

MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2022

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Non current assets			
Other non current assets	4	155.11	161.29
Total non current assets		155.11	161.30
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
i. Trade Receivable	5	21.50	21.50
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	6	8.99	10.98
iii. Bank balances other than (i) above	7	-	264.00
iv. Loans	8	2,705.00	2,705.00
Other financial assets	9	3,186.41	3,363.02
Other current assets	10	0.03	0.23
Total current assets		5,921.93	6,364.73
Total Assets		6,077.04	6,526.03
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	11	3,507.50	3,507.50
Other Equity	12	(6,430.73)	(5,720.83)
Total Equity		(2,923.23)	(2,213.33)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	13	2,888.24	3,296.98
ii. Trade payables	14	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		5,590.49	5,402.57
iii. Other financial liabilities	15	515.77	39.67
Other current liabilities	16	5.77	0.14
Total current liabilities		9,000.27	8,739.36
Total liabilities		9,000.27	8,739.36
Total Equity and Liabilities		6,077.04	6,526.03

Significant Accounting Policies

1-2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of financial statements

3-30

As per our report of even date attached.

For G.D. Apte & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 100515W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited
CIN : U45203MH2012PTC238390

CA Chetan R. Sapre
Partner
Membership No: 116952
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022



Priya Joshi
Director
DIN: 07185523
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022

Maya Bhosale
Director
DIN: 07608519



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022

	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Income			
I Other income	17	4.77	18.87
Total Income (I)		4.77	18.87
II Expenses			
Operating and maintenance expenses	18	132.25	567.84
Employee Benefits Expenses	19	0.01	0.01
Finance costs	20	459.22	139.41
Other expenses	21	123.19	47.67
Total Expenses (II)		714.67	754.93
III Profit before tax and exceptional items (I-II)		(709.90)	(736.06)
IV Exceptional Items		-	-
V Profit before tax and exceptional items (III+IV)		(709.90)	(736.06)
VI Income Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total tax expense (VI)		-	-
VII Profit after tax from continuing operations (V-VI)		(709.90)	(736.06)
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) from continued operations			
(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to above items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
VIII Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) from continued operations (Net of tax)		-	-
IX Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) from continued operations (VIII+IX) (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the year)		(709.90)	(736.06)
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.) [Nominal value of Rs 10 (31 March 2020 : Rs 10)]	24	(4.71)	(4.88)

Significant Accounting Policies 1-2

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of financial statements 3-30

As per our report of even date attached.

For G.D. Apte & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 100515W

CA Chetan R. Sapre

Partner

Membership No: 116952

UDIN No :

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23 May 2022



Priya Joshi
Priya Joshi
Director
DIN: 07185523

Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited
CIN : U45203MH2012PTC238390

Subhale
Maya Bhosale
Director
DIN: 07608519



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(Loss) / Profit before tax and exceptional items	(709.90)	(736.06)
Adjustments for:		
Finance costs	459.22	139.41
Interest income	(4.77)	(18.87)
Operating profit before working capital changes	(255.45)	(615.52)
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
(Increase)/Decrease in other non-current assets	0.33	0.92
(Increase)/Decrease in current financial assets - loans	-	(205.00)
(Increase)/Decrease in current financial assets - others	174.11	(173.32)
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	0.20	24.58
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	187.92	(2,601.43)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	5.63	(8.64)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	14.64	(80.42)
Cash generated from operations	127.39	(3,658.83)
Income tax paid	5.86	561.56
Net cash from operating activities	133.24	(3,097.27)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Investment of fixed deposits	-	(264.00)
Redemption of fixed deposits	-	273.25
Interest Received	7.27	18.72
Net cash (used in) investing activities	7.27	27.97
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Finance cost paid	(2.23)	(139.41)
Proceeds from borrowings	109.73	3,199.79
Repayment of borrowings	(250.00)	(0.79)
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	(142.50)	3,059.59
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1.99)	(9.71)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	10.98	20.69
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	8.99	10.98
Cash and cash equivalents includes:		
Cash on hand	5.04	5.06
Bank balances		
In current accounts	3.95	5.92
	8.99	10.98

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 these financial statements

As per our report of even date attached.

For G.D. Apte & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 100515W

CA Chetan R. Sapre
Partner
Membership No: 116952
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited
CIN : U45203MH2012PTC238390

Priva Joshi
Director
DIN: 07185523
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022

Maya Bhosale
Director
DIN: 07608519



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Balance as at March 31, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at March 31, 2022
Equity Share Capital	3,507.50	-	3,507.50

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at March 31, 2021	(5,720.84)	(5,720.84)
Add : Profit for the year	(709.90)	(709.90)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2022	<u>(6,430.74)</u>	<u>(6,430.74)</u>

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

For G.D. Apte & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 100515W

CA Chetan R. Sapre
Partner
Membership No: 116952
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited
CIN : U45203MH2012PTC238390

Priya Joshi
Director
DIN: 07185523
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022

Maya Bhosale
Director
DIN: 07608519



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

1 Corporate information

MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited (MEPHBTRPL) ('the Company') was incorporated on 30 November 2012 under the Companies Act, 1956 ('the Act') with Corporate Identity Number (CIN) U45203MH2012PTC238390. The Company has been awarded the toll collection rights along with operation and maintenance at Hyderabad Bangalore Section from km. 211.000 to km. 462.164 of National Highway - 7 in the state of Andhra Pradesh for a period of 9 years on operate, maintain and transfer basis w.e.f 16th May 2013 by 'NHAI'. The Company is a subsidiary of MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited ('the Holding Company'), a Company incorporated in India.

2 Statement of Significant Accounting Policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2022 along with comparative financial information for the year March 31, 2021 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.

2.2 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.

2.3 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) Property, plant and equipment :

Determination of the estimated useful lives of tangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized. Useful lives of tangible assets are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. In cases, where the useful lives are different from that prescribed in Schedule II, they are based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support. Assumptions also need to be made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.

b) Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations :

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and vested future benefits and life expectancy. The discount rate is determined based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government Securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligation.

c) Recognition of deferred tax assets :

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all the deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. The management is reasonably certain that taxable profits will be available to absorb carried forward losses while recognising deferred tax assets.

d) 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.

e) 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.

2.4 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).

The company recognises transfers due to change between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period.



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

2.5 Significant accounting policies

i) Property, Plant and Equipment

a) Recognition and measurement

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Income and expenses related to the incidental operations, not necessary to bring the item to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, are recognized in profit or loss.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in profit or loss.

b) Subsequent expenditure

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

c) Depreciation / amortization

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the written down value method over the estimated useful life of the assets. Depreciation on addition/deletion of fixed assets during the year is provided on pro-rata basis from / to the date of addition/deletion. Fixed assets costing up to ₹ 5,000 individually are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

d) Impairment of fixed assets

The carrying values of assets at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less cost of disposal and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent that the carrying amount after such reversal does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had there been no impairment. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognized.

ii) Intangible assets

Toll Collection Rights

Recognition and Measurement

Toll collection rights are stated at cost, less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Cost includes: Contractual Upfront / monthly /fortnightly payments towards acquisition.

Amortisation

Intangible assets i.e. toll collection rights are amortised over the tenure of the respective toll collection contract.

iii) Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs related to borrowing 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.

iv) 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.








MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when the Company becomes a party to a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets, other than those designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at FVTPL are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

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 Other Comprehensive Income. On derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income 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 Company 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.

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 Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Further, the Company has elected the policy to account 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) as per the exemption available under Ind AS 101. 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 Company 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
 - the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
 - the Company 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.



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

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.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

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

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 Effective Interest Rate. The Effective Interest Rate 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 contracts.

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.

v) Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

vi) 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 consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

vii) 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.

viii) 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.

Other income

- Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective rate of interest.

Retirement and other employee benefits

a) Short term employee benefits

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b) Post Employment Employee Benefits

Retirement benefits to employees comprise payments to government provident funds, gratuity fund and Employees State Insurance



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

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Notes to Financial Statements

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Defined contribution plans

The company's contribution to defined contributions plans such as Prvident Fund, Employee State Insurance and Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund are recognised in the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the year when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective funds.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligation. The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plan is determined based on actuarial valuation by an independent actuary, using the projected unit credit method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit parately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plan, are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the Balance Sheet date.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, used to measure the net defined liability (asset), to the net defined liability (asset) at the start of the financial year after taking into account any changes as a result of contribution and benefit payments during the year. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates. Long term compensated absences are provided for based on actuarial valuation. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains/losses are recognized in the other comprehensive income.

ix) Income taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity or in Other Comprehensive Income.

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:

- a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) 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.

x) 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 Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Statement of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

xi) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

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

Amendment to Existing issued Ind AS

The MCA has notified below amendments which are effective 1st April 2022:

- Amendments to Ind AS 103, Business Combinations
- Amendments to Ind AS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment
- Amendments to Ind AS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
- Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments
- Amendments to Ind AS 116, Leases

Based on Preliminary work, the Company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact on its Financial statements.



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3

Taxation

i. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

	For the year ended March 31, 2021	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Current tax		
Current year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Deferred tax on origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Total Income tax (income) / expense	-	-

ii. Income Tax in Other Comprehensive income

Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	-	-
Tax expenses	-	-
Net of tax	-	-

iii. Reconciliation of effective tax

The table below explains the differences between the expected tax expense, at the Indian statutory tax rate of 25.16% (2021: 25.16%) payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under tax laws in India, and the Company's total tax expense for the year.

Loss before tax as per Statement of Profit and loss	(709.90)	(736.06)
Tax using the domestic tax rate of company	-	-
Tax effects of:		
Incremental DTA/DTL on financial assets and other items	-	-
Incremental DTA/DTL on PPE and Intangible assets	-	-
Change in tax rate	-	-
Others	-	-
Income tax expense	-	-
Effective Tax Rate	0.00%	0.00%



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 4

Other non current assets

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance with statutory authorities	0.01	0.34
Income tax assets	155.10	160.96
Total	155.11	161.29

Note 5

Current Financial Assets-Trade receivables

Trade receivables	21.50	21.50
Total	21.50	21.50

* The carrying amount of trade receivable as at reporting date fair value. Refer note 23 for Credit risk.

Note 6

Current Financial Assets - Bank Balances

Bank balances		
In current accounts	3.95	5.92
Cash on hand	5.04	5.06
Total	8.99	10.98

Note 7

Current Financial Assets-Cash and cash equivalents

Bank deposits with maturity from 3-12 months	-	264.00
Total	-	264.00

Note 8

Current Financial Assets-Loans

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Loan to Related Party	2,705.00	2,705.00
Total	2,705.00	2,705.00

Note 9

Current Financial Assets-Others

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

Receivables from :-		
Related parties (refer note 27)	0.85	174.96
Interest accrued on Fixed deposits with banks	-	2.50
Interest accrued on loan to related party (refer note 27)	2,082.91	2,082.91
Claim receivable [refer note 9 (a)]	1,063.26	1,063.26
Other receivables from other than related parties	37.98	37.98
Security deposits	1.41	1.41
Total	3,186.41	3,363.02

Note 9 (a) - The company has recognised claim of Rs.1,063.26 lakh (March 31, 2021 : Rs. 1,063.26 lakh) receivable from National Highway Authority of India (herein after referred as "NHAI") towards suspension of Toll collection on all tolls for the period 09.11.2016 (17.30 hrs) to 02.12.2016 (24.00 hrs).

Note 10

Other current assets

Advance to suppliers	-	-
Prepaid expenses	0.03	0.23
Total	0.03	0.23



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in Lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 11

Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
[a] Authorised share capital		
1,70,00,000 (March 31, 2021 : 1,70,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1,700.00	1,700.00
2,30,00,000 (March 31, 2021 : 2,30,00,000) 12% Non-Cumulative , Non- Participating, Redeemable preference shares of Rs. 10 each	2,300.00	2,300.00
	<u>4,000.00</u>	<u>4,000.00</u>
[b] Issued		
1,50,75,000 (March 31, 2021 : 1,50,75,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	1,507.50	1,507.50
2,00,00,000 (March 31, 2021 : 2,00,00,000) 12% Non-Cumulative , Non- Participating, Redeemable preference shares of Rs. 10 each	2,000.00	2,000.00
	<u>3,507.50</u>	<u>3,507.50</u>
[c] Subscribed and paid up		
1,50,75,000 (March 31, 2021 : 1,50,75,000) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid	1,507.50	1,507.50
2,00,00,000 (March 31, 2021 : 2,00,00,000) 12% Non-Cumulative , Non- Participating, Redeemable preference shares of Rs. 10 each	2,000.00	2,000.00
	<u>3,507.50</u>	<u>3,507.50</u>

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

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity :				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,50,75,000	1,507.50	1,50,75,000	1,507.50
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	<u>1,50,75,000</u>	<u>1,507.50</u>	<u>1,50,75,000</u>	<u>1,507.50</u>

[e] Reconciliation of Preference shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period :

	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Equity :				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	2,00,00,000	2,000.00	2,00,00,000	2,000.00
Issued during the period	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	<u>2,00,00,000</u>	<u>2,000.00</u>	<u>2,00,00,000</u>	<u>2,000.00</u>

[f] 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.

[g] Shares held by its holding company / ultimate holding company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited (Holding Company)	1,50,74,990	1,507.50	1,50,74,990	1,507.50
	<u>1,50,74,990</u>	<u>1,507.50</u>	<u>1,50,74,990</u>	<u>1,507.50</u>

1000

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

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid held by:				
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited (Holding Company)	1,50,74,990	99.99%	1,50,74,990	99.99%

[h] Details of promoters shareholders in the Company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	Percentage	Number of Shares	Percentage
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited (Holding Company)	1,50,74,990	99.99%	1,50,74,990	99.99%
Mr. Jayant Dattatray Mhaiskar	10.00	0.0001%	10.00	0.0001%



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 12

Retained earnings

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(5,720.83)	(4,984.77)
Add : Profit / (Loss) for the year	(709.90)	(736.06)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	(6,430.73)	(5,720.83)



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 13

Current Financial Liability-Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured Loans *		
- from holding company	107.63	-
- from fellow subsidiary	97.19	97.19
From others		
- Bank overdraft	2,683.42	3,199.79
Total	<u>2,888.24</u>	<u>3,296.98</u>

Unsecured Loans :

* Unsecured loan also included of Rs. 107.63 lakhs (March 31,2021 : Rs. Nil) from MEP Infrastructure Developers Ltd (Holding Company) is repayable on demand.

* Unsecured loan also included of Rs. 97.19 lakhs (March 31,2021 : Rs. 97.19 lakh) from Raima Toll and Infrastructure Pvt Ltd (Fellow Subsidiary) is repayable on demand.

Note 14

Current Financial Liability-Trade payables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade payables*		
- dues to micro, small and medium enterprises**	-	-
- Others	5,590.49	5,402.57
Total	<u>5,590.49</u>	<u>5,402.57</u>

* The carrying amount of trade payables as at reporting date fair value. Refer note 23 for liquidity risk.

** 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, 2022 is Nil (As at 31st March, 2021 is Rs. Nil). Further, disclosures under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are given below.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
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.	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

Ageing of Trade Payables

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Less than 1 year	190.71	565.40
1-2 years	563.64	743.18
2-3 years	743.43	2,529.61
More than 3 years	4,092.71	1,564.38
	<u>5,590.49</u>	<u>5,402.57</u>

Note 15

Current Financial Liability-Others

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Employee benefit payable	9.85	9.85
Interest accrued and due on borrowings	459.22	2.23
Other liabilities to related party	20.21	20.21
Audit fees payable	1.48	1.37
Provision for expenses	25.00	6.01
Total	<u>515.77</u>	<u>39.67</u>

Note 16

Other current liabilities

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Statutory dues	5.77	0.14
Total	<u>5.77</u>	<u>0.14</u>



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 17

Other Income

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest income		
- from fixed deposits	(1.24)	9.40
Miscellaneous income	6.01	9.47
Total	4.77	18.87

Note 18

Operating and maintenance expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Concession fees to authority	132.25	563.64
Other site operational expenses	-	4.20
Total	132.25	567.84

Note 19

Employee benefits expense

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	0.01	0.01
Total	0.01	0.01



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 20

Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Interest expenses		
- from banks	459.22	43.27
Other borrowing costs		
- Bank guarantee and commission	-	79.07
- other finance cost	-	17.07
Total	459.22	139.41

Note 21

Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Rates and taxes	0.09	2.25
Director sitting fees	0.45	0.71
Insurance	0.20	1.29
Legal consultancy and professional fees	121.18	37.98
Travelling & conveyance expenses	-	0.00
Repairs & Maintenance		
- Computers	-	3.06
- Others	-	0.89
Auditors remuneration (refer note 25)	1.26	1.47
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.00	0.02
Total	123.19	47.67



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 22

1. 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

31 March 2022	Carrying amount		Fair value			Total
	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	21.50	21.50	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	8.99	8.99	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Assets-Loans	2,705.00	2,705.00	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	3,186.41	3,186.41	-	-	-	-
	<u>5,921.90</u>	<u>5,921.90</u>	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Short term borrowings	2,888.24	2,888.24	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	5,590.49	5,590.49	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	515.77	515.77	-	-	-	-
	<u>8,994.50</u>	<u>8,994.49</u>	-	-	-	-
31 March 2021						
	Carrying amount		Fair value			
	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	21.50	21.50	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10.98	10.98	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Assets-Loans	2,705.00	2,705.00	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial asset	3,363.02	3,363.02	-	-	-	-
	<u>6,100.50</u>	<u>6,100.50</u>	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities						
Short term borrowings	3,296.98	3,296.98	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	5,402.57	5,402.57	-	-	-	-
Other Current financial liabilities	39.67	39.67	-	-	-	-
	<u>8,739.23</u>	<u>8,739.23</u>	-	-	-	-

Note 23

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

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 understand their roles and obligations.



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 23

Financial 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 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.

Impairment

The ageing of trade and other receivables that were not impaired was as follows:

	Carrying amount (in INR lakhs)	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-
Less than 6 months	-	-
6 months - 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	21.50	21.50
Carrying amount of receivables	21.50	21.50

Cash equivalents, other Bank Balance and Deposits

The Company held cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances and deposit of Rs 5.04 lakhs at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021: Rs 5.06 lakhs). The cash equivalents and other 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 management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity pattern of other Financial- Liabilities

March 31, 2022

	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings and interest thereon	2,683.42	2,683.42	2,683.42	-	-	-
Secured Loans from bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vehicle Loans from bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial Equipment Loans from Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bank Overdraft	2,683.42	2,683.42	2,683.42	-	-	-
Interest payouts	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	5,590.49	5,590.49	5,590.49	-	-	-
Other payables	720.59	720.59	720.59	-	-	-
Unsecured loans from Related Parties	204.83	204.83	204.83	-	-	-
Interest accrued & due on borrowings	459.22	459.22	459.22	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	46.69	46.69	46.69	-	-	-
Employee benefits expense payable	9.85	9.85	9.85	-	-	-
	8,994.50	8,994.50	8,994.50	-	-	-

March 31, 2021

	Carrying amount	Total	Contractual cash flows			
			0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings and interest thereon	3,199.79	3,199.79	3,199.79	-	-	-
Trade payables	5,402.57	5,402.57	5,402.57	-	-	-
Other payables	136.88	136.88	136.88	-	-	-
	8,739.24	8,739.24	8,739.24	-	-	-



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 23

Financial 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 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 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

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Fixed-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	264.00
Financial liabilities	2,000.00	2,000.00
	<u>2,000.00</u>	<u>2,264.00</u>
Variable-rate instruments		
Financial assets	-	-
Financial liabilities	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u><u>2,000.00</u></u>	<u><u>2,264.00</u></u>

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) equity and profit or loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant.

	Profit or loss	
	100 bp increase	100 bp decrease
March 31, 2022		
Variable-rate instruments	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
March 31, 2021		
Variable-rate instruments	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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 Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 23

Financial risk management (Continued)

vii. Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's Capital Management is to maximise shareholders value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

The Company monitors capital using Adjusted net debt to equity ratio. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total debt less cash and bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-Current Borrowings	-	-
Current Borrowings	2,888.24	3,296.98
Gross Debt	2,888.24	3,296.98
Less - Cash and Cash Equivalents	(8.99)	(10.98)
Less - Other Bank Deposits	-	(264.00)
Adjusted net debt	2,879.25	3,022.00
Total equity	(2,923.23)	(2,213.33)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	-	-

Note:- In current and previous year adjusted net debt to equity ratio is not calculated as the adjusted net equity value is negative.



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 24

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.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit / (loss) after tax for basic earnings per share	(709.90)	(736.06)
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	1,50,75,000	1,50,75,000
Number of equity shares at the end of the year	1,50,75,000	1,50,75,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	1,50,75,000	1,50,75,000
Basic earnings per equity share (Rs)	(4.71)	(4.88)
Face value per equity share (Rs)	10.00	10.00

Note 25

Auditor's remuneration (including tax)

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Audit Fees	1.26	1.47
Total	1.26	1.47

Note 26

Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Claims made against the Company not acknowledged as debts	8,558.48	8,558.48
Bank guarantees	1,700.00	4,860.00
Total	10,258.48	13,418.48



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 27

Related party disclosures

A. Name of related parties and the nature of relationship

Name of related parties and the nature of relationship	Nature of relationship
i) Name of related parties where control exists :	
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited	Holding Company
ii) Name of related parties with whom transactions have taken during the year :	
MEP Infrastructure Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Chennai Bypass Toll Road Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Raima Ventures Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Raima Toll Road Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Rideema Toll Bridge Private Limited (upto 31 May 2021)	Fellow Subsidiary
Raima Toll & Infrastructure Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Tormato Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP InfraProjects Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Bhalaji Toll Road Private Limited (Formerly known as Baramati Tollways Private Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Highway Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP RGSL Toll Bridge Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Longjian ACR Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Longjian CLR Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Mep Sanjose Kante Waked Road Private Limited	Jointly Controlled Entity
Deepak Yashwant Chitnis (Director)	Key Managerial Person
Priya Shyamsunder Joshi (Director)	Key Managerial Person
Maya Viraj Bhosale (Director)	Key Managerial Person
Sandhya Mahesh Borse (Director)	Key Managerial Person

B. Disclosures of material transactions with related parties and balances

Name of related party and relationship	Nature of transactions	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
I) Transactions during the year			
Holding Company			
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited	Loan taken	107.63	12.57
	Repayment of loan taken	-	12.57
	Repayment of interest	2.23	-
	Expenses incurred on our behalf	30.56	62.58
	Reimbursement of Expenses incurred	143.55	132.49
	Expenses incurred on behalf of	-	174.11
Fellow Subsidiary			
MEP Highway Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Payment against Bills Payable	-	7.00
Raima Toll & Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	Repayment of Expenses incurred	-	0.12
	Repayment of loan taken	-	0.79
Raima Toll Road Pvt Ltd	Reimbursement of Expenses incurred	-	10.62
MEP Infrastructure Private Limited	repayment of Acquisition of liability (Gratuity)	-	-
	Expenses incurred on our behalf	-	5.00
MEP Infra Project Private Limited	repayment of Acquisition of liability (Gratuity)	-	0.59
MEP Tormato Private Limited	Loan Given	-	205.00
MEP Longjian ACR Private Limited	repayment of Acquisition of liability (Gratuity)	-	0.17
MEP Longjian CLR Private Limited	repayment of Acquisition of liability (Gratuity)	-	0.00

II) Balances at the end of the year	Nature of transactions	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Holding Company			
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited	Loan taken	107.63	-
	Receivable	-	174.11
	Interest payable on loans taken	-	2.23
Fellow Subsidiary			
MEP Highway Solutions Pvt. Ltd	Interest Receivable	2,082.91	2,082.91
	Road Repair	90.22	90.22
Raima Toll & Infrastructure Pvt Ltd	Loan taken	97.19	97.19
Mep Chennai Bypass Toll Road Private Limited	Receivable	0.45	0.45
Bhalaji Toll Road Private Limited (Formerly known as Baramati Tollways Private Limited)	Payable	0.67	0.67
MEP Infrastructure Private Limited	Payable	6.22	6.22
MEP RGSL Toll Bridge Private Limited	Payable	12.56	12.56
Rideema Toll Bridge Private Limited	Receivable	0.40	0.40
MEP Tormato Private Limited	Payable	0.73	0.73
Mep Sanjose Kante Waked Road Private Limited	Loan given	2,705.00	2,705.00
	Payable	0.02	0.02



MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 27

Related party disclosures

Note 28

Going Concern

The Toll collection activity of MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited; was suspended by authority on 27th February 2019. Subsequently on 27th May 2019 the authority unilaterally issued termination notice. However aggrieved by the decision of the authority, the subsidiary Company filed a writ petition before Hon'ble High court of New Delhi and the matter is sub judice and is under arbitration.

Note 29

Following are the analytical ratios for the year ended 31 March 2022 and 31 March 2021

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	Variance %
Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.66	0.73	-10%
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	0.99	4.26	-77%
Trade payable turnover ratio	O&M and Other expenses	Average Trade payables	5%	9%	-49%
Return on equity ratio (%)	Profit for the year after tax	Average shareholders equity	28%	40%	-31%
Return on Capital Employed (%)*	Profit before tax + Interest expenses	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	*	*	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	*	*	
Net Profit Ratio	Profit for the year after tax	Revenue from operations	*	*	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	*	*	

*Not calculated as ratio's are negative.

Return on investment : There are no material returns on investment earned during the year, hence the said ratio is not calculated.

Note : Decreased in ratios is due to the termination of the toll collection activity and its impact the profitability/earnings of the Company.

Note 30

Other disclosure

(i) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

No charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period by the company.

(ii) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(iii) Utilisation of Borrowed funds:

During the year, the Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding party (Ultimate Beneficiaries)

- Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(iv) Details of Benami Property held

There are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(v) Undisclosed income

The Company will not have any transaction which not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vi) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any of the banks or financial institutions or any other lender.

(vii) The Company does not deal with the struck off companies.

(viii) The funds borrowed for short term purposes have not been utilized for any other purpose / long term purposes.

(ix) The Company does not trade or invest in any crypto currency.

(x) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), are held in the name of the Company.

Previous year comparatives:

Previous year figures are regrouped, re-arranged wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date attached.

For G.D. Apte & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 100515W

CA Chetan R. Sapre
Partner
Membership No: 116952
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited
CIN : U45203MH2012PTC238390

Pradya Jadhav
Director
DIN: 07185523
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23 May 2022

Megha Bhosale
Director
DIN: 07608519

