. 357.61 lakhs covered by our audit and the Company does not have any immediately preceding financial year as the company had incorporated during the financial year under audit.

Xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause 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 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, The Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under this para 3 (xx) (a) & (b) are not applicable.

**For Gianender & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
**(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)**

**GK Agrawal**
**Place: New Delhi**
**(Partner)**
**Date:** 02-05-2022
**(M No. 081603)**
**UDIN:** 22081603AJEOSYI3670

**ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**
**(Referred to in our Report of even date)**

**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 with reference to financial statements of **PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone 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 with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with 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 with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone Ind AS 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 with reference to financial statements.

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements**

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

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements**

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

**Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls With reference to financial statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For Gianender & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
**(Firm's Registration No. 004661N)**

**GK Agrawal**
**(Partner)**
**(M No. 081603)**
**Place: New Delhi**
**Date:** 02-05-2022
**UDIN:** 22081603AJEBYI3670

**PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED**
**CIN: U45309GJ2021PTC121969**
**Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022**
**All amounts are in ₹ Lacs unless otherwise stated**

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| Particulars | | Notes | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **ASSETS** | | | |
| **Non-current Assets** | | | |
| (a) Property, Plant and Equipment | | 4 | 15.81 |
| (b) Income Tax Assets (net) | | 5 | 11.61 |
| (c) Other Non-Current Assets | | 6 | 2,006.00 |
| | **Total Non-current Assets** | | **2,033.42** |
| **Current Assets** | | | |
| (a) Financial Assets | | | |
| (i) Cash and Cash Equivalents | | 7 | 17.52 |
| (ii) Other Financial Assets | | 8 | 1.32 |
| (b) Other Current Assets | | 9 | 92.59 |
| | **Total Current Assets** | | **111.43** |
| | **Total Assets** | | **2,144.85** |
| **EQUITY AND LIABILITIES** | | | |
| **Equity** | | | |
| (a) Equity Share Capital | | 10 | 1.00 |
| (b) Other Equity | | 11 | (357.91) |
| | **Total Equity** | | **(356.91)** |
| **Liabilities** | | | |
| **Current Liabilities** | | | |
| (a) Financial Liabilities | | | |
| (i) Borrowings | | 12 | 2,484.82 |
| (ii) Trade Payables | | | |
| -Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | | 13 | 1.02 |
| -Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | | | 3.56 |
| (iii) Other Financial Liabilities | | 14 | 6.77 |
| (b) Other Current Liabilities | | 15 | 3.39 |
| (c) Provisions | | 16 | 2.20 |
| | **Total Current Liabilities** | | **2,501.76** |
| | **Total Liabilities** | | **2,501.76** |
| | **Total Equity and Liabilities** | | **2,144.85** |

(Figures below ₹ 500 are denominated by *)
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
**In terms of our report attached**

**For Gianender & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
Firm Registration Number : 04661N

**G.K Agrawal**
**Partner**
Membership No. 081603

**Place : New Delhi**
**Date :** 02-05-2022

**For and on behalf of the board of directors**
**Panagarh Palsit Road Private Limited**

**MISTRY NIRAVKUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 06630742

**NIKHIL KUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 09143940

**Place : Ahmedabad**
**Date :** 02-05-2022

**PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED**
**CIN: U45309GJ2021PTC121969**
**Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2022**
**All amounts are in ₹ Lacs unless otherwise stated**

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| Particulars | Notes | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Income** | | |
| Other Income | 17 | 116.10 |
| **Total Income** | | **116.10** |
| **Expenses** | | |
| Employee Benefits Expenses | 18 | 56.13 |
| Finance Costs | 19 | 363.46 |
| Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses | 4 | 0.01 |
| Other Expenses | 20 | 54.41 |
| **Total Expenses** | | **474.01** |
| **(Loss) before tax** | | **(357.91)** |
| **Tax Expenses:** | | |
| Current Tax | 21 | - |
| Deferred Tax | 21 | - |
| | | - |
| **(Loss) for the period** | **Total A** | **(357.91)** |
| **Other Comprehensive Income** | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| (a) Remeasurement of defined benefit plans | | - |
| **Other Comprehensive Income (After Tax)** | **Total B** | - |
| **Total comprehensive (Loss) for the period** | **Total (A+B)** | **(357.91)** |
| **Earnings Per Equity Share (EPS)** | | |
| **(Face Value ₹ 10 Per Share)** | | |
| Basic and Diluted EPS (₹) | 28 | (3,839.07) |

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
**In terms of our report attached**

**For Gianender & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
Firm Registration Number : 04661N

**G.K Agrawal**
**Partner**
Membership No. 081603

**Place : New Delhi**
**Date :** 02-05-2022

G.GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NEW DELHI

**For and on behalf of the board of directors**
**Panagarh Palsit Road Private Limited**

**MISTRY NIRAVKUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 06630742

**NIKHIL KUMAR**
Director
DIN: 09143940

**Place : Ahmedabad**
**Date :** 02-05-2022

**PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED**
**CIN: U45309GJ2021PTC121969**
**Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31st March, 2022**
**All amounts are in ₹ Lacs unless otherwise stated**

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**A. Equity Share Capital**

| Particulars | No. Shares | Amount |
|---|---|---|
| **Balance as at 13th April, 2021** | - | - |
| Issue of Equity share capital during the period : | 10,000 | 1.00 |
| **Balance as at 31st March, 2022** | **10,000** | **1.00** |

**B. Other Equity**

Amount

| Particulars | Reserves and Surplus | Total |
|---|---|---|
| | Retained Earnings | |
| **Balance as at 13th April, 2021** | - | - |
| (Loss) for the period | (357.91) | (357.91) |
| **Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the period** | **(357.91)** | **(357.91)** |
| **Balance as at 31st March, 2022** | **(357.91)** | **(357.91)** |

**In terms of our report attached**

**For Gianender & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
Firm Registration Number : 04661N

**G.K Agrawal**
**Partner**
Membership No. 081603

**Place : New Delhi**
**Date :** 02-05-2022

**For and on behalf of the board of directors**
**Panagarh Palsit Road Private Limited**

**MISTRY NIRAVKUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 06630742

**Place : Ahmedabad**
**Date :** 02-05-2022

**NIKHIL KUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 09143940

**PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED**
**CIN: U45309GJ2021PTC121969**
**Statement of Cash Flow for the period 31st March, 2022**
**All amounts are in ₹ Lacs unless otherwise stated**

adani

| Particulars | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| **(A) Cash flow from operating activities** | |
| **(Loss) before tax** | (357.91) |
| Adjustment for the period | |
| Interest Income | (116.10) |
| Depreciation and amortisation expenses | 0.01 |
| Finance Costs | 363.46 |
| Operating (loss) before working capital changes | **(110.54)** |
| **Changes in working capital:** | |
| (Increase) in Other Non-current Assets | - |
| (Increase) in Other Current Financial Assets | (1.32) |
| (Increase) in Other Current Assets | (92.59) |
| Increase in Trade Payables | 4.58 |
| Increase in Other Current Liabilities | 3.39 |
| Increase in Current Provisions | 2.20 |
| **Total Change in Working Capital** | **(83.74)** |
| **Cash (used in) operations** | **(194.28)** |
| Less : Tax Paid | (11.61) |
| **Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)** | **(205.89)** |
| **(B) Cash flow from investing activities** | |
| Capital Expenditure on Fixed assets | (9.05) |
| Interest received | 116.10 |
| **Net cash generated from investing activates (B)** | **107.05** |
| **(C) Cash flow from financing activities** | |
| Finance Costs Paid | (2,036.14) |
| Proceeds of Current Borrowings (Net) | 2,151.50 |
| Proceeds from issue of Equity share Capital | 1.00 |
| **Net cash generated from financing activities (C)** | **116.36** |
| **Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)** | 17.52 |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period** | - |
| **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period** | **17.52** |
| **Notes to Cash flow Statement :** | |
| Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with the Balance Sheet: | |
| Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 7) | 17.52 |
| | **17.52** |

**Non Cash Items :**
(i) Interest accrued of ₹ 333.32 Crores on Inter Corporate Deposit ("ICD") taken from related parties, have been converted to the ICD balances as on reporting date in terms of the Contract.

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PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED

**PANAGARH PALSIT ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED**
**CIN: U45309GJ2021PTC121969**

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**Statement of Cash Flow for the period 31st March, 2022**
**All amounts are in ₹ Lacs unless otherwise stated**

**Notes :**

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

2. Disclosure of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes are given below:

| Particulars | As at 13th April, 2021 | Net Cash Flows | Changes in fair values / Accruals including lease liabilities | Others* | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Current borrowings | - | 2,151.50 | - | 333.32 | 2,484.82 |
| Interest Accrued | - | (2,036.14) | 2,369.46 | (333.32) | - |
| **Total** | **0.00** | **115.36** | **2,369.46** | **-** | **2,484.82** |

The notes referred above are an integral part of these financial statements.

**In terms of our report attached**

**For Gianender & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
**Firm Registration Number : 04661N**

**G.K Agrawal**
Partner
**Membership No. 081603**

**Place : New Delhi**
**Date :** 02-05-2022

**For and on behalf of the board of directors**
**Panagarh Palsit Road Private Limited**

**MISTRY NIRAVKUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 06630742

**Place : Ahmedabad**
**Date :** 02-05-2022

**NIKHIL KUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 09143940

**1 Corporate information**

Panagarh Palsit Raod Private Limited (the Company) is domiciled in India and incorporated on 13th April, 2021 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as a subsidiary of Adani Road Transport Limited. The Company is presently in the business to carry out the Development, Operation, Maintenance and Management of the project – "Six Laning of National Corridor NH-19 from Panagarh to Palsit from km. 521.120 to km. 588. 870 (Total design length 67.750 km) in the State of West Bengal under Bharatmala Pariyojana to be executed on BOT (Toll) basis" and to do all necessary and incidental activities in this regard.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 02-05-2022

**2 Significant accounting policies**

**2.1 Basis of preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended) read with section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 and presentation requirement of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended), on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The Financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair values by Ind AS.

The Financial Statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to nearest lacs, except otherwise indicated.

**2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies**

**a Property, plant and equipment**

**i. Recognition and measurement**

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net off Cenvat credit less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use. The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

**ii. Subsequent measurement**

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

**iii. Depreciation**

Depreciation is recognised based on the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The useful life of property, plant and equipment is considered based on life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except otherwise stated.

**iv. Derecognition**

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

**b Intangible assets**

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period, with effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on prospective basis. An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

Intangible asset that are not ready for intended use on the date of balance sheet are disclosed as "Intangible assets under development"

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**b Current versus Non Current classification**

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

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

The Company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**c Financial Instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

**d Financial assets**

**Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries and associates are recognised initially at fair value.

**Subsequent measurement**

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified:

**i) At amortised cost**

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and which are not classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss or financial assets available-for-sale. Subsequently, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any impairment losses. These include trade receivables, finance receivables, balances with banks, short-term deposits with banks, other financial assets and investments with fixed or determinable payments.

**ii) At fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVOCI)**

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

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

At present the Company does not have any assets that are classified as Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

**iii) At fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)**

Financial assets which are not measured at amortised cost are measured at FVTPL.

Fair value changes related to such financial assets including derivative contracts like forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition of Financial Assets**

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

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e **Financial liabilities and equity instruments**

**Classification as debt or equity**

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

**Equity instruments**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

**Financial liabilities**

All financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

**Financial liabilities at amortised cost**

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

**Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

• such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

• the financial liability whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management;

Fair value changes related to such financial liabilities including derivative contracts like forward currency contracts, cross currency swaps, options, interest rate futures and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**Derecognition of Financial Liabilities**

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

g **Cash and cash equivalents**

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

For the purpose of 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.

h **Foreign currency Translations**

In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency are recognised at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit and loss in the period in which they arise except for exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

f **Operating Cycle**

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

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**g Fair value measurement**

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

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

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's - accounting policies.

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

**j Contract Balances**

**Contract assets**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

**Trade receivables**

A 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 consideration is due and the amount is billable.

**Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs obligations under the contract.

**h Revenue recognition**

The company recognize revenue at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

**Toll Collection Charges**

Toll collection from users of the infrastructure facility operated and maintained by the company under the service concession agreements are accounted for based on actual collection.

**i Other Income**

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Other items of income are recognized as and when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to company and amount of income can be measured reliably.

**n Borrowings**

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transcation cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds(net of transcation cost) and redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over a period of borrowing using effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are amortized over the period of facility which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Borrowings are classified as current liability unless the comoany has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

**j Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

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p **Employee benefits**

**i) Defined benefit plans:**

The employees' gratuity scheme is a defined benefit scheme. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined at each Balance Sheet date based on actuarial valuation which is carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit method considering discount rate based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government bonds at the valuation date for the expected term of the obligation. Actuarial gains and losses are charged to the Capital work in progress till the commencement of commercial production otherwise, the same is charges to the statement of Profit and Loss for the period.

Defined benefit costs in the nature of current and past service cost and net interest expense or income are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they occur. Actuarial gains and losses on re-measurement is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur and is reflected immediately in retained earnings and not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment.

**ii) Defined contribution plan:**

Retirement Benefits in the form of Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund which are defined contribution schemes are charged to the Capital work in progress till the commencement of commercial production otherwise the same is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which the contributions to the respective funds accrue.

**iii) Compensated Absences:**

Provision for Compensated Absences and its classifications between current and non-current liabilities are based on independent actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per the projected unit credit method.

**iv) Short term employee benefits:**

They are recognised at an undiscounted amount in Capital work in progress till the commencement of commercial production otherwise same is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss for the year in which the related services are received.

q **Taxation**

Tax on income comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

**Current tax**

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis on estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is recognized for the future tax consequences of deductible temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases at the reporting date, using the tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted as on reporting date. Deferred tax liability are generally recorded for all temporary timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

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

r **Earning per Share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for the effects of dividend, interest and other charges relating to the dilutive potential equity shares by weighted average number of shares plus dilutive potential equity shares.

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o **Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

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 risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities may arise from litigation, taxation and other claims against the Company. Where it is management's assessment that the outcome is uncertain or cannot be reliably quantified, the claims are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the likelihood of an adverse outcome is remote such contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the financial statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings, the Company does not expect them to have a materially adverse impact on the Company's financial position.

Contingent liabilities are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

p **Related party Transactions**

Disclosure of transactions with Related Parties, as required by Ind AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures" has been set out in a separate note. Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Ind AS 24 have been identified on the basis of representations made by the management and information available with the Company.

q **Cash Flow Statement**

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated based on the available information.

v **Impairment**

**i) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budget and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating unit to which the individual assets are allocated. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budget / forecasts, the Company estimates cash flow projections based on estimated growth rate.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

**ii) Impairment of financial assets**

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, trade receivables and other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

Expected credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate. The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instruments has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses.

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**w Segment Reporting**

The company has only one reporting segment, which is operation and maintenance of toll road projects on Build Operate Transfer (BOT) basis. The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results as one single segment for the purpose of decision making about resource allocation and performance assesement. Considering the neature of company's business and operations, there are no seperate reportable segments in accordance with requirements of Indin Accounting Standard 108 "Segment Reporting"

**x Leases**

Leases are recognized as a right-to-use assets and corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. The Company currently has only short-term leases and leases of low-value assets, which are accounted for as under.

**Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:**

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of real estate properties that have a lease term of 12 months or less and all leases of low value assets are recognized on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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3 **Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions**

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

**Key Sources of estimation uncertainty:**

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

**i) Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

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

**ii) Recognition and measurement of other provisions:**

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the figure included in other provisions.

**iii) Impairment**

Determining whether property, plant and equipment are impaired requires an estimation of the value in use of the relevant cash generating units. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model over the estimated useful life of the Power Plants. Further, the cash flow projections are based on estimates and assumptions relating to tariff, operational performance of the Plants, life extension plans, market prices of coal and other fuels, exchange variations, inflation, terminal value etc. which are considered reasonable by the Management.

**iv) Taxes**

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 judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

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4. Property Plant and Equipment

| Description of Assets | Tangible Assets | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Computer | Vehicle | Total |
| I. Gross Block | | | |
| **Balance as at 13th April,2021** | - | - | - |
| Additions | 8.75 | 7.07 | 15.82 |
| **Balance as at 31st March,2022** | **8.75** | **7.07** | **15.82** |
| II. Accumulated depreciation and impairment | | | |
| **Balance as at 13th April,2021** | - | | - |
| Depreciation expense | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| **Balance as at 31st March,2022** | **0.01** | **0.00** | **0.01** |

Carrying value of Property, Plant and Equipment :

| Description of Assets | Tangible Assets | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Computer | Vehicle | Total |
| **Balance as at 31st March,2022** | **8.74** | **7.06** | **15.81** |

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| 5 Income Tax Assets (Net) | | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Advance income tax (Net - Provision of Tax is Nil.) | | 11.61 |
| | **Total** | **11.61** |

| 6 Other Non-current Asset | | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Prepaid Expenses | | 2,006.00 |
| | **Total** | **2,006.00** |

| 7 Cash and Cash equivalents | | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Balances with banks | | |
| In current accounts | | 17.52 |
| | **Total** | **17.52** |

| 8 Other Current Financial Assets (Unsecured Considered Good) | | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Security deposits | | 1.32 |
| | **Total** | **1.32** |

| 9 Other Current Assets | | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Advance for supply of goods and services | | 92.59 |
| Balances with Government Authorities | | 0.00 |
| | **Total** | **92.59** |

Note: No advance or deposit are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person; nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively, in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.

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## 10 Equity Share Capital

| | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| Authorised Share Capital | |
| 10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each | 1.00 |
| **Total** | **1.00** |
| Issued, Subscribed and fully paid-up equity shares | |
| 10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid | 1.00 |
| **Total** | **1.00** |

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

**Equity Shares**

| | As at 31st March, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|
| | No. Shares | Amount |
| At the beginning of the period | - | - |
| Issued during the period | 10,000 | 1.00 |
| Outstanding at the end of the period | **10,000** | **1.00** |

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

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the share holders.

**c. Shares held by Parent Company / Promoters and its nominees**

Out of equity shares issued by the Company, shares held by its parent company together with its nominees are as under:

| | As at 31st March, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|
| | No. Shares | Amount |
| Adani Road Transport Limited (Parent Company along with its nominees) (equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid) | 7,400 | 74,000 |
| Prakash Asphaltings & Toll Highways (India) Limited (equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid) | 2,600 | 26,000 |
| **Total** | **10,000** | **100,000** |

**d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company**

| | As at 31st March, 2022 | |
|---|---|---|
| | No. Shares | % holding in the class |
| Adani Road Transport Limited (Parent Company along with its nominees) | 7,400 | 74% |
| Prakash Asphaltings & Toll Highways (India) Limited | 2,600 | 26% |
| **Total** | **10,000** | **100%** |

## 11 Other Equity

| | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| **Retained earnings** | |
| Opening Balance | - |
| Add : (Loss) for the period | (357.91) |
| **Closing Balance** | **(357.91)** |
| **Total** | **(357.91)** |

**Note :**

Retained earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends considering the requirements of the Companies' Act, 2013. No dividends are declared or paid by the company during the year.

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**12 Current Borrowings**

| | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| **Unsecured Borrowings - at amortised cost** | |
| Loan from Related Parties (Refer Note 34) | 2,484.82 |
| **Total** | **2,484.82** |

**Note :**
Loan from Related Parties are payable within one year from the date of agreement and carry the interest rate of 8.00% p.a.

**13 Trade Payables**

| | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| **Other than Acceptances** | |
| Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises | 1.02 |
| Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 3.56 |
| **Total** | **4.58** |

i) The fair value of trade payables is not materially different from the carrying value presented.

**ii) Details of due to micro and small enterprises**

Under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came in to force from 2nd October, 2006, certain disclosers are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with management, outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprise as defined in the MSMED Act, 2006 are disclosed as below.

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the period end. | 1.02 |
| Interest due thereon | - |
| Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period | - |
| Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED. | - |
| Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the period | - |
| Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years. | - |

The disclosure in respect of the amount payable to enterprises which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made based on the information received and available with the Company. On the basis of such information, no interest is payable to any micro, small and medium enterprises.

**a. Balance as at 31st March 2022**

| Sr No | Particulars | Not Due | Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Less than 1 year | 1-2 years | 2-3 Years | More than 3 years | |
| 1 | MSME | 1.02 | - | - | - | - | **1.02** |
| 2 | Others | 3.39 | 0.16 | - | - | - | **3.56** |
| 3 | Disputed dues - MSME | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| 4 | Disputed dues - Others | - | - | - | - | - | **-** |
| | **Total** | **4.42** | **0.16** | **-** | **-** | **-** | **4.58** |

**14 Other Current Financial Liabilities**

| | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| Capital Creditors | 6.77 |
| **Total** | **6.77** |

**15 Other Current Liabilities**

| | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| Statutory Liabilities | 3.39 |
| **Total** | **3.39** |

**16 Current Provisions**

| | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| Provision for Employee Benefits | 2.20 |
| **Total** | **2.20** |

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**17 Other Income**

| | | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest income for financial assets classified at amortised cost** | | |
| Interest Income | | 116.10 |
| | **Total** | **116.10** |

**18 Employee Benefits Expenses**

| | | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Salaries, Wages and Bonus | | 51.64 |
| Contribution to Provident and Other Funds | | 3.46 |
| Staff Welfare Expenses | | 1.03 |
| | **Total** | **56.13** |

**19 Finance costs**

| | | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Interest expense for financial liabilities classified at amortised cost** | | |
| **(a) Interest Expenses on :** | | |
| Loans | | 334.89 |
| | **Total A** | **334.89** |
| **(b) Other borrowing costs :** | | |
| Bank Charges and other Borrowing cost | | 28.58 |
| | **Total B** | **28.58** |
| | **Total (A+B)** | **363.46** |

**20 Other Expenses**

| | | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| Rent | | 3.61 |
| Legal and Professional Expenses | | 32.33 |
| **Payment to Auditors** | | |
| Statutory Audit Fees | | 0.40 |
| Communication Expenses | | 2.90 |
| Travelling & Conveyance Expenses | | 1.29 |
| Office Expenses | | 2.87 |
| Contractual Manpower-General & Administration | | 9.81 |
| Miscellaneous Expenses | | 1.20 |
| | **Total** | **54.41** |

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## 21 Income Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the period ended 31st March, 2022 are:

| | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| **Current Tax:** | |
| Current Income Tax Charge | - |
| **Total (a)** | - |
| **Deferred Tax** | |
| In respect of current year origination and reversal of temporary differences | - |
| **Total (b)** | - |
| **Total (a+b)** | - |

| | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| **Accounting (loss) before tax** | **(357.91)** |
| **Income tax using the company's domestic tax rate** | (90.09) |
| Tax Rate for Corporate Entity as per Income Tax Act, 1961 | 25.17% |
| **Tax Effect of :** | |
| Provisions Disallowed | - |
| Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised | - |
| Non-deductible expenses | 90.09 |
| **Income tax recognised in profit and loss account at effective rate** | - |

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## 22 Contingent Liabilities & Commitments

| | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| **(i) Contingent liabilities :** | |
| There is no contingent liability to the company as on date 31st March, 2022 | |
| **(ii) Commitments :** | |
| Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (Net of advance) | 38.07 |
| **Total** | **38.07** |

## 23 Financial Risk objective and policies:

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, provisions, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations / projects. The Company's principal financial assets include mainly cash and cash equivalents, other financial assets.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is exposed to Market risk, Interest risk, Credit risk and Liquidity risk.

**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 of interest rate risk.

**Foreign currency Risk :**

The company has no exposure under any foreign currency.

**Equity Price Risk :**

Price risk is the risk of fluctuations in the value of assets and liabilities as a result of change in market prices of Investments. The Company is not exposed to changes in interest rates due to its financing and investing activities.

**Interest Risk :**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Part of company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a mixed portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

The company does not have any fluctuating rate borrowings as on 31st March, 2022.

**Credit Risk :**

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Trade receivable as on March 31, 2022 is NIL. Hence, company does not have any credit risk.

**Liquidity Risk :**

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds using cash flow forecasting models. These models consider the maturity of its financial investments, committed funding and projected cash flows from operations. The Company's objective is to provide financial resources to meet its business objectives in a timely, cost effective and reliable manner and to manage its capital structure. A balance between continuity of funding and flexibility is maintained through continued support from parent company.

**Maturity profile of financial liabilities:**

The table below provides details regarding contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments

| As at 31st March, 2022 | Less than 1 year | 1 to 5 year | More than 5 Years | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Borrowings | 2,484.82 | - | - | **2,484.82** |
| Trade Payables | 4.58 | - | - | **4.58** |
| Other Financial Liabilities | 6.77 | - | - | **6.77** |

## 24 Capital Management

The Company's objectives for managing capital is to safeguard continuity and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth.

The Company sets the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business and long-term operating plans which include capital and other strategic investments.

The funding requirements are met through support from parent company. The Company's policy is to use short-term and long-term borrowings to meet anticipated funding requirements.

| Particulars | As at 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|
| Debt (Net of Cash and Cash equivalents) | 2,467.30 |
| Total Equity (B) | (356.91) |
| **Net Debt to total equity ratio** | **(6.91)** |

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**Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March, 2022**

**25** The company evaluates its working capital position for ensuing financial year based on the projected cash flow statement. The company plans to meet the financial obligations based on continued support from parent company as may be required to sustain its operation on going concern basis. The Company being in the initial year of operation has incurred losses towards various activities in relation to Business. Having regard to the above, the financial statements have been prepared by the Management of the Company on a going concern basis.

**26** The company has only one reporting segment, which is operation and maintenance of toll road projects on Build Operate Transfer (BOT) basis. The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results as one single segment for the purpose of decision making about resource allocation and performance assesement. Considering the neature of company's business and operations, there are no seperate reportable segments in accordance with requirements of Indin Accounting Standard 108 "Segment Reporting"

**27** In the opinion of the management and to the best of their knowledge and belief, the value under the head of Current and Non-Current Assets are approximately of the value stated, if realised in ordinary course of business, except unless stated otherwise. The provision for all the known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount considered reasonably necessary.

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**28 Pursuant to the Indian Accounting Standard 33 – Earning per Share, the disclosure is as under:**

| | UOM | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Basic and Diluted EPS** | | |
| (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders | (₹ in Lacs) | (357.91) |
| Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year | No. | 9,323 |
| Nominal Value of equity share | ₹ | 10 |
| Basic and Diluted EPS | ₹ | (3,839.07) |

**29 Fair Value Measurement :**

a) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of 31st March, 2022 is as follows :

| Particulars | Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income | Fair Value through Profit and Loss Account | Amortised Cost | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Financial Assets** | | | | |
| Cash and Cash Equivalents | - | - | 17.52 | 17.52 |
| Other Non current Financial Assets | - | - | 1.32 | 1.32 |
| **Total** | - | - | **18.84** | **18.84** |
| **Financial Liabilities** | | | | |
| Borrowings | - | - | 2,484.82 | 2,484.82 |
| Trade Payables | - | - | 4.58 | 4.58 |
| Other Financial Liabilities | - | - | 6.77 | 6.77 |
| **Total** | - | | **2,496.17** | **2,496.18** |

**Note :**

The Carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements are reasonable approximation of their fair value, since the company does not anticipate that the carrying amount would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.

**30** The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified and the final rules/interpretation have not yet been issued. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

**31 Standard issued but not effective:**

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, as and when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified certain amendments to Ind AS, through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 on 23rd March, 2022. These amendments maintain convergence with IFRS by incorporating amendments issued by International Accounting Standards Board(IASB) into Ind AS and has amended the following standards:

1.Ind AS 101 - First-time adoption of Ind AS
2.Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations
3.Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
4.Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
5.Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
6.Ind AS 41 – Agriculture

These amendments shall come into force with effect from April 01, 2022.
The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its financial statements. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from applicability date.

**32 Estimation of uncertainities relating to the global health pandemic from COVID-19:**

Due to ongoing impact of COVID-19 globally and in India, the Company has assessed the likely adverse impact on economic environment in general and financial risks on account of COVID-19. The Company is in the business of generation of electricity which is an essential service as emphasized by the Ministry of Power, Government of India. The demand for power is continuously increasing with increase in economic activities in the Country, although demand may get impacted in short term due to lock downs in various parts of the country. On long term basis, the Company does not anticipate any major challenge in operating the Company's power plants and meeting its financial obligations. Basis above, the management has estimated its future cash flows for the Company which indicates no major impact in the operational and financial performance of the Company. The management will continuously monitor the performance of the Company and take appropriate remedial measures as needed to respond to the Covid related risks, if any.

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| Ratio Analysis : | UOM | For the year ended 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **i) Current Ratio :** | | |
| Current Assets (a) | | 111.43 |
| Current Liabilities (b) | | 2,501.76 |
| Current Ratio (a/b) | Times | **0.04** |
| Numerator - Total Current Assets | | |
| Denominator - Total Current Liabilities | | |
| **ii) Debt-Equity Ratio:** | | |
| Total Outside Liabilities (a) | | 2,484.82 |
| Shareholder's Equity (b) | | (356.91) |
| Debt - Equity Ratio (a/b) | Times | **(6.96)** |
| Numerator - (Long term debt + current maturities of long term debt+ Short term debt) | | |
| Denominator - Total equity | | |
| **iii) Debt Service coverage Ratio :** | | |
| Earnings available for Debt services (a) | | 5.56 |
| Interest + Installments (b) | | 363.46 |
| Debt Service coverage Ratio (a/b) | Times | **0.02** |
| Numerator - Earning before Interest, Depreciation and Tax | | |
| Denominator - Interest Expense + Long term loan repayment made during the year (excluding Inter Corporate Deposits) | | |
| **iv) Return on Equity Ratio : Not Applicable** | | |
| **v) Inventory Turnover Ratio : Not Applicable** | | |
| **vi) Trade Receivables turnover Ratio : Not Applicable** | | |
| **vii) Trade Payables turnover Ratio : Not Applicable** | | |
| **viii) Net Capital turnover Ratio : Not Applicable** | | |
| **ix) Net Profit Ratio : Not Applicable** | | |
| **x) Return on Capital Employed :** | | |
| Earnings before Interest and Taxes (a) | | 5.56 |
| Capital Employed (b) | | 2,127.91 |
| Return on Capital Employed (a/b) | % | **0.26%** |
| Numerator - Earnings before Interest and Taxes | | |
| Denominator - Total Equity + Total Debt | | |
| **xi) Return on Investment : Not Applicable** | | |

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**34 Related party transactions**

**a) List of related parties and relationship**

| Description of relationship | | Name of Related Parties |
|---|---|---|
| Ultimate Controlling entity | : | S. B. Adani Family Trust |
| Parent Company | : | Adani Enterprise Limited |
| Immediate Holding | : | Adani Road Transport Ltd. (erstwhile known as Adani Transport Limited) |
| Fellow Subsidiary Companies (with whom transactions done) | : | Nanasa Pidgaon Road Private Limited |
| Key Management Personnel | : | Mr. Mistry Niravkumar, Director (w.e.f. 14.07.2021)<br>Mr. Nikhil Kumar, Director<br>Mr. Someshkumar Agarwal, Direcrtor (w.e.f. 19.10.2021)<br>Mr. Ponipass Packiriswamy Pillai (up to 19.10.2021)<br>Mr. Maulik Upendrabhai Suthar (up to 14.07.2021) |

**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

Outstanding balances of related parties at the year-end are unsecured. Transaction entered into with related party are made on term equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

**b) Transaction with Related Parties :**

| Particulars | Relationship | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Nature of Transaction with Related Parties :** | | |
| Loan taken | Immediate Holding | 14,152.82 |
| Loan repaid back | Immediate Holding | 11,668.00 |
| Equity share capital issued | Immediate Holding | 0.74 |
| Interest Expense on Loan | Immediate Holding | 334.89 |
| Other Balances Transfer | With Fellow Subsidiaries | 1.37 |

**c) Balances with Related Parties :**

| Particulars | Relationship | For the Period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 |
|---|---|---|
| **Balances with Related Parties :** | | |
| Borrowings | Immediate Holding | 2,484.82 |

**35 Events occuring after the Balance sheet Date**

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 02-05-2022 there were no subsequent events to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

**36** This, being the first financial statements of the Company since incorporation, are drawn for the period from 13th April, 2021 to 31st March, 2022 and hence, there are no comparatives to present.

**37 Approval of financial statements**

The financial statements were approved for issue by the board of directors on 02-05-2022

**In terms of our report attached**

**For Gianender & Associates**
**Chartered Accountants**
Firm Registration Number : 04661N

**G.K Agrawal**
**Partner**
Membership No. 081603

**Place : New Delhi**
**Date** : 02-05-2022

**For and on behalf of the board of directors**
**Panagarh Palsit Road Private Limited**

**MISTRY NIRAVKUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 06630742

**NIKHIL KUMAR**
**Director**
DIN: 09143940

**Place : New Delhi**
**Date** : 02-05-2022