MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited

Balance sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
i. Cash and cash equivalents	3	**0.10**	0.14
Total current assets		**0.10**	0.14
Total Assets		**0.10**	0.14
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	4	**1.00**	1.00
Other Equity	5	**(3.64)**	(3.22)
Total Equity		**(2.64)**	(2.22)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Borrowings	6	**2.39**	2.13
ii. Trade payables	7	**0.20**	0.10
iii Other financial liabilities	8	**0.14**	0.14
Total current liabilities		**2.73**	2.36
Total liabilities		**2.73**	2.36
Total Equity and Liabilities		**0.10**	0.14

Significant Accounting Policies	2
Notes to Financial Statements	3 - 19

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
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 Infra Constructions Private Limited
CIN : U45400MH2014PTC259333

Sd/-

CA Atul Kale
Partner
Membership No: 109947
Mumbai
Date : 23/05/2022
UDIN : 22109947AMXWEQ4925

Sd/-

Priya Joshi
Director
DIN: 07185523
Mumbai
Date : 23/05/2022

Sd/-

Uttam Pawar
Director
DIN :03381300
Mumbai

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited

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

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

		Note	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
	Income			
I	Revenue from operations		-	-
I	**Total Income**		**-**	-
II	**Expenses**			
	Other expenses	9	**0.42**	0.61
	Total Expenses (II)		**0.42**	0.61
III	**Profit before tax (I-II)**		**(0.42)**	(0.61)
IV	**Income Tax expense**			
	Current tax		**-**	-
	Total tax expense		**-**	-
V	**Profit from continuing operations (III-IV)**		**(0.42)**	(0.61)
VI	**Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) from continued operations**			
A	(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)		**-**	-
VII	**Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) from continued operations (VI+VII) (Comprising Profit and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)**		**(0.42)**	(0.61)
	Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	12	**(4.17)**	(6.09)
	Significant Accounting Policies	2		
	Notes to Financial Statements	3 - 19		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

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Firm's Registration No: 103264W

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DIN :03381300
Mumbai

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited

Cash Flow Statement
For the year ended March 31, 2022

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
(Loss)/Profit before exceptional items and tax	**(0.42)**	(0.61)
Adjustments for:		
Operating profit before working capital changes	**(0.42)**	(0.61)
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	**0.11**	0.10
Increase/(Decrease) in other current financial liabilities	-	-
Cash generated from operations	**(0.31)**	(0.51)
Income tax paid	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	**(0.31)**	(0.51)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	-	-
Net cash (used in) investing activities	-	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from borrowings	**0.27**	0.17
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**0.27**	0.17
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(0.04)**	(0.34)
Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	**0.14**	0.48
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	**0.09**	0.14
Cash and cash equivalents includes:		
Cash on hand	**0.10**	0.10
Bank balances		
In current accounts	**-**	0.04
	0.10	0.14

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 the financial statements
As per our report of even date attached

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

Sd/-

CA Atul Kale
Partner
Membership No: 109947
Mumbai
Date : 23/05/2022
UDIN : 22109947AMXWEQ4925

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
CIN : U45400MH2014PTC259333

Sd/-	**Sd/-**
Priya Joshi	**Uttam Pawar**
Director	Director
DIN: 07185523	DIN :03381300
Mumbai	Mumbai
Date : 23/05/2022	

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Statement of Changes in Equity
A. Equity Share Capital (Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	
Balance as at March 31, 2020	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	1.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	**Reserves and Surplus**		
	Securities Premium	**Retained earnings**	**Total**
Balance as at March 31, 2020	**-**	**(2.61)**	**(2.61)**
Profit for the year	-	(0.61)	(0.61)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	**-**	**(3.22)**	**(3.22)**
Profit for the year	-	(0.42)	(0.42)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	**-**	**(3.64)**	**(3.64)**

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements
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 Infra Constructions Private Limited
CIN : U45400MH2014PTC259333

Sd/-

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Sd/-

Uttam Pawar
Director
DIN :03381300
Mumbai

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

1 Corporate information

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 15 November 2014 under the Companies Act ,2013 ('the Act'). with Corporate Identity Number (CIN)U45400MH2014PTC259333. The Company is a wholly owned 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.

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 non current 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 – non current 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 balance sheet and 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 obligations.

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.

E **<u>Significant accounting policies</u>**
i) **Tangible Assets**
a) Recognition and measurement
Tangible fixed assets 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 recognised 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 recognised in profit or loss.

b) 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.
Useful life of the asset is taken, as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013

c) 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

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 net selling price 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 the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such Reversal is not recognized.

ii) 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.

iii) Investment in associates, joint venture and subsidiaries

Recognition & Measurement

The Company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries and associates, joint venture at cost.

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

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:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
b) 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:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets., and
b) 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.

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 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,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 group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

b) 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 owners.hip. 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.

ii) 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 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) Leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the group, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of owners.hip are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of owners.hip are not transferred to the group as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

vi) Trade Receivables

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

vii) 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

viii) 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.

ix) 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.

Other income

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

x) 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

Defined contribution plans

The Company's contribution to defined contributions plans such as Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance and Maharashtra Labour Welfare Fund are recognised in the 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 separately 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 Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

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

xi) 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 revers.ed 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 revers.e 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 revers.e 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.

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

xii) 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 convers.ion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

xiii) Recent Accouting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (“MCA”) notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 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 Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 3
Current Financial Assets-Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Bank balances		
In current accounts	-	0.04
Cash on hand	0.10	0.10
	0.10	0.14

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 4
Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
[a] Authorised share capital		
10,000 (March 31, 2021 : 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	**1.00**	1.00
	1.00	1.00
[b] Issued		
10,000 (March 31, 2021 : 10,000) quity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	**1.00**	1.00
	1.00	1.00
[c] Subscribed and paid up		
10,000 (March 31, 2021 : 10,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid	**1.00**	1.00
	1.00	1.00

[d] Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding at the beginning and 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, beginning of the year	**10,000**	**1.00**	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	**10,000**	**1.00**	10,000	1.00

[e] Shares held by its holding company

Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid held by:	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	Number of Shares	Amount
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited (Holding Company)	**10,000**	**1.00**	10,000	1.00

[f] 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
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited (Holding Company)	**10,000**	**100%**	10,000	100%
	10,000	**100%**	10,000	100%

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 5
Other Equity

(i) Retained earnings

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**	As at March 31, 2021
Balance as at the beginning of the year	**(3.22)**	(2.61)
Add : Profit for the year	**(0.42)**	(0.61)
Other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Balance as at the end of the year	**(3.64)**	(3.22)

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 6
Current Financial Liability-Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Unsecured Loans		
From Related Parties (refer note I below)	**2.39**	2.13
Total	**2.39**	2.13

6.1 Unsecured Loans
Unsecured loans from MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited (Holding Company) of Rs 2.39 Lakhs (March 31, 2021: Rs.2.13 Lakhs) is repayable on demand.

Note 7
Current Financial Liability-Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Trade payables		
Others	**0.20**	0.10
	0.20	0.10

Ageing for trade payables outstadning is as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
- dues of micro, small and medium enterprises		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 years	-	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	-	-
- others		
Less than 1 year	**0.11**	0.10
1-2 years	**0.09**	-
2-3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
	0.20	0.10

Note 8
Current Financial Liability-Others

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Other liabilities		
- Others	**0.14**	0.14
	0.14	0.14

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 9

Other expenses

Particulars	**For the year ended March 31, 2022**	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Rent, Rates & Taxes	**0.01**	0.36
Legal consultancy and professional fees	**0.22**	0.10
Auditors remuneration (refer note 13)	**0.14**	0.14
Miscellaneous Expenses	**0.04**	0.01
Total	**0.42**	0.61

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 10

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

March 31, 2022 INR	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		0.10	0.10				-
	-	0.10	0.10	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Short term borrowings		2.39	2.39				-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	0.14	0.14				-
		2.53	2.53	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2021 INR	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents		0.14	0.14				-
	-	0.14	0.14	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Short term borrowings		2.13	2.13				-
Other Current financial liabilities	-	0.14	0.14				-
		2.27	2.27	-	-	-	-

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

Note 11
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 understand their roles and obligations.

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 equivalents & Other bank balances/deposits

The Company held cash equivalents and other bank balances/deposits of INR 0.10 lakhs at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 : INR 0.14 lakhs). The cash equivalents and other bank balances/deposits are held with bank counterparties with good credit ratings.

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

iii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the group will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time, or at a reasonable price. The group'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 group's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity pattern of Financial- Liabilities

March 31, 2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings	2.39	2.39	2.39	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities Payables	0.14	0.14	0.14	-	-	-
	2.53	2.53	2.53	-	-	-

March 31, 2021	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	0-1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings	2.13	2.13	2.13	-	-	-
Other financial Liabilities Payables	0.14	0.14	0.14	-	-	-
	2.27	2.27	2.27	-	-	-

* The fair value in respect of the unquoted equity investments cannot be realiably estimated.

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.

• 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.

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management (continued)

v. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the 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.

	Nominal amount in INR	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
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) 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	
INR	**100 bp increase**	**100 bp decrease**
March 31, 2022		
Variable-rate instruments	-	-
Cash flow sensitivity (net)	-	-
March 31, 2021		
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 Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

vi. 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

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non-Current Borrowings	-	-
Current Borrowings	**2.39**	2.13
Gross Debt	**2.39**	2.13
Less - Cash and Cash Equivalents	**(0.10)**	(0.14)
Adjusted net debt	**2.29**	1.98
Total equity	**(2.64)**	(2.22)
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	-	-

* Adjusted net debt to equity ratio is not calculated as the total equity is negative (-)ve.

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 12
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, 2022**	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**
Profit/(Loss) for basic and diluted earnings per share (A)	(0.42)	(0.61)
Weighted average number of equity shares (B)	10,000	10,000
Basic earnings per share (Rs.) (A / B)	**(4.17)**	**(6.09)**
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for the calculation of diluted earnings per share (C)	10,000	10,000
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (A / C)	**(4.17)**	**(6.09)**

Note 13
Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	**31 March 2022**	31 March 2021
Statutory audit fees	**0.14**	0.14
Total	**0.14**	0.14

Note 14
Domestic transfer pricing

The Indian Finance Bill, 2012 had sought to bring in certain class of domestic transactions in the ambit of the transfer pricing regulations with effect from 1 April 2012. The Company's management is of the opinion that its domestic transaction are at arm's length so that appropriate legislation will not have an impact on financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expense and that of provision for taxation. The Company does not have any international transactions with related parties during the year.

Note 15
Going Concern :

The Company has no longer in operations. Currently the company in process of evaluating other alternatives for merger with another group company. 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 as may be necessary if that entity is unable to continue as a going concern

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 16
Related party disclosures

In accordance with the requirements of Accounting Standard 18 "Related Party Transactions" as prescribed under the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, following are the names of related parties and their relationships(Only with whom there have been transactions during the period and there was balance outstanding at the year end).

A.Name of related parties and the nature of relationship

Name of related party	Nature of relationship
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited	Holding Company
MEP Infrastructure Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Chennai Bypass Toll Road Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP RGSL Toll Bridge Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Highway Solutions Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Hyderabad Bangalore Toll Road Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP IRDP Solapur Toll Road Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Nagzari Toll Road Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Raima Toll Road Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Raima Ventures Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Rideema Toll Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Raima Toll and Infrastructure Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Tormato Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Roads & Bridges Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Mhaiskar Toll Road Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Infra Construction Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Toll & Infrastructure Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
MEP Infraprojects Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Bhalaji Toll Road Private Limited (Formerly known as Baramati Tollways Private Limited - Subsidiary of Rideema Toll Private Limited)	Fellow Subsidiary
SMYR Consortium LLP	Jointly Controlled Entity
KVM Technology Solutions Private Limited	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Nagpur Ring Road 1 Pvt. Ltd.	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Sanjose Nagpur Ring Road 2 Pvt. Ltd.	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Sanjose Arawali Kante Road Pvt. Ltd.	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Sanjose Kante Waked Road Pvt. Ltd.	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Sanjose Talaja Mahuva Road Pvt. Ltd.	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Sanjose Mahuva Kagavadar Road Pvt. Ltd.	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Longjian ACR Pvt. Ltd	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Longjian CLR Pvt. Ltd	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Longjian Loha Waranga Pvt. Ltd	Jointly Controlled Entity
MEP Longjian VTR Pvt. Ltd	Jointly Controlled Entity
Ideal Hospitality Private Limited	Enterprises over which significant influence is exercised by key managerial personnel
Mr. Uttam Pawar (Director)	Key Management Person
Mrs. Priya Joshi (Director)	Key Management Person

B. Disclosures of material transactions with related parties and balances

Particulars		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Where control exists			
I) Transactions during the year			
Holding Company	**Nature of transactions**		
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited	Loan taken	**0.27**	0.17
II) Balances at the end of the year			
MEP Infrastructure Developers Limited	Loan taken	**2.39**	2.12

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited
(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)
Notes to Financial Statements

Note 17
Other Disclosures

(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.

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements

Note 18

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 %	Explanation for Significant Change or more than 25%
Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current liabilities	*	*	*	*
Debt Equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholders equity	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Profit after tax + Finance cost + Depreciation and Amortisation	Debt service	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Profit for the year after tax	Shareholders equity	0.16	0.27	210.33%	Due to decrease on loss for the FY 21-22
Inventory Trunover ratio	Cost of Goods sold / sales	Average Inventory	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average accounts receivable	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Trade payable turnover ratio	O&M and other expenses	Average Trade payabales	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Net Capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital	N.A	N.A	N.A	

MEP Infra Constructions Private Limited

(Currency : ₹ in lakhs)

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	Variance %	Explanation for Significant Change or more than 25%
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Profit for the year after tax	Revenue from operations	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before tax + Finance cost	Tangible net worth + borrowings + Deferred tax liabilities	N.A	N.A	N.A	
Return on Investment	Interst Income from Fixed Deposit	Investment in Fixed Desposit	N.A	N.A	N.A	

* Not calculated as ratio's are negative.

Note 19

Previous year comparatives

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

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

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 Infra Constructions Private Limited
CIN : U45400MH2014PTC259333

Sd/-

CA Atul Kale
Partner
Membership No: 109947
Mumbai
Date : 23/05/2022

Sd/-

Priya Joshi
Director
DIN: 07185523
Mumbai
Date : 23/05/2022

Sd/-

Uttam Pawar
Director
DIN :03381300