



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF MEP ROADS & BRIDGES PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **MEP ROADS & BRIDGES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31st March 2019**, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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





Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 19 to the financial Statement where it is mentioned that the company which was carrying out the tolling activity is no longer in operation as at March 31, 2019. The Management has revival plans for the said company including possible merger to mitigate the effect. However, the above conditions indicate the existence of the material uncertainty that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our Opinion is not modified in respect of the above matters.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design,





implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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





Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2019, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31 March, 2019 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in “Annexure A”. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company’s internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.





h) With respect to the other matters 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 have impact on financial position in its Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.
- ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.
- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W

Atul A Kale



Atul A Kale
Partner
Membership No.109947

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20/05/2019



ANNEXURE A

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

We have audited the Internal financial controls over financial reporting of **MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of 31st March, 2019 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 over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

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





Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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





Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2019, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W

A. A. Kale

Atul A Kale

Partner

Membership No.109947



Place: Mumbai

Date: 20/05/2019



MEP ROADS & BRIDGES PRIVATE LIMITED
FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2019
ANNEXURE B

In the Annexure, as required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Companies Act 2013, on the basis of checks, as we considered appropriate, we report on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the said order,

- i) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Hence provisions of clause 3(i) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to Company.
- ii) The Company is engaged in toll collection. Hence it does not hold any physical inventories. Hence provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 are not applicable to Company.
- iii) a) The Company has granted unsecured loans to companies covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the terms and conditions of the loan are not prejudicial to the company's interest.

b) In respect of the loans granted to the company listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, there is no principal amount due for payment during the year and the borrower shall repay the principal amount as stipulated in the agreement. However, there is no stipulation of schedule of payment of interest and hence, we are unable to comment on the regularity of payment of interest.

c) According to the information and explanations given to us, following amount of loans granted to the company listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 were outstanding for more than ninety days:

Sr. No.	Related Parties	Amount Overdue (Rs.)
1	Baramati Tollways Pvt Ltd	57,32,531
2	MEP Infrastructure Developers Ltd.	1,06,26,192
	Aggregate Amount Overdue	1,63,58,723

- iv) During the year, company has not advanced any loan to directors or to any other body corporate. Therefore, the provisions of Clause 3(iv) of the CARO are not applicable.





- v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and rules framed. Accordingly paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi) We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the company pursuant to the rules prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the act, and are of the opinion that, prima-facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of records.
- vii) a) The company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including the Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it.
- b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, Goods and Services Tax, custom duty, excise duty, cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company does not have any loan or borrowings from a financial institution or bank or government or debenture holders. Therefore, provisions of clause 3 (viii) of the CARO are not applicable.
- ix) During the year, the company has not raised any money by way of Initial Public Offer or further public offer nor obtained any term loans. Therefore, provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the CARO are not applicable.
- x) According to the information and explanation given to us, no fraud on or by the company, by its officers and employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit. Therefore provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the CARO are not applicable.
- xi) The company's managerial remuneration has been provided with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.
- xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a chit fund or a nidhi/ mutual benefit fund/ society. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the CARO are not applicable.





- xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting standards.
- xiv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the year the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the CARO are not applicable.
- xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the year the company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with the directors and hence the provisions of Clause 3 (xv) of the CARO are not applicable.
- xvi) The company is not required to be registered under Section 45IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W




Atul A Kale
Partner
Membership No.109947

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20/05/2019

MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

	<i>Notes</i>	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Financial Assets			
i. Investments	3	8.53	8.53
Income tax assets		14.73	14.73
Total non current assets		23.26	23.26
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
i. Cash and cash equivalents	4	3.18	2.92
ii. Loans	5	57.62	57.62
iii Other financial assets	6	106.26	106.32
Total current assets		167.06	166.86
Total Assets		190.32	190.12
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	7	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	8	189.13	189.03
Total Equity		190.13	190.03
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
ii. Trade payables	9	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.08	-
i. Other financial liabilities	10	0.10	0.09
Other current liabilities	11	0.00	0.00
Total current liabilities		0.19	0.09
Total liabilities		0.19	0.09
Total Equity and Liabilities		190.32	190.12

Significant Accounting Policies

1-2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

3-20

As per our report of even date attached.

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 103264W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited
CIN: U45201MH2014PTC256362


CA Atul Kale

Partner

Membership No: 109947

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20 May 2019





Sameer Apte

Director

DIN: 03404740

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20 May 2019



P. Subramany

Director

DIN: 07185743

MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Statement of Profit and Loss

	<i>Notes</i>	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
I Other income	12	1.09	1.11
II Total Income		1.09	1.11
III Expenses			
Employee Benefits Expenses	13	0.01	0.01
Other expenses	14	0.99	0.31
Total Expenses (III)		0.99	0.32
IV Profit before tax (II-III)		0.10	0.79
V Income Tax expense			
Current tax		-	0.49
Total tax expense		-	0.49
VI Profit from continuing operations after tax (IV-V)		0.10	0.30
VII Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) from continued operations			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to above items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) from continued operations (Net of tax)		-	-
VIII Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) from continued operations (VII+VIII) (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		0.10	0.30
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.10)	17	0.97	2.98

Significant Accounting Policies

1-2


The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements

3-20

As per our report of even date attached.

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 103264W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited
CIN: U45201MH2014PTC256362


CA Atul Kale
Partner
Membership No: 109947
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 May 2019




Sameer Apte
Director
DIN: 03404740
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 May 2019


P. Subramany
Director
DIN: 07185743

MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Cash Flow Statement

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(Loss)/Profit before exceptional items and tax	0.10	0.79
Adjustments for:		
Dividend income	(1.09)	(1.09)
Operating (loss) / profit before working capital changes	(0.99)	(0.30)
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-current assets	-	0.03
(Increase)/Decrease in current financial assets - loan	-	(2.00)
(Increase)/Decrease in current financial assets - other	0.06	0.59
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	0.09	-
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	0.01	(0.32)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	-	(0.01)
Cash (used) in / generated from operations	(0.83)	(2.01)
Income tax paid	-	(0.49)
Net cash (used) in / from operating activities	(0.83)	(2.49)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Dividend received	1.09	1.07
Net cash generated from investing activities	1.09	1.07
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	0.26	(1.42)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	2.92	4.34
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	3.18	2.92
Cash and cash equivalents includes:		
Cash on hand	-	0.21
Bank balances		
In current accounts	3.18	2.71
	3.18	2.92

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting standard 7 Cash Flow Statement notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the relevant provisions of the Act.

2. Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow

The notes referred to above form an integral part of Consolidated financial statements

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 103264W

CA Atul Kale
Partner
Membership No: 109947
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited
CIN: U45201MH2014PTC256362

Sameer Apte
Director
DIN: 03404740
Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 May 2019

P. Subramany
Director
DIN: 07185743

MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2018	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the period	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	1.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at March 31, 2018	189.03	189.03
Add:		
Profit for the year	0.10	0.10
Addition/Reduction during the year	-	-
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2019	189.13	189.13

The above statement of changes in equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 103264W



CA Atul Kale
Partner

Membership No: 109947



Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 May 2019

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited
CIN: U45201MH2014PTC256362



Sameer Apte
Director
DIN: 03404740

Place: Mumbai
Date: 20 May 2019



P. Subramany
Director
DIN: 07185743

MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

1 Corporate information

MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited (MEPRBPL) or ('the Company') was incorporated on 23 July 2014 under Companies Act 2013, with company identity Numbers (CIN) U45201MH2014PTC256362.

The Company is a subsidiary of MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited ('the Holding Company'), a Company incorporated and listed in India.

The Company is into the business of collection of toll.

2 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

A Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2019 along with comparative financial information for the year March 31, 2018 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value;
- assets held for sale – measured at fair value less cost to sell;
- defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value

Current non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or noncurrent as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of business and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current – noncurrent classification of assets and liabilities.

B Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

C Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires use of estimates and assumptions for some items, which might have an effect on their recognition and measurement in the (standalone) balance sheet and (standalone) statement of profit and loss. The actual amounts realised may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and assumptions are required in particular for :

a) Recognition and measurement of other provisions :

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

b) Discounting of long-term financial instruments :

All financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. In case of financial instruments which are required to subsequently measured at amortised cost, interest is accrued using the effective interest method.

D Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments. When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

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

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Further, the Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. (Refer to Note 38 for information on detailed disclosures pertaining to measurement of fair values)



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

E Significant accounting policies

i) **Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowing. Borrowing costs include interest costs measured at Effective Interest Rate (EIR) and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost. Ancillary borrowing costs are amortised over the tenure of the loan.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalized as a part of cost of such assets till the time the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying assets is the one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for intended use. Other borrowing costs are recorded as an expense in the year in which they are incurred. Ancillary borrowing costs are amortised over the tenure of the loan.

ii) **Financial Instruments**

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

A **Financial assets**

Classification

The Company shall classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments at FVOCI

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the Fair value through other comprehensive income(FVOCI) if both the following conditions are met:

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

For assets classified as subsequently measured at FVOCI, interest revenue, expected credit losses, and foreign exchange gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss. Other gains and losses on remeasurement to fair value are recognised in OCI. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the group may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Significant accounting policies (Continued)

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVOCI or FVTPL. The group makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Further, Company has elected to apply the exemption available under Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value for its investments in subsidiaries and associates as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind ASs, measured as per the previous GAAP as at the date of transition (April 1, 2015). Also, in accordance with Ind AS 27 Company has elected the policy to account investments in subsidiaries and associates at cost.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets of the Company comprise of trade receivable and other receivables consisting of debt instruments e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance. Trade and other receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. An impairment loss for trade and other receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Impairment losses if any, are recognised in profit or loss for the period.

B Financial liabilities

Financial instruments with a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial assets is recognised as financial liability by the Company.

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable and incremental transaction cost.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee

Derecognition

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Significant accounting policies (Continued)

iii) Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above

iv) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements

Further, long term provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. A provision for onerous contracts is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss on the assets associated with that contract.

v) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company, the revenue can be reliably measured and no significant uncertainty as to the measurability and collectability exists.

Toll collection

Revenue from toll collection is recognised on actual collections of toll and in case of contractual terms with certain customers the same is recognised on an accrual basis.

vi) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred income tax reflects the impact of current year timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes and reversal of timing differences of earlier years.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

Deferred tax asset / liabilities in respect of on temporary differences which originate and reverse during the tax holiday period are not recognised. Deferred tax assets / liabilities in respect of temporary differences that originate during the tax holiday period but reverse after the tax holiday period are recognised. The tax effect is calculated on the accumulated timing differences at the year-end based on the tax rates and laws enacted or substantially enacted on the balance sheet date.

Minimum alternate tax credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

vii) Earnings Per Share

a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year

b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Significant accounting policies (Continued)

viii) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

On March 30, 2019, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified Ind AS-116 – Leases. The effective date for the adoption of Ind AS 116 is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. Based on the preliminary assessment, the Company does not expect any significant impacts on transition to Ind AS 116.

Amendment to Ind AS 7

a) Amendment to Existing issued Ind AS

The MCA has also carried out amendments of the following accounting standards :

- i) Amendment to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes : Appendix C – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments.
- ii) Amendments to Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments : Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation.
- iii) Amendments to Ind AS 28 Investments in Associate and Joint Ventures : Long-term interests in associates and joint ventures.
- iv) Amendment to Ind AS 103 Business Combinations.
- v) Amendment to Ind AS 111 Joint Arrangements.
- vi) Amendments to Ind AS 23 Borrowing Costs.
- vii) Amendments to Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits.
- viii) Amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes.

Application of above standards are not expected to have any significant impact on the Company's Financial Statements.



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3

Non Current Financial Assets-Investments

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Non - trade equity investments		
Unquoted, fully paid up		
20,080 shares of The Kalyan Janata Sahakari Bank Limited of Rs 25 each.	5.02	5.02
14,030 shares of Ambarnath Jai - Hind Co-Op Bank Limited of Rs 100 each.	3.51	3.51
Total	8.53	8.53

Note 4

Current Financial Assets-Cash and cash equivalents

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Bank balances		
In current accounts	3.18	2.71
Cash on hand	-	0.21
Cash and cash equivalents as presented in the Balance sheet	3.18	2.92

Note 5

Current Financial Assets-Loans

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Loan to related parties	57.62	57.62
Total	57.62	57.62

Note 6

Current Financial Assets-Others

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Receivables from :-		
Related parties	106.26	106.32
Total	106.26	106.32



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 7

Equity Share Capital

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
[a] Authorised share capital 10,000 (March 31, 2018: 10,000) equity shares of the par value of Rs 10 each	1.00	1.00
[b] Issued 10,000 (March 31, 2018: 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	1.00	1.00
[c] Subscribed and paid up 10,000 (March 31, 2018: 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	1.00	1.00

[d] Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year :

	As at March 31, 2019 (No. of Shares)
Equity :	
Outstanding as on April 1, 2018	10,000.00
Issued during the year	-
Outstanding as on March 31, 2019	<u>10,000.00</u>
	As at March 31, 2018 (No. of Shares)
Equity :	
Outstanding as on April 1, 2017	10,000.00
Issued during the year	-
Outstanding as on March 31, 2018	<u>10,000.00</u>

[e] Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :

The Company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not on show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company. Voting rights cannot be exercised in respect of shares on which any call or other sums presently payable have not been paid. Failure to pay any amount called up on shares may lead to forfeiture of the shares.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

[f] Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2019 (No. of Shares)	As at March 31, 2018 (No. of Shares)
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid held by: MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited (Holding Company)	10,000.00	10,000.00
	<u>10,000.00</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 8

Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Balance as at the beginning of the year	189.03	188.73
Add : Profit for the year	0.10	0.30
Balance as at the end of the year	189.13	189.03



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9

Current Financial Liability-Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.08	-
Total	0.08	-

*Disclosure for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

On the basis of the information and records available with the management there are no dues payable to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as on 31st March, 2019 and 31st March, 2018. Further, disclosures under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are not applicable for both the above years.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier.	-	-
Interest due thereon.	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer as per the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006).	-	-
The amounts of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
	-	-

Note 10

Current Financial Liability-Others

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Other liabilities	0.10	0.09
Total	0.10	0.09

Note 11

Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Statutory dues	0.00	0.00
Total	0.00	0.00



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 12

Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Dividend Income	1.09	1.09
Miscellaneous income	0.00	0.02
Total	1.09	1.11

Note 13

Employee benefits expense

Contribution to provident fund and other funds

Total	0.01	0.01
	0.01	0.01

Note 14

Other Expenses

Rates and taxes	0.08	0.13
Legal consultancy and professional fees	0.76	0.04
Auditors remuneration (refer note 18)	0.14	0.14
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.00	0.00
Total	0.99	0.31



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 15

i. Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

A. Accounting classification and fair values

As at	Carrying amount		Fair value			
	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
March 31, 2019						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	3.18	3.18	-	-	-	-
Non-current investments	8.53	8.53	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset						
- loans	57.62	57.62	-	-	-	-
- receivable from related parties	106.26	106.26	-	-	-	-
	175.59	175.59	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Other Current financial liabilities	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-
	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-
As at						
March 31, 2018						
Financial assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	2.92	2.92	-	-	-	-
Non-current investments	8.53	8.53	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset						
- loans	57.62	57.62	-	-	-	-
- receivable from related parties	106.32	106.32	-	-	-	-
	175.40	175.40	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Other Current financial liabilities	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-
	0.09	0.09	-	-	-	-

*The fair value in respect of the unquoted equity investments cannot be reliably estimate. The Company has currently measured them at cost.

Note 16

Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

i. Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors is primarily responsible to develop and monitor Company's Risk Management framework. The Company has a risk management policy in place.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees

The board of directors oversees how management monitors compliance with the company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 15

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

ii. 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.

Credit risk on its receivables is recognised on the statement of financial position at the carrying amount of those receivable assets, net of any provisions for doubtful debts. Receivable balances and deposit balances are monitored on a monthly basis with the result that the company's exposure to bad debts is not considered to be material.

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Company does not have any credit risk outside india.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances and deposit of Rs 3.18 lakhs at March 31, 2019 (March 31, 2018: Rs 2.71 lakhs). The cash equivalents and othe bank balance and deposits are held with bank counterparties with good credit ratings.

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time, or at a reasonable price. The company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related such risk are overseen by senior

Maturity pattern of Financial - Liabilities

March 31, 2019

	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other liabilities - current	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	-
	0.10	0.10	0.10	-	-	-

March 31, 2018

	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Other liabilities - current	0.09	0.09	0.09	-	-	-
	0.09	0.09	0.09	-	-	-



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 15

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iv. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices - such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

v. Currency risk

The risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Since company does not have any foreign exchange transactions, it is not exposed to this risk.

vi. Interest rate risk

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

Exposure to interest rate risk

Company's interest rate risk arises from borrowings. Borrowings taken and issued at fixed and floating rates exposes company to fair value and cashflow interest rate risk. The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management of the Company is as follows.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2019	As at March 31, 2018
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
Total	-	-

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable-rate instruments

A reasonably possible change of 100 basis points in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased (decreased) profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, remain constant.

	Profit or loss	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
March 31, 2019		
Variable-rate instruments	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	-	-
March 31, 2018		
Variable-rate instruments	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	-	-

The risk estimates provided assume a parallel shift of 100 basis points interest rate across all yield curves. This calculation also assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 17

Earnings Per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2019	For the year ended March 31, 2018
Profit/(Loss) for basic and diluted earnings per share (A)	A 0.10	0.30
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	10,000.00	10,000.00
Number of equity shares at the end of the year	B 10,000.00	10,000.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	-	-
Basic earnings per share (Rs.) (A / B)	0.97	2.98

Note 18

Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	31st March 2019	31st March 2018
Audit fees	0.14	0.14
Total	0.14	0.14

Note 19

Going Concern

The Company has ceased its business operations on successful completion of tolling project. Currently the company in process of evaluating other alternatives for merger with another group company or financial restructuring subject to approval of claims from authority. The Company financial statement have been prepared on a going concern basis as the holding company has under take to provide such financial support as necessary to enable the company to continue its operation and to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due in foreseeable future. Accordingly these financial statement do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of carrying amount of the assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities has may be necessary if that entity is unable to continue as a going concern.



MEP Roads and Bridges Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 20

A) Particulars

Where control exists

Holding Company

MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited

Fellow Subsidiary Companies

MEP Infrastructure Private Limited

MEP RGSL Toll Bridge Private Limited

MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

Raima Toll Road Private Limited

Rideema Toll Bridge Private Limited

Baramati Tollways Private Limited (Subsidiary of Rideema Toll Private Limited)

Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Ideal Brands Private Limited

Key management personnel (KMP)

Mr. Sameer Apte (Director)

Mr. P. Subramany (Director)

B) Related party disclosures

Disclosures of material transactions with related parties and balances as at 31 March 2019

	Associate Concern		Fellow Subsidiary		Total	
	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
Transfer of Liability (Gratuity)						
MEP Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEP RGSL Toll Bridge Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rideema Toll Bridge Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Transfer of Liability (Gratuity)						
MEP Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	0.27	-	0.27
MEP RGSL Toll Bridge Private Limited	-	-	-	0.04	-	0.04
Raima Toll Road Private Limited	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Rideema Toll Bridge Private Limited	-	-	-	0.01	-	0.01
Advances given						
Ideal Brands Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of advances given						
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited	-	-	0.06	0.59	0.06	0.59
Loans given						
Baramati Tollways Private Limited	-	-	-	2.00	-	2.00

	Associate Concern		Fellow Subsidiary		Total	
	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018	Year Ended 31 March 2019	Year ended 31 March 2018
II) Balances at the end of the year						
Loans given						
Baramati Tollways Private Limited	-	-	57.33	57.33	57.33	57.33
Advances given						
Ideal Brands Private Limited	-	0.30	-	-	-	0.30
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited	-	-	106.26	106.32	106.26	106.32
Transfer of Liability (Gratuity)						
MEP Infrastructure Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEP RGSL Toll Bridge Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raima Toll Road Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rideema Toll Bridge Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-

For Gokhale & Sathe

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 103264W

A. Atul Kale

CA Atul Kale

Partner

Membership No: 109947

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20 May 2019



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited

CIN: U45201MH2014PTC256362

Sameer Apte

Sameer Apte

Director

DIN: 03404740

Place: Mumbai

Date: 20 May 2019

P. Subramany

P. Subramany

Director

DIN: 07185743