



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Members of
ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR 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 **ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR 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 Standalone 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 Standalone 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 profit, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report (but does not include the Standalone 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.



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 including other Comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.


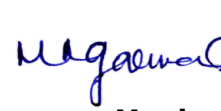


- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 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 over financial reporting 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 does not have any pending litigations 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: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year.

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



Manju Agrawal
(Partner)

(M No. 083878)

UDIN: 22083878AJJYHY9016

Place: New Delhi
Date: 19th May 2022

**Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report of ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR 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:-**

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. a) The Company does not have any fixed asset, Intangible Asset & Immovable property as at 31st March, 2022, therefore paragraph 3(i)(a),(b),(c) & (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
b) 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) As 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) 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. 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) are not applicable.
- iv. 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. The Company has not accepted deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the company pursuant to the Rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Act, and are of the opinion that prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made.
- vii. a. In our opinion, 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 become payable .

b. There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. 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) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b) The company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

c) The company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

x. a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) During the year, 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) 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) There are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Hence, reporting under Para 3(xii) are not applicable.



- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards
- xiv. a) In our opinion the company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) Company conduct internal audit in calendar year basis. We have considered the internal audit reports of the company, issued till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xv. 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 are not applicable to the company.
- xvi. a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable
- b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year
- 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. There is no amount pending to spend for CSR activities as at 31-03-2022 in terms of section 135 of the Companies Act 2013. Hence, reporting under this para 3 (xx) (a) & (b) is not applicable.



GIANENDER & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- xxi. Paragraph 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company as the financial statements under reporting are not consolidated financial statements.

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

**Manju Agrawal
(Partner)
(M No. 083878)**

UDIN: 22083878AJJYHY9016

**Place: New Delhi
Date: 19th May 2022**



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 **ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR 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 judgement, 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)**

**Manju Agrawal
(Partner)**

(M No. 083878)

UDIN: 22083878AJJYHY9016

Place: New Delhi

Date: 19th May 2022

ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN :U45500DL2018PTC332195
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2022



		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
I ASSETS			
1 NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Other Financial Asset	1	10,005.45	-
(b) Contract Assets	2	-	4,847.54
(c) Other non-current assets	3	168.73	561.37
(d) Deferred Tax Asset(Net)	13	106.27	
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		10,280.45	5,408.91
2 CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivable	4	44.11	152.08
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	2,041.86	205.40
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	5	48.83	1,354.84
(iv) Other Financial Assets	6	14,812.36	-
(b) Contract Assets	7	-	14,887.11
(c) Other current assets	8	3,144.72	3,037.61
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		20,091.88	19,637.04
TOTAL ASSETS		30,372.33	25,045.95
II EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	3,938.00	3,938.00
(b) Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature	10	1,438.00	433.00
(c) Other Equity	10	3,241.42	2,536.54
Equity Attributable to Owners		8,617.42	6,907.54
2 NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	15,258.30	8,230.23
(b) Other non-current Liabilities	12	-	1,406.88
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	-	-
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		15,258.30	9,637.11
3 CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	14	295.00	-
(ii) Trade payables			
- Dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	15	-	-
- Dues of Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	15	3,759.61	5,671.35
(iii) Other financial Liabilities	16	4.48	13.46
(b) Other current Liabilities	17	1,619.19	2,816.58
(c) Current Tax Liabilities	18	818.33	-
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		6,496.61	8,501.39
TOTAL LIABILITIES		21,754.91	18,138.50
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		30,372.33	25,046.04

As per our report of even date attached
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 04661N

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-
Manju Agrawal
Partner
M.No: 083878

Sd/- Sd/- Sd/- Sd/-
Pooja A. Lopes **Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya** **Sanjay P.Ingle** **Anil S. Gandhi**
Company Secretary Chief Financial Officer Director Managing Director
DIN : 08108264 DIN : 00112675

Date: May 19, 2022
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2022
Place: Nashik



(₹ in Lakh, except per equity data)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended	
		31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
I INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	19	13,644.26	10,257.51
Other Income	20	49.67	62.39
Total Income		13,693.93	10,319.90
II EXPENSES:			
Operating Expenses	21	10,761.34	8,136.79
Finance Expenses	22	1,144.78	506.12
Other Expenses	23	36.87	16.66
Total Expenses		11,942.99	8,659.57
III Profit before Tax (I-II)		1,750.94	1,660.33
IV Tax Expense:		1,046.06	-
Current Tax	27	1,070.35	-
Eariler Year Tax	27	81.97	-
Deferred Tax	27	(106.27)	-
V Profit for the year (III- IV)		704.88	1,660.33
VI Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) :			
(a) Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
(b) Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-
VII Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)		704.88	1,660.33
VIII Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:			
Basic ₹ per share		1.79	4.44
Diluted ₹ per share		1.79	4.44

As per our report of even date attached
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 04661N

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Manju Agrawal
Partner
M.No: 083878

Pooja A. Lopes
Company Secretary

Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya
Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay P. Ingle
Director
DIN : 08108264

Anil S. Gandhi
Managing Director
DIN : 00112675

Date: May 19, 2022
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2022
Place: Nashik

Particulars	(₹ In Lakh)	
	For the year ended 31-Mar-2022	For the year ended 31-Mar-2021
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :		
Net Profit Before Extraordinary Items and Taxation	1,750.94	1,660.33
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Interest, Commitment & Finance Charges	1,144.78	506.12
Interest Income from Fixed Deposits	(49.67)	(50.87)
Profit on Sale of Mutual Fund	-	-
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital	2,846.05	2,115.58
Adjustments for changes in Operating Assets & Liabilities:		
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade Receivable	83.38	
Decrease/(Increase) in Contract Assets	(5,076.28)	(1,991.56)
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Non Current Assets	385.76	406.13
Decrease/(Increase) in Other Current Assets	(202.33)	453.29
Decrease/(Increase) in Trade and Other Current Assets		(152.08)
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(1,911.74)	(4,594.85)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Financial/Current Liabilities	(2,613.82)	(5,894.57)
Cash Generated from Operations	(9,335.04)	(11,773.63)
Income Tax Paid	(309.40)	167.36
NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(6,798.39)	(9,490.70)
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :		
Interest Income from Fixed Deposits	49.67	50.87
NET CASH CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	49.67	50.87
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issue of shares including premium net of Expenses	-	849.00
Proceeds from Borrowings	7,408.04	8,230.23
Proceeds from Instrument Equity Entirely in Nature	1,005.00	189.00
Received/(Payment) of Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Interest, commitment & Finance Charges Paid	(1,133.96)	(506.12)
NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	7,279.08	8,762.11
Net Increase In Cash & Cash Equivalents	530.36	(677.72)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,560.33	2,238.05
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	2,090.69	1,560.24
	530.36	(677.81)
COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Balances with Banks		
On current accounts	83.61	205.40
Deposit with Bank less than 12 months	2,007.01	#VALUE!
Cash on hand	0.07	Pooja A. Lopes
	2,090.69	#VALUE!
Cash and cash equivalents for statement of cash flows	2,090.69	#VALUE!

As per our report of even date attached
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 04661N

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-	Sd/-
Manju Agrawal	Pooja A. Lopes	Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya	Sanjay P. Ingle	Anil S. Gandhi
Partner	Company Secretary	Chief Financial Officer	Director	Managing Director
M.No: 083878			DIN : 08108264	DIN : 00112675

Date: May 19, 2022
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2022
Place: Nashik

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	(₹ In Lakh)	Number of Shares	(₹ In Lakh)
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid				
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	3,93,80,000	3,938.00	3,08,90,000	3,089.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	3,93,80,000	3,938.00	3,08,90,000	3,089.00
Issued during the reporting period	-	-	84,90,000	849.00
Balance at the end of Reporting period	3,93,80,000	3,938.00	3,93,80,000	3,938.00

B Other Equity

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Surplus / Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2020	876.21	876.21
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	876.21	876.21
Profit for the year	1,660.33	1,660.33
Balance as at 1 April 2021	2,536.54	2,536.54
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	2,536.54	2,536.54
Profit for the year	704.88	-
Balance as at 1 April 2022	3,241.42	2,536.54

C Instrument Entirely Equity in Nature :

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Perpetual Debt
Balance as at April 1, 2020	244.00
Addition During the Year	189.00
Balance as at 31 March 2021	433.00
Addition During the Year	1,005.00
Balance as at 31 March 2022	1,438.00

As per our report of even date attached
For Gianender & Associates
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 04661N

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors
ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-

Manju Agrawal
Partner
M.No: 083878

Sd/-

Pooja A. Lopes
Company Secretary

Sd/-

Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya
Chief Financial Officer

Sd/-

Sanjay P. Ingle
Director
DIN : 08108264

Sd/-

Anil S. Gandhi
Managing Director
DIN : 00112675

Date: May 19, 2022
Place: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2022
Place: Nashik

Note:1 Statement of Significant Accounting policies and Other Explanatory Notes

A Corporate profile

Ashoka Belgaum Khanapur Road Private Limited, the Company, is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated on April 9, 2018 under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013, in pursuance of the contract with National Highway Authority Limited (NHAI). The Company is in the business of Designing, Building, Financing, Operation and Maintenance of 4 Laning of Belgaum Khanapur Section Km 0+000 – Km 30+800 (Design chainage Km 0+000 to Km 30+000) of NH-4A in the State of Karnataka on Hybrid Annuity Mode. in the state of Karnataka, which will be partly financed by the concessionaire who shall recover its investment and costs through payments to be made by the Authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions to be set forth in a concession agreement to be entered into. The said DBOT projects which the Company undertakes are capital intensive and have construction period of 910 days; coupled with longer maintenance periods of 15 years. The construction of the entire project has been sub-contracted to the parent company Ashoka Buildcon Limited as an EPC contractor.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting of the board of directors on May 19, 2022.

B Recent pronouncements

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

i) Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

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

ii) Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

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

iii) Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

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

iv) Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

v) Ind AS 106 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

C Significant Accounting Policies

(i) 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 thereafter.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022 are prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs, except otherwise stated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The classification of assets and liabilities of the Company is done into current and non-current based on the operating cycle of the business of the Company. The operating cycle of the business of the Company is less than twelve months and therefore all current and non-current classifications are done based on the status of realisability and expected settlement of the respective asset and liability within a period of twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statement in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

(iii) Summary of significant accounting policies

The operating cycle of the business of the Company is twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

a) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when :

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when :

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

b) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised upon satisfaction of separate performance Obligation as per the Contract with Customers.

i Revenue from Operation

The Company is rendering Construction and Maintenance Services to NHAI under the Hybrid Annuity Model.

To recognize revenue, the Company applies the following five-step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, The company assesses its promise to transfer services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgment to determine whether each service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenue is recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the services to be provided. The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered.

For Recognition of Revenue, the Company has identified its performance obligation as Construction Services activity and Maintenance activity.

The Company is in the Construction Phase and the Construction income is recognised over time based on the progress of the work i.e., cost incurred during the period and margin on the Construction Activity.

Maintenance after COD date till the tenure of the Project will be recognised over time proportionately over the concession period on the basis of the allocation of the transaction price over this performance obligation.

Periodic Maintenance which is required to be done as per the service concession agreement is not recognised as a separate Obligation since the same is required to be done on a strength test.

Finance income is recognised on the basis of the IRR considered in the project.

Utility shifting Income is recognised as and when the work is completed and the same is certified by the Client.

ii Interest Income

Interest income from financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

- i Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price inclusive of taxes, commissioning expenses, etc. upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use.
- ii Significant spares which have a usage period in excess of one year are also considered as part of Property, Plant and Equipment and are depreciated over their useful life.
- iii Borrowing costs on Property, Plant and Equipments are capitalised when the relevant recognition criteria specified in Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs is met.
- iv Decommissioning costs, if any, on Property, Plant and Equipment are estimated at their present value and capitalised as part of such assets.
- v An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.
- vi The residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.
- vii Leasehold improvements is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of lease.

d) Financial Asset

The Company recognises its expenditure incurred on the project as a financial asset in accordance with the principles laid down in Appendix D of Ind AS 115, Service Concession Agreements. The project satisfies the test of Financial Asset.

e) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

f) Investments

Current Investments are accounted on fair value value with changes in Profit and Loss account.

g) Taxes

Current Income Tax

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

h) Deferred Tax

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

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

i) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before OCI for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

j) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

i Provisions

The Company recognizes a provision when: it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

ii Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

A contingent assets is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

k) Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

Gratuity, a defined benefit obligation is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation made at the end of each year/period on projected Unit Credit Method.

The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Termination Benefits

Termination benefits are payable as a result of the company's decision to terminate employment before the normal retirement date, or whenever an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The company recognizes these benefits when it has demonstrably undertaken to terminate current employees' employment in accordance with a formal detailed plan that cannot be withdrawn, or to provide severance indemnities as a result of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy. Benefits that will not be paid within 12 months of the balance sheet date are discounted to their present value.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, demand deposits in banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. Bank overdrafts are shown within bank borrowings in current liabilities on the balance sheet.

m) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

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

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

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

n) Financial instruments

Financial Assets & Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows 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.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it 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. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

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

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

o) Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

1 Other Financial Asset-Non Current (₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
<i>(Unsecured, considered good at amortised cost)</i>		
Receivable under Service Concession Agreement (Refer Note 19 (I))	9,998.57	-
Security Deposit	6.88	-
Total ::::	10,005.45	-

2 Contract Asset - Non Current (₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
<i>(Unsecured, considered good at amortised cost)</i>		
Receivable under Service Concession Agreement (Refer Note 19 (I))	-	4,847.54
Total ::::	-	4,847.54

3 Other Non Current Asset (₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
<i>Unsecured considered good</i>		
Mobilisation Advance - Ashoka Buildcon Limited	-	368.05
Advance Tax net of provision	168.73	193.32
Total ::::	168.73	561.37

4 Financial Assets -Current - Trade Receivable (₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
<i>(Unsecured, considered good at amortised cost)</i>		
Milestone & Utility Work	44.11	152.08
Total ::::	44.11	152.08

Age of Receivables as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	0-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables						
– Considered good	44.11	-	-	-	-	44.11
– Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
– which have significant credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables						
– Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
– which have significant credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ::::	44.11	-	-	-	-	44.11

Age of Receivables as at March 31, 2021

Particulars	0-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables						
– Considered good	152.08	-	-	-	-	152.08
– Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
– which have significant credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables						
– Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
– Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
– which have significant credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total ::::	152.08	-	-	-	-	152.08

5 Financial Asset - Current -Cash and cash equivalents (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
(A) Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Balance with Schedule Bank	83.61	205.40
Cash on hand	0.07	Pooja A. Lopes
Deposit with Bank less than 3 months	1,958.19	DIN : 08108264
(B) Other Bank Balances		
Deposits with Original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months	48.83	1,354.84
Total ::::	2,090.69	1,560.24

6 Other Financial Assets - Current (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
(Unsecured, considered good at amortised cost)		
Receivable under Service Concession Agreement (Refer Note 19 (I))	14,812.36	-
Total ::::	14,812.36	-

7 Contract Asset - Current (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
(Unsecured, considered good at amortised cost)		
Receivable under Service	-	14,887.11
(Refer Note 19 (I))		
Total ::::	-	14,887.11

8 Other Current Asset (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Prepaid Expenses	33.78	9.63
Prepaid Processing fees	85.79	131.33
Balance with Tax Authority	2,343.46	1,853.75
Others Supplier Advance	1.96	1.66
Mobilisation Advance - Ashoka Buildcon Limited	679.73	1,041.24
Total ::::	3,144.72	3,037.61

9 Equity Share Capital

(I) Authorised Capital:

Class of Shares	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	No. of Shares	(₹ In Lakh)	No. of Shares	(₹ In Lakh)
Equity Shares Par Value ₹ 10	4,02,00,000	4,020.00	4,02,00,000	4,020.00
Total ::::	4,02,00,000	4,020.00	4,02,00,000	4,020.00

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

Class of Shares	As at 31-Mar-22		As at 31-Mar-21	
	No. of Shares	(₹ In Lakh)	No. of Shares	(₹ In Lakh)
Equity Shares Par Value ₹ 10	3,93,80,000	3,938.00	3,93,80,000	3,938.00
Total ::::	3,93,80,000	3,938.00	3,93,80,000	3,938.00

(III) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

The company is a subsidiary of Ashoka Concessions Ltd which is a subsidiary of Ashoka Buildcon Limited a company listed on the stock exchanges at BSE and NSE.

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

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

20083800 Numbers of Equity Shares representing 51 per cent of Equity Share Capital, held by Ashoka Concessions Limited in Ashoka Belgaum Khanapur Road Private Limited ("the Company) are pledged in favour of Lenders as a Security for the Term Loan however borrowing have not been disburse yet.

(IV) Reconciliation of Number of Shares Outstanding:

Class of Shares	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Equity Shares:	Numbers	Numbers
Outstanding as at beginning of the period	3,93,80,000	3,08,90,000
Addition during the period	-	84,90,000
Outstanding as at end of the period	3,93,80,000	3,93,80,000

(V) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by or by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
Ashoka Concessions Limited & its nominees	3,93,80,000	3,93,80,000
Total	3,93,80,000	3,93,80,000

*Note: Out of 3,93,80,000 equity shares, 1 equity shares is held by Ashoka Concessions Limited through Nominee Mr. Paresh C Mehta.

(VI) Details of shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Class of Shares	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
	Equity Shares	%
Ashoka Concessions Limited & its nominees	3,93,80,000	100

(VII) Details of shares in the Company held by Promoters

Sr. No	Name of Promoter	Par Value (₹)	As at 31-March-22		As at 31-March-21		% of Change during the year
			No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	
1	Ashoka Concessions Limited & its nominee	10.00	3,93,80,000	100.00%	3,93,80,000	100.00%	-
	Total		3,93,80,000	100.00%	3,93,80,000	100.00%	-

Sr. No	Name of Promoter	Par Value (₹)	As at 31-March-21		As at 31-March-20		% of Change during the year
			No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding	
1	Ashoka Concessions Limited & its nominee	10.00	3,93,80,000	100.00%	3,08,90,000	100.00%	-
	Total		3,93,80,000	100.00%	3,08,90,000	100.00%	-

10 Other Equity (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Surplus / Retained Earnings		
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	2,536.54	876.21
Total comprehensive income for the year	704.88	1,660.33
Amount available for appropriations	3,241.42	2,536.54
Total ::::	3,241.42	2,536.54

Instruments Entirely Equity in Nature (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	433.00	244.00
Addition During the Year	1,005.00	189.00
Total ::::	1,438.00	433.00

The above is interest free and is payable only at the option of the Company . The promoter has residual interest in the asset after payment of all liabilities of the Company

11 Financial Liabilities - Borrowings (at Fair Value) (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Term Loans from Banks	15,258.30	8,230.23
Total ::::	15,258.30	8,230.23

(i) **The break-up of above:**

Secured	15,258.30	8,230.23
Unsecured	-	-
	15,258.30	8,230.23

Nature of Security for Secured

Loans :

1) Project Term loans from Bank are secured by first charge on all bank account including Escrow account, movable and immovable assets, intangible asstes (Other than projects assets), receivables.

2) 2,00,83,800 Numbers of Equity Shares representing 51 per cent of Equity Share Capital, held by Ashoka Concessions Limited in Ashoka Belgaum Khanapur Road Private Limited ("the Company) are pledged in favour of Lenders as a Security for the Term Loan availed by the Company

(ii) **Terms of Repayments of Secured Loan:**

Sr. No.	Particulars of Lender	Nature of Loan	EMI Amount (In ₹ Lakh)	Mode of Repayment	Interest Type	Rate of Interest	Maturity Date
1	ICICI Bank Limited	Project Loan	1.00 - 500.00	27 Installments	Variable Rate	MCLR + Spread	November'34
2	Indian Bank	Project Loan	1.00 - 500.00	27 Installments	Variable Rate	MCLR + Spread	November'34
3	Bank of Maharashtra	Project Loan	0.95 - 475.00	27 Installments	Variable Rate	MCLR + Spread	November'34

(iii) **Maturity Profile**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Repayment within one year	295.00	-
Repayment beyond one year to five years	8,319.00	8,230.23
Repayment beyond five years	6,939.30	-
	15,553.30	8,230.23

12 Other non-current liabilities (₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Mobilisation Advance received from NHAI	-	1,070.25
Interest Payable on Mobilization Advance- NHAI	-	336.63
Total ::::	-	1,406.88

13 Deferred tax liability (Net)		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21	
Deferred Tax Liabilities on account of Taxable Temporary difference			
Deferred Tax Liability (Refer Note no - 27)	(106.27)	-	
Total ::::	(106.27)	-	

14 Current Borrowings		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21	
Secured - at amortized cost			
'Term loans - Current Maturity of Long Term Debt	295.00	-	
Total ::::	295.00	-	

15 Trade Payables - Current		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21	
Trade Payables:			
Dues of Micro and Small Enterprise	-	-	
Dues of Other than Micro and Small Enterprise	3,759.61	5,671.35	
Total ::::	3,759.61	5,671.35	

- (i) As per the intimation available with the Company, there are no Micro and Small Enterprises, as defined in the Micro and Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006, to whom the Company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made.
- (ii) The above information regarding Micro and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Ageing of Payables as at March 31, 2022 (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Outstanding Dues					
- Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
- Other than Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	3,759.61	-	-	-	3,759.61
Disputed Dues					
- Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
- Other than Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total ::::	3,759.61	-	-	-	3,759.61

Ageing of Payables as at March 31, 2021 (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Outstanding Dues					
- Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
- Other than Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	5,671.35	-	-	-	5,671.35
Disputed Dues					
- Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
- Other than Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total ::::	5,671.35	-	-	-	5,671.35

16 Other Financial Liabilities - Current		(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21	
Reimbursement of expenses to related party	-	9.55	
Interest payable related party	4.48	3.91	
Total ::::	4.48	13.46	

17 Other current Liabilities	(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Duties & Taxes	-	36.30
Mobilisation Advance received from NHAI	1,184.02	2,780.28
Interest Payable on Mobilization Advance- NHAI	435.17	-
Total ::::	1,619.19	2,816.58

18 Current Tax Liabilities	(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Income Tax Liability (Net of advance tax)	818.33	-
Total ::::	818.33	-

19 Revenue From Operations	(₹ in Lakh)	
Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-22	For the Year ended 31-Mar-21
Contract Revenue:		
Contract Revenue - EPC (as per IND AS 115" Service Concession Arrangements")	11,089.04	8,372.32
Other Operating Income:		
Finance Income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	2,555.22	1,885.19
Total ::::	13,644.26	10,257.51

Pursuance to the Concession Agreement clause specifically 10.3.4, 10.3.5 and 23.9.1, Company has achieved PCOD on October 25,2021 during the year, as per proposed supplementary agreement proposed by Independent Engineer of authority first annuity will be received in proportion to completed work on PCOD and further annuities will be received in proportion to Completed work on preceeding annuity date.

In accordance with the principles laid down in Appendix D of Ind AS 115, the PPP concession agreement of the company with NHAI gets recognised as Financial Asset. The Finance income above is recognised on the basis of EIR of the project cash flows.

I Disclosures as required by Appendix E of Ind AS 115 relating to "Service Concession Arrangements: Disclosures"

(a) Description of the Arrangement along with salient features of the project:

Ashoka Belgaum Khanapur Road Private Limited, the Company, is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated on April 9, 2018 under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013, in pursuance of the contract with National Highway Authority Limited (NHAI). The Company is in the business of Designing, Building, Financing, Operation and Maintenance of 4 Laning of Belgaum Khanapur Section Km 0+000 – Km 30+800 (Design chainage Km 0+000 to Km 30+000) of NH-4A in the State of Karnataka on Hybrid Annuity Mode which will be partly financed by the concessionaire who shall recover its investment and costs through payments to be made by the Authority, in accordance with the terms and conditions to be set forth in a concession agreement to be entered into. The said DBOT projects which the Company undertakes are capital intensive and have construction period of 910 days; coupled with longer maintenance periods of 15 years. The construction of the entire project has been sub-contracted to the parent company Ashoka Buildcon Limited as an EPC contractor.

Salient features of the Project :

1. Bid Project Cost as per Concession Agreement(CA) is ₹ 85,620 Lakh which will be increased by Price Index .
2. 40% of the Bid project Cost will be paid upfront during the Construction phase based on the completion of stages as per CA.
3. CA also states 10% of the Bid Project Cost will be paid as advance and the same will be recovered from milestone payments.
4. 30 Annuity will be paid as biannual installment .
5. Interest : RBI rate plus 3% will be paid by NHAI
6. O&M revenue is fixed as per CA which will be paid in two installments during the year.

(b) Obligations of Operations and maintenance

The Company is required to carry out operations and maintenance on the road annually with an obligation to carry out periodic maintenance in terms of the Concession at regular intervals.

(c) Changes to the Concession during the period

The Company has received project during the year and there is no changes in the contract allotted to the Company by NHAI

(d) Classification of the Concession

The Company has applied the principles enumerated in Appendix E of Ind AS – 115 titled "Service Concession Arrangement" and has classified the arrangement as a Financial Asset resulting in recognition of an Financial Asset. Revenue is recognised during the construction period as revenue from construction services as well as financial income.

(e) Disclosure of Construction services revenue, cost and margin :

The Company is applying INDAS 115" Service Concession Arrangement" to the aforesaid Hybrid Contract. The revenue of the various activities under the concession agreement is being recognised on the basis of the fair value of the revenue of the respective activity estimated by the concessionaire on the basis of its projections across the following activities i.e., Construction , Operation and Maintainance , Periodic maintainance ; This is different from the revenue stated in the Concession Agreement for each of the activity. Financial Asset will be recognised using Internal Rate of Return (IRR). Finance income on the aforesaid financial Asset will be recognised using IRR and the same will be different than what is mentioned in the Concession Agreement.

The Company has recognised the following Revenue, Cost and margin from construction services.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-22	For the Year ended 31-Mar-21
Construction Revenue	11,089.04	8,372.32
Construction Cost	10,776.75	8,141.06
Margin earned	312.29	231.26

20 Other Income

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-22	For the Year ended 31-Mar-21
Interest Income from Fixed Deposits	49.67	50.87
Interest Income on IT Refund	-	11.52
Total ::::	49.67	62.39

21 Operating Expenses

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-22	For the Year ended 31-Mar-21
Contract Charges	10,446.63	7,922.42
Electricity Charges	6.10	-
Project Consultancy & Management Charges	227.49	214.38
Toll Equipments	78.02	
Fuel & Maintenance Exp	3.10	
Total ::::	10,761.34	8,136.79

22 Finance Cost

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-22	For the Year ended 31-Mar-21
Interest Expense		
Interest on Term Loan	973.57	137.81
Interest on Others	104.70	294.30
Other Borrowing Cost		
Bank Guarantee Charges	44.36	61.70
Finance Charges	22.15	12.32
Total ::::	1,144.78	506.12

23 Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31-Mar-22	For the Year ended 31-Mar-21
Rent Rates & Taxes	0.63	0.09
Auditors Remuneration		
- Audit & Tax Audit Fees	3.96	3.26
Travelling Expnses	-	0.00
Insurance	9.13	-
Filling Fees	0.05	0.07
Legal & Professional Fees	4.58	4.17
Corporate Social Responsibility	17.50	9.05
Other Expenses	1.02	0.02
Total ::::	36.87	16.66

24 Earnings Per Share ('EPS') :

Disclosure as required by Accounting Standard – IND AS 33 "Earning Per Share" of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015.

A Net Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted number of shares outstanding for basic and diluted earnings per share are as summarised below:

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Profit / (Loss) for the period (₹ in Lakh)	704.88	1660.33
Outstanding equity shares at period end	3,93,80,000	3,93,80,000
Weighted average Number of Shares outstanding during the period – Basic	3,93,80,000	3,74,26,137
Weighted average Number of Shares outstanding during the period - Diluted	3,93,80,000	3,74,26,137
Earnings per Share - Basic (₹ Per Share)	1.79	4.44
Earnings per Share - Diluted (₹ Per Share)	1.79	4.44

B Reconciliation of weighted number of outstanding during the period:

Particulars	2021-22	2020-21
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (₹ Per Share)	10.00	10.00
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	3,93,80,000	3,08,90,000
Add : Issue of Equity Shares during the period	-	84,90,000
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of period	3,93,80,000	3,93,80,000
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of period- Basic	3,93,80,000	3,74,26,137
Weighted average number of equity shares at the end of period- Diluted	3,93,80,000	3,74,26,137

25 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS - 24 "Related Party Disclosures", of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015

(A) List of Related Parties

- (a) Parties where control exists
(i) Ashoka Buildcon Ltd. (Ultimate Holding Company)
(ii) Ashoka Concessions Ltd (Holding Company)

(B) Key management personnel (KMP) and their relatives:

- (i) Anil S. Gandhi (Managing Director)
(ii) Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya (Chief Financial Officer)
(iii) Pooja A.Lopes (Company Secretary)

(C) Transactions during the period (Net of GST):

(₹ in Lakh)

Nature of Transactions/Name of Entity	Parties Where Control Exists	
	2021-22	2020-21
Subcontract Charges		
Ashoka Buildcon Ltd-(EPC and Utility Work) (Excluding GST)	10,446.63	7,922.42
Issue of Shares		
Ashoka Concessions Ltd	-	849.00
O & M expenditure/EPC		
Ashoka Concessions Ltd - Project Consultancy Charges (Excluding GST)	29.33	20.97
Interest Expenses		
Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	0.70	0.52
Purchases of Equipment		
Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Limited (Purchases of Weigh in motion)	19.20	-
Loan Taken:		
Ashoka Concessions Ltd	1,005.00	189.00
Reimbursement of Expenses incurred on behalf of the Company:		
Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	-	9.55

Nature of Transactions/Name of Entity	Parties Where Control Exists	
	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Outstanding balance Payable		
Ashoka Buildcon Limited (EPC,Utility Work & Other Payable)	3,679.18	3,590.61
Ashoka Concessions Limited (PMS)	1.35	2.62
Ashoka Buildcon Limited (Loan)	-	-
Ashoka Buildcon Limited (Reimbursement of Expenses)	-	9.55
Ashoka Buildcon Limited (Interest Payable)	4.48	3.91
Ashoka Concessions Limited (Loan)	1,438.00	433.00
Ashoka Kharar Ludhiana Road Limited (Purchases of Weigh in motion)	22.66	-
Ashoka Buildcon Limited (Bank Guarantees)	-	4,281.00
Outstanding balance Receivable		
Ashoka Buildcon Ltd- Mobilisation Advance	679.73	1,041.24

- 26 **Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 108 “Operating Segments”, of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules,**
Segment Information: As the company’s business activities falls within a single primary business segment viz. " Infrastructure Development" vide DBOT Hybrid Annuity Project , and it operates in a single geographical segment i.e. India. As such, there is no separate reportable segment under Ind AS - 108 on Operating Segments.

27 **Tax Expense**

(a) Tax charge/(credit) recognised in profit or loss

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-22	For the year ended 31-Mar-21
Current tax:		
Tax on profit for the year	1,070.35	-
Charge/(credit) in respect of current tax for earlier years	81.97	-
Tax on Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Income tax	1,152.32	-
Deferred Tax:		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences for current year	(106.27)	-
Total Deferred Tax	(106.27)	-
Net Tax expense	1,046.06	-
Effective Income tax rate	59.74%	0.00%

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's Domestic tax rate:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-22	For the year ended 31-Mar-21
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	1,750.94	-
Statutory income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at statutory income tax rate	440.68	-
Add/(Less): Tax effect on account of:		
Earlier Year Tax	81.97	-
Impact on account of Change in POCL Margin	623.74	-
Effect of Increase/Decrease in Deferred Taxes	(106.27)	-
Tax on disallowed expenses	5.94	-
Total	1,046.06	-

The company has opted for reduced rates prescribed under section 115 BAA of the Income tax Act. Consequent to this, the Company has not recognised MAT under income tax Act,1961.

(c) The details of income tax assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2022, and as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

(₹ In Lakh)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021	As at March 31, 2021
Income Tax Assets (Refer Note 03)	168.73	193.32
Income Tax Liability (Refer Note 18)	(818.33)	-
Net Current Income tax assets/(liability) at the end	(649.60)	193.32

(d) The gross movement in the current income tax asset/ (liability) for the years ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is as

(₹ In Lakh)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2022	For the year ended 31-Mar-2021
Net Income tax asset / (liability) as at the beginning	193.32	25.97
Income Tax Paid	309.40	167.36
Current Income Tax Expenses	(1,070.35)	-
Income tax for earlier years	(81.97)	-
Net Income tax asset / (liability) as at the end	(649.60)	193.32

(e) Deferred tax assets/liabilities:

(₹ In Lakh)		
Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-2022	For the year ended 31-Mar-2021
Net Deferred Tax Asset as at the beginning	-	-
Credits / (Charges) to Statement of Profit and Loss		
Timing Difference in revenue recognition	(106.27)	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset as at the end	-106.27	-

28 Disclosure in accordance with Ind AS – 17 “Leases”, of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

As per the Standard it is optional to apply the standard for short term leases (period of 12 months or less). Since the lease agreements are for a period of 11 months, company has availed the exception of short term leases. Apart from this, there are no other assets taken on lease and hence IND AS 116 is not applicable.

Total amount of lease payments towards short term leases is ₹ 0.39 Lakh and shown as expense in the profit & Loss statement.

29 Derivative Instruments and Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure

There are no derivative instruments outstanding as at March 31, 2022.

30 Capital & Other commitment

(₹ in Lakh)		
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-22	As at 31-Mar-21
Other commitment - EPC Contract	21,135.79	32,424.35

31 In the opinion of the Board of Directors, all the assets have value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the balance sheet.

32 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The financial statements require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosures 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.

Judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements.

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.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. For plans operated outside India, the management considers the interest rates of high quality corporate bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation with at least an 'AA' rating or above, as set by an internationally acknowledged rating agency, and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Those mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the respective countries.

33 Financial instruments

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2022.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Amortized cost:				
Trade Receivable	44.11	44.11	152.08	152.08
Financial Asset - Other	24,817.81	24,817.81		
Cash and bank balances	2,041.86	2,041.86	205.40	205.40
Other bank balance	48.83	48.83	1,354.84	1,354.84
Total Financial Assets	26,952.61	26,952.61	1,712.32	1,712.32
Financial liabilities				
Amortized cost:				
Borrowings	15,553.30	15,638.27	8,230.23	8,279.91
Trade payable	3,759.61	3,759.61	5,671.35	5,671.35
Other Financial Liabilities	4.48	4.48	13.46	13.46
Total Financial Liabilities	19,317.39	19,402.36	13,915.04	13,964.72

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

The fair value and amortised value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

34 Corporate Social Responsibility

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Opening Unspent Amount	-	-
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the period	17.12	9.05
Amount Spent during the period	17.50	9.05
Contribution to Ashoka Institute of Medical Science (an Company registered under Section 8 of the Company Act 2013 providing Medical & Health facilities)		
Excess spent Amount at the end of the year	0.38	-

35 Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

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

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

i) Recognised and measure at fair value

There is no outstanding financial instrument as on March 31, 2022 which are measured at fair value.

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

- i) Long-term fixed-rate receivables are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, and individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected losses of these receivables.
- ii) The fair value of non-current financial liabilities is estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities. The valuation requires management to use unobservable inputs in the model, Management regularly assesses a range of reasonably possible alternatives for those significant unobservable inputs and determines their impact on the total fair value.

36 Financial Risk Management

The Company is in the business of Construction and maintenance of Four laning of Belgaum – Khanapur section from Km 00+000 (Design km 00+000) to Km 30+800 (Design Km 30+00) from Belgaum to Khanapur of NH-4A in the State of Karnataka on Hybrid Annuity Mode . The nature of the business is capital intensive and the Company is exposed to interest , WPI and pricing risk. DBOT projects which the Company undertakes are capital intensive and have gestation period of 730 days ; coupled with longer maintenance periods of 15 years. Given the nature of the segments in which the company operates, be it in the Road Sector, it is critical to have a robust, effective and agile Risk Management Framework to ensure that the Company's operational objectives are met and continues to deliver sustainable business performance.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: inflation risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, and interest rate risk, regulatory risk and business risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The primary market risk to the company is inflation and interest rate risk.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

i Business / Market Risk

Business/ 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. The concession consists of constructing a Road and therefore the largest business risk is the timely execution and completion of the project and achieving Commercial Operations Date ie. the completion milestone. Since the project is on annuity basis, the biggest business risk is ensuring the concession terms are adequately adhered to and the project is completed as per the business plan to ensure cash flow from annuity is recorded on time.

ii Capital and Interest rate Risk:-

Infrastructure projects are typically capital intensive and require high levels of long-term debt financing. These factors include: timing and internal accruals generation; timing and size of the projects awarded; credit availability from banks and financial institutions; the success of its current infrastructure development projects. Besides, there are also several other factors outside its control. The Company's average cost of debt remains at 8.40% p.a approximately. 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 Company's long-term and short term borrowing with floating interest rates.

iii Interest rate sensitivity

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

Particulars	Increase/ Decrease in basis points	Effects on Profit before tax.
March 31, 2022	+50 -50	(58.72) 58.72
March 31, 2021	+50 -50	(20.58) 20.58

Note: Sensitivity analysis based on average o/s Debt. Profit will increase in case of decrease in interest rate and vice versa.

iv Credit risk:-

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable.

- (i) The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivable & contract asset as per Appendix D - IND AS 115 " Service Concession Arrangements" amounts to ₹ 24,861.92 Lakh as at March 31, 2022 (Previous year ₹ 19,886.73 Lakh as at March 31, 2021). The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. In the case of the Company , the customer is NHAI which is a GOI undertaking , and therefore the credit risk is minimal.

v Liquidity risk

Timely completion of the project and receipt of annuity payment on time has a major impact on the liquidity of the company. The delay caused due to the grantor and the timely receipt of compensation from the grantor impacts liquidity of the company.

- vi The Working Capital Position of the Company is given below :

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade Receivable	44.11	152.08
Other Financial Assets	14,812.36	-
Contract Assets	-	14,887.11
Cash and Cash Equivalent	2,090.69	1,560.24
Other Current Assets	3,144.72	3,037.61
Total	20,091.88	19,637.04
Less:		
Borrowing	295.00	-
Trade payables	3,759.61	5,671.35
Other current liabilities	1,619.19	2,816.58
Current tax Liability	818.33	
Other financial liabilities	4.48	13.46
Total	6,496.61	8,501.39
Net Working Capital	13,595.27	11,135.65

vii Input cost risk

Raw materials, such as bitumen, stone aggregates cement and steel, need to be supplied continuously to complete projects undertaken by the group. As mentioned in the earlier paragraph of the business risk and the competition risk the input cost is a major risk to attend to ensure that the Company is able to contain the project cost within the estimate projected to the lenders and the regulators. To mitigate this the company has sub-contracts the construction of the facility at a fixed price contract its Ultimate holding Company i.e, Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.

viii Exchange risk

Since the operations of the company are within the country, the company is not exposed to any exchange risk directly. The company also does not take any foreign currency borrowings to fund its project and therefore the exposure directly to exchange rate changes is minimal.

However there are indirect effects on account of exchange risk changes, as the price of bitumen, which is a by-product of the crude, is dependent upon the landed price of crude in the country.

37 Auditors' remuneration

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Audit Fees	3.25	3.00
Tax Audit	0.55	0.20
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.16	0.06
Total	3.96	3.26

38 Capital management

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

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The gearing ratio in the infrastructure business is generally high. The net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents and Other Bank Balances.

Particulars	(₹ in Lakh)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Financial Liability -Borrowings	15,258.30	8,230.23
Other non-current liabilities	-	1,406.88
Financial Liability Current - Borrowings	295.00	-
Trade Payable	3,759.61	5,671.35
Other Current Financials Liabilities	4.48	13.46
Other Current Liabilities	2,437.52	2,816.58
Total Liabilities (A)	21,754.91	18,138.50
Less:		
Cash and Cash Equivalent	2,090.69	1,560.24
Total Assets (B)	2,090.69	1,560.24
Net debt (A-B)	19,664.22	16,578.26
Equity including Other Equity	8,617.42	6,907.54
Capital and Net debt (C)	28,281.64	23,485.79
Gearing ratio (Net Debt/ Capital & Net Debt)	69.53%	70.59%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

39 Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

40 Relationship with Struck off Companies

The information about transaction with struck off Companies (defined under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company and the same is relied upon by the auditors.

41 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

All the charges or satisfaction as per the sanction are duly registered with Registrar of Companies as at March 31, 2022 in favour of the lenders for facilities availed by the Company.

42 Disclosure of Financial Ratios

Sr. No.	Particulars	For Year Ended March 31, 2022	For Year Ended March 31, 2021	% of Change	Reason for Variance
1	Current Ratio (in Times)	3.09	2.31	33.89 %	Project Loan has been used for payment for Project Creditors..
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in Times)	1.80	1.19	51.48 %	Additional Project Loan has been drwan during the year
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio*	NA	NA		
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in percentage)	9.08%	29.87%	(69.60)%	During the Year Company has provided Income Tax Provision on the basis of POCM Working and Deferred Tax Liability has been created for Timing Difference.
5	Inventory turnover ratio	NIL	NIL	NIL	
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio (in Times)	139.09	134.89	3.11 %	
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in Times)	2.28	1.02	123.50 %	Project Loan has been used for payment for Project Creditors..
8	Net profit ratio (in percentage)	5.17%	16.19%	(68.08)%	During the Year Company has provided Income Tax Provision on the basis of POCM Working and Deferred Tax Liability has been created for Timing Difference.
9	Return on Capital employed (in Percentage)	11.98%	14.31%	(16.29)%	
10	Net capital turnover ratio (In Times)	1.00	0.92	8.95 %	
11	Return on investment **	NIL	NIL	NIL	

Formula used for calculating the below mention ratios:

1) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities

2) Debt Equity Ratio = Outstanding Debt / Net Worth

(Net worth = Share Capital + Other Equity + Compulsorily Convertible Debentures

Outstanding Debt = Non Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings + Current Maturities of Non Current Borrowings)

3) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) = (Profit before tax + Exceptional Items + Interest on borrowings + Depreciation and Amortization) / (repayment of Interest on borrowings + Scheduled principal repayment of long-term borrowings)

4) Return on Equity = Profit After Tax / Average Shareholder's Equity

5) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Goods Sold / Average inventories * 365 / no.of days

6) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio = Net Credit Sales / Average Accounts Receivable * 365 / no.of days

7) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Accounts Payable * 365 / no.of days

8) Net Profit ratio = Net Profit / (Net Sales = Total Sales - Net Sales) * 100

9) Return on Capital Employed Ratio = EBIT / Capital Employed *100

10) Net Capital Turnover Ratio = Net Sales / Working Capital

11) Return on Investment = Income on investment / Investment

* Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) Not applicable as the Company under Construction phase or in Phase of 6 Months from PCOD.

43 Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic:

The Indian Economy has been severely impacted due to global COVID19 Pandemic resulted into lockdown, wider restrictions and disruption to the business. Supply chain, logistics and travel ban has made the business come to a standstill. The Company project execution also has got impacted Company has received extension of time (EOT) in the project execution from NHAI. The Company is also considering making claims for other incidental costs to NHAI which it is expecting to be favourably accepted. However no such claims have been accounted in the financial. Therefore the management's assessment of the impact of COVID19 Pandemic does not envisage any material impact on the operations of the Company. The said assessment also did not require any adjustments to assets and liabilities while preparing Financial Statement for the year March 31, 2022. However, the impact assessment of Covid-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The Company will continue to monitor any material changes to future economic conditions.

44 The balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, statement of significant accounting policies and the other explanatory notes forms an integral part of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022.

45 Other Matters

Information with regard to other matters specified in Schedule III to the Act, is either nil or not applicable to Company for the year.

As per our report of even date attached

For Gianender & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 04661N

For and behalf of the Board of Directors of

ASHOKA BELGAUM KHANAPUR ROAD PRIVATE LIMITED

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Sd/-

Manju Agrawal

Partner

M.No: 083878

Pooja A. Lopes

Company Secretary

Ravindra M. Vijayvargiya

Chief Financial Officer

Sanjay P. Ingle

Director

DIN : 08108264

Anil S. Gandhi

Managing Director

DIN : 00112675

Date: May 19, 2022

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 19, 2022

Place: Nashik