INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of
Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited

Report on audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as 'financial statements').

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, the loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report on this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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

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

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

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March 2022 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure – A"**. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's financial controls over financial reporting.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that the company has not paid managerial remuneration during the year to directors.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company did not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

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

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend in the year under audit and hence reporting requirement for compliance with Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

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

For Manubhai & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.106041W/W100136

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Kuntel

(K. C. Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 030083
UDIN: 22030083AJTWUJ6481

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 26, 2022

ANNEXURE - A

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report the members of Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited of even date)

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

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited (The Company) as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have also audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that;

1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation give to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For Manubhai & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 106041W/W100136

Kunkel

(K. C. Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 030083
UDIN: 22030083AJTWUJ6481

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 26, 2022

ANNEXURE - B

TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" section of our report the members of Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Companies (Auditor' Report) Order, 2020,(the Order) issued in terms of section 143 (11) of the Companies Act, 2013('the Act') of Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited ('the Company')

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

(i) The Company does not hold any property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, hence reporting under clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory during and at the year end and hence the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) During any point of time of the year, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Hence the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. The reporting requirements of paragraph 3 (iii)(a), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable.

(iv) The Company has not given loans, made investments or provided guarantees or security, attracting the provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Hence the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or deemed deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of deposits) rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable and hence not commented upon.

(vi) We have broadly reviewed books of accounts maintained by the company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act and are of the opinion that prima facie prescribed accounts and records have been maintained by the company in respect of construction activity.

(vii) (a) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with appropriate authorities except that Tax deducted at source was not regularly deposited during the year.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of dispute as on March 31, 2022.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) The company does not have loans or other borrowings. Hence reporting requirements of paragraph 3(ix) of the Order are not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer during the year. Hence the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(x)(a) of the order are not applicable.
(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Hence the reporting requirements of paragraph 3(x)(b) of the order are not applicable

(xi) (a) No fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the year nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

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

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

(xii) In our opinion the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore the reporting requirement of Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and also the details which have been disclosed in the financial statements are in accordance with the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

(xiv) The Company does not have any internal audit system as the same is not required as per the Companies Act, 2013 hence paragraph (xiv) (a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence reporting requirement of paragraph 3(xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and has incurred cash losses of INR 17.73 Millions in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year.

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which cause us to believe that any material uncertainty exist as on the date of audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. However, we state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there are no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Manubhai & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 106041W/W100136

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Kpatel

(K. C. Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 030083
UDIN: 22030083AJTWUJ6481

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 26, 2022

Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited
CIN: U45309GJ2018PTC100367
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022 INR In Million	As at March 31, 2021 INR In Million
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Receivable under service concession arrangements	6	1,904.92	1,904.92
(b) Other assets	8	-	474.01
Total non-current assets (A)		**1,904.92**	**2,378.93**
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalants	5	0.04	0.03
(ii) Other financial assets	7	163.82	8.13
(b) Other current assets	8	946.57	650.41
Total current assets (B)		**1,110.43**	**658.57**
Total Assets (A+B)		**3,015.35**	**3,037.50**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	9	116.50	116.50
Other equity	10	1,552.55	500.28
Total Equity (A)		**1,669.05**	**616.78**
LIABILITIES			
1 Non Current Liabilities			
(a) Other liabilities	15	-	96.08
(b) Provisions	11	0.01	0.01
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	12	44.81	50.40
Total Non-current liabilities (B)		**44.82**	**146.49**
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	13		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		525.00	1,604.94
(ii) Other financial liabilities	14	121.96	-
(b) Other liabilities	15	654.52	669.29
Total Current liabilities (C)		**1,301.48**	**2,274.23**
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B+C)		**3,015.35**	**3,037.50**
Summary of significant accounting policies	3		
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.	1 to 40		

As per our report of even date attached

For Manubhai & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.106041W/W100136

(K. C. Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 030083

Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited

Nitin Patel
Director
DIN: 00466330

Vasisthh Patel
Director
DIN : 00048324

Kaivan Vora
Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SADBHAV JODHPUR RING ROAD PVT. LTD.

Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited
CIN: U45309GJ2018PTC100367
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

Particulars		Note No.	Year Ended (INR in Million) March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
INCOME				
I	Revenue from operations	16	-	1,579.39
II	Other income	17	38.09	209.52
III	**Total income (I+II)**		**38.09**	**1,788.91**
EXPENSES				
	a. Sub-contractor charges	18	-	1,560.52
	b. Employee benefit expenses	19	0.08	0.14
	c. Finance cost	20	44.33	63.79
	d. Other expenses	21	17.00	19.24
IV	**Total expenses**		**61.41**	**1,643.69**
V	**Profit/(loss) before tax (III - IV)**		**(23.32)**	**145.22**
VI	**Tax expenses**			
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred tax	22	(5.59)	37.41
VII	**Total tax expenses**		**(5.59)**	**37.41**
VIII	**Profit/(loss) for the year (V-VII)**		**(17.73)**	**107.81**
IX	**Other Comprehensive Income**			
	Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods :		-	-
	Re-measurements losses on defined benefit plans, net of tax		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income, net of tax		-	-
X	**Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (VIII + IX)**		**(17.73)**	**107.81**
Earning per share [Nominal value of share INR 10/-]				
	Basic & Diluted (in INR)	23	(1.52)	9.25
Summary of significant accounting policies		3		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements. 1 to 40
As per our report of even date attached

For Manubhai & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.106041W/W100136

Kentel

(K. C. Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 030083

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited

Nitin Patel
Director
DIN: 00466330

Vasistha Patel
Director
DIN : 00048324

Kaivan Vora
Chief Financial Officer

K. K. Vora

Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

SADBHAV JODHPUR RING ROAD PVT. LTD.

Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited
CIN :: U45309GJ2016PTC092557
Statement of Cash Flowfor the year ended March 31, 2022

	Particulars		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
(A)	**Cash flows from operating activities**			
	Net profit/(loss) before tax		(23.32)	145.22
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:			
	Finance income on financial assets carried at amortised cost		-	(209.52)
	Interest and other borrowing cost		31.06	63.79
	Amortization of Processing Fees		13.27	-
	Operating Profit/(loss) before working capital changes		**21.01**	**(0.51)**
	Working Capital Changes:			
	(Increase) in financial assets		(155.69)	(463.86)
	Decrease / (Increase) in other assets		265.05	137.94
	Increase in trade payable		(1,079.94)	576.39
	(Decrease) in other liabilities and provision		(14.77)	(177.48)
	Cash generated / (used) in operating activities		**(964.34)**	**72.48**
	Direct taxes paid (net of income tax refund)		(100.46)	(9.96)
	Net cash generated / (used) in operating activities	**(A)**	**(1,064.80)**	**62.52**
(B)	**Cash Flows from investing activities**	**(B)**	-	-
(C)	**Cash Flows from financing activities**			
	Proceeds from perpetual debt		1,070.00	-
	Interest and other borrowing cost paid		(5.18)	(63.79)
	Net cash flow (used) / generated from financing activities	**(C)**	**1,064.82**	**(63.79)**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(A + B + C)**	0.02	(1.27)
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		0.03	1.30
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		**0.05**	**0.03**

Notes:

(i) **Components of cash and cash equivalents (refer note 5)**

	March 31, 2022 INR In Million	March 31, 2021 INR In Million
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Balances with banks in current accounts	0.03	0.02
Cash and cash equivalents	**0.04**	**0.03**

(ii) The statement of cash flow has been prepared under indirect method as per Indian Accounting Standard -7 "Statement of Cash Flow".

(iii) Figures in brackets represent cash outflows.

As per our report of even date attached

For Manubhai & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.106041W/W100136

(K. C. Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 030083

Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited

Nitin Patel
Director
DIN: 00466330

Vasistha Patel
Director
DIN : 00048324

Kaivan Vora
Chief Financial Officer
Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited
CIN :: U45309GJ2016PTC092557
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2022

A Equity Share Capital

Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No of Shares	Amount (INR in Million)	No of Shares	Amount (INR in Million)
Balance at the the beginning of the year	**1,16,50,000**	**116.50**	**1,16,50,000**	**116.50**
Changes in the equity share capital during the year due to prior period errors	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance at the the beginning of the year	1,16,50,000	116.50	1 16 50 000	116.50
Changes in the equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,16,50,000**	**116.50**	**1 16 50 000**	**116.50**

B Other Equity (INR in Million)

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instrument (note 9)	Reserves and surplus	Total
		Retained earning (note 9)	
As at April 01, 2020	**355.50**	**36.97**	**392.47**
Profit for the year	-	107.81	**107.81**
As at March 31, 2021	**355.50**	**144.78**	**500.28**
Adddition during the period	1,070.00	-	**1,070.00**
(loss) for the year		(17.73)	**(17.73)**
As at March 31, 2022	**1,425.51**	**127.05**	**1,552.55**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For Manubhai & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.106041W/W100136

(K. C. Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 030083

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited

Nitin Patel
Director
DIN: 00466330

Vasistha Patel
Director
DIN : 00048324

Kaivan Vora
Chief Financial Officer

K. K. Vora

Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

SADBHAV JODHPUR RING ROAD PVT. LTD. *

1. Company information:

Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited ("the Company") is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. It is wholly owned subsidiary of Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited

The Company was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in January, 2018, for the purpose of Four Laning of Dangiawas to Jajiwal (from Km 96.595 to Km 283.50) Section-Package-I (Design length 74.619 km) of Jodhpur Ringroad (In principally declared NH) in the state of Rajasthan on Hybrid Annuity Mode under NHDP Phase-VII. The Company has entered into Concession Agreement with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) with a Operation Period of 15 years. The Concession period includes construction period of 730 days. As per the SCA, NHAI grants to the Company exclusive right, license and authority to construct, operate and maintain the project during the Construction Period of 730 days and Operation Period of 15 years commencing from COD

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 26, 2022.

2. Basis of preparation and presentation of financial statement:

(a.) Compliance with IND AS:

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The company has applied the applicable standards and/or amendments to existing standards effective from April 1, 2021 in the preparation and presentation of financial statements for the year ending on March 31, 2022.

Most of the amendments did not have any impact on the amounts recognized in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

(b.) Basis of Presentation:

The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and Statement of Changes in Equity are prepared and presented in the format prescribed in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is the functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest million (INR 000,000), except when otherwise indicated.

(c.) Basis of Measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the company in preparing its financial statements:

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SADBHAV JODHPUR RING ROAD PVT. LTD. *

3.1 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is current when it is:

- expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;
- expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- it is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

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

3.2 Revenue Recognition

a. Revenue from Operations

The Company applies Ind AS 115 using cumulative catch-up transition method. The Company recognize revenue from contracts with customers when it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring promised goods or service to a customer. The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied.

The Company earns revenue from construction, operation and maintenance, other related services and interest from financial asset.

(i) Construction services

Revenue from construction services is recognised over a period as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company and measure revenue based on input method i.e. revenue recognised on the basis of cost incurred to satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected cost to the satisfaction of that performance obligation. If the outcome of a performance obligation satisfied over time cannot be reasonably measured, revenue is calculated using the zero-profit method in the amount of the contract costs incurred and probably recoverable.

Contract Balances

Contract Assets

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

Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

(ii) Construction, operation and maintenance and other related services:

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services.

For construction, operation and maintenance and other related services, the performance obligation is satisfied over time. For determining performance obligation of services; the company uses output method for measurement of revenue.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price which is the consideration, as specified in contract with the customer. Revenue excludes taxes collected from the customers.

(iii) Interest from financial asset:

Interest income is recognised using effective interest method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

b. Gain/loss on Mutual fund

Gain or Loss on sale of mutual fund is recorded on transfer of title from the Company, and is determined as the difference between the sale price and carrying value of mutual fund and other incidental expenses.

c. Others

Insurance and other claims are recognized as revenue on certainty of receipt on prudent basis.

3.3 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur. Borrowing cost consist of interest and other costs that company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Investment income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowing pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

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3.4 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of building (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office building that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

3.5 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

i. Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

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

ii. Subsequent measurement of financial assets

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

- **Financial assets at amortized cost:**

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

- **Debt instruments at amortized cost**

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the above conditions mentioned in "Financial assets at amortized cost" are met. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from

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impairment are recognized in the profit or loss.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income:**
  A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding. Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI).

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:**
  FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI is classified as at FVTPL.

iii. De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is de-recognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or the Company has transferred its contractual 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) 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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

iv. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets. Expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12- month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

b) Financial Liabilities

i. Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

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

Sadbhav Jodhpur Ring Road Pvt. Ltd.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loan and borrowings and payable, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

ii. Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:
- Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings)

• Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses on changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

• Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and Borrowings)
After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

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. This category generally applies to borrowings.

iii. Derecognition of financial liabilities
A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.
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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

c) Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if the Company currently has enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.6 Fair Value Measurement
The company measures financial instrument such as Investment in Mutual Fund at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

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

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

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefit by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 – Quoted (unadjusted) market price in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 – Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and

liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.
This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost)

3.7 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

Current Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with Income tax 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current income taxes are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences excepts when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax losses and carry forward of unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which those temporary differences, losses and tax credit can be utilized excepts when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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

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Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, where company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.8 Provisions

General

Provision is recognized when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit or loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contractual obligation to restore the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability

The Company has contractual obligations to maintain the road to a specified level of serviceability or restore the road to a specified condition before it is handed over to the grantor of the Concession Agreements. Such obligations are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. The timing and amount of such cost are estimated and determined by estimated cash flows, expected to be incurred in the year of overlay. The cash flows are discounted at a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to such obligation. The unwinding of the discount is expensed as incurred and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as a finance cost. The estimated future costs of such obligation are reviewed annually and adjusted as appropriate.

3.9 Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

Claim against the Company not acknowledged as debt are disclosed under contingent liabilities. Claim made by the company are recognized as and when the same is approved by the respective authorities with whom the claim is lodged.

A Contingent asset is not recognized in financial statements, however, the same is disclosed wherever an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

3.10 Cash and cash equivalents

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

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3.11 Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

3.12 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

4. A.) Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

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

(i) Estimates and assumptions

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

(ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

(iii) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the credits can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

B.) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through a notification of March 23, 2022, introduced the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 to amend the Companies (Indian

Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 which come into force with effect from April 1, 2022. The following are the amendments:

Ind AS 103 - Business Combination

The amendment specifies that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date.

For example, costs the acquirer expects but is not obliged to incur in the future to effect its plan to exit an activity of an acquiree or to terminate the employment of or relocate an acquiree's employees are not liabilities at the acquisition date.

Therefore, the acquirer does not recognise those costs as part of applying the acquisition method and instead, the acquirer recognises those costs in its post combination financial statements in accordance with other Ind AS. This amendment does not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103 and the Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments

The amendment clarifies that while performing the '10 percent test' for derecognition of a financial liability, for computing the discounted present value of the cash flows under the new terms, for determining fees paid net of fees received, a borrower should include only fees paid or received between borrower and lender, including fees paid or received by either the borrower or lender on the other's behalf.

This amendment is under Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021). The Company does not expect the above amendment/improvement to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and Equipment

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognized in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The amendment also provides for transitional provisions for contracts for which the entity has not yet fulfilled its obligations. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

The amendments to Ind AS 101 - First Time Adoption and Ind AS 41 – Agriculture have not been specified here since both Standards are presently not applicable to the Company.

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Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

5 Cash and cash equivalants		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Cash on hand		0.01	0.01
Balance with banks			
- in current accounts #		0.03	0.02
	Total	**0.04**	**0.03**

Balance with bank in current accounts includes balance of INR 0.03 million (March 31, 2021: INR 0.003 million) lying in the escrow accounts.

6 Receivable under service concession arrangements (Unsecured, considered good)		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Non-current			
Receivable under Service concession arrangements (refer note below)		1,904.92	1,904.92
	Total	**1,904.92**	**1,904.92**

Notes:

(i) Under Service Concession Arrangement (SCA), where a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has acquired contractual rights to receive specified determinable amounts (Annuity) for use of an asset, such amounts are recognised as "Financial Assets" and are disclosed as "Receivable against Service Concession Arrangements".

(ii) Refer note 34 for additional disclosure pursuant to Appendix - E to Ind AS 115 - Service Concession Arrangements ('SCA')

7 Other financial assets (Unsecured, considered good)		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Current			
Receivable from NHAI (refer note 1 given below)		7.35	8.13
Contract assets (refer note 25 and 29)		156.47	-
	Total	**163.82**	**8.13**

Note:

1 The amount is receivable from National Highway Authority of India ('NHAI') towards withheld GST and retention money on account of various claims. The same is payable to Sadbhav Engineering Limited ('SEL'). The management expects that the same will be received in next year.

8 Other assets (Unsecured, considered good)		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Non-current			
Contract assets (refer note 25 and 29)		-	294.78
Prepaid expenses		-	13.27
Tax deducted at sources receivables		-	46.97
Taxes credit receivables		-	118.99
	Total (A)	**-**	**474.01**
Current			
Contract assets (refer note 25 and 29)		722.49	549.23
Tax deducted at sources receivables		22.66	
Taxes credit receivables		201.42	100.94
Advance to vendor		-	0.24
	Total (B)	**946.57**	**650.41**
	Total (C=A+B)	**946.56**	**1,124.42**

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9 Equity share capital

		March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
		No. of shares	(INR In Million)	No. of shares	(INR In Million)
Authorized share capital					
Equity Shares of INR 10 each		1,20,00,000	120.00	1,20,00,000	120.00
	Total	**1,20,00,000**	**120.00**	**1,20,00,000**	**120.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up					
Equity Shares of INR 10 each		1,16,50,000	116.50	1,16,50,000	116.50
	Total	**1,16,50,000**	**116.50**	**1,16,50,000**	**116.50**

(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

Particulars	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of shares	(INR In Million)	No. of shares	(INR In Million)
As at the beginning of the year	1,16,50,000	116.50	1,16,50,000	116.50
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	**1,16,50,000**	**116.50**	**1,16,50,000**	**116.50**

(b) Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares:

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares shall be entitled to receive any of the residual assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The amount distributed will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Share held by holding Company:

Out of equity shares issued by the company, shares held by its holding company are as below:	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
1,16,50,000 (31 March 2020: 1,16,50,000) equity shares held by Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited and its nominees	116.50	116.50

(d) Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more

Name of Shareholder	March 31, 2022		March 31, 20201	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
<u>Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid</u>				
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Ltd and its nominees	1,16,50,000	100%	1,16,50,000	100%

As per the records of the company, including its registers of shareholders/member and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest,the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

(e) Shareholding of Promotors

Name of Promoter		No of Shares	% of Total Share	% Change During Period
As at March 31,2022				
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited and its nominees		1,16,50,000	100	0
	Total	**1,16,50,000**	**100**	**0**
As at March 31,2021				
Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited and its nominees		1,16,50,000.00	100	0
	Total	**1,16,50,000**	**100**	**0**

10 Other equity

		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Equity component of compound financial instrument - subordinate debts (refer note below & 25)			
Balance at the beginning of the year		355.51	355.51
Addition during the year		1,070.00	-
Balance at the end of the year	Total (A)	**1,425.51**	**355.51**
Surplus in statement of profit and loss			
Balance at the beginning of the year		144.77	36.96
Add: Profit/Loss during the year		(17.73)	107.81
Balance at the end of the year	Total (B)	**127.04**	**144.77**
	Total (A + B)	**1,552.55**	**500.28**

Note

1 The Project of the Company has been funded through sub ordinate debt of INR 1425.51 million from the Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited (Sponsors) in accordance with Sponsor Support and Equity Contribution Agreement / Sponsor Undertaking. Such subordinate debt is considered as sponsor's contribution to ensure Promotors commitment for the project. Sub ordinate debt is interest free and shall be repayable at the end of the concession period or earlier at the option of the company in accordance with terms of contract.

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11 Provisions

		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Non current			
Provision for employee benefits-gratuity (refer note 24)		0.01	0.01
	Total	**0.01**	**0.01**

12 Deferred tax liability (Net)

		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Deferred tax liability			
Temporary difference on account of Notional Finanace Income		52.47	52.47
	Total (A)	**52.47**	**52.47**
Deferred tax Assets			
Unused tax losses		7.66	2.07
	Total (B)	**7.66**	**2.07**
	Total (A-B)	**44.81**	**50.40**

13 Trade payables

		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises*		-	-
'Total outstanding dues of creditors otherthan micro and small enterprises (refer note 25)		525.00	1,604.94
	Total	**525.00**	**1,604.94**

* As per information available with the Company, there are no Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 to whom the Company owes dues on account of principal amount together with interest and accordingly, no related additional disclosure have been made. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Ageing Schedule :

As at March 31, 2022 (INR in Million)

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment*				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	1.40	15.88	0.04	0.00	0.82	18.14
3	Others-Related Parties	-	3.30	357.06	121.75	24.75	506.86
4	Disputed dues - MSME	-					-
5	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**1.40**	**19.18**	**357.10**	**121.75**	**25.57**	**525.00**

As at March 31, 2021 (INR in Million)

Sr No	Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment*				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	2.93	1.44	0.00	0.82	-	5.19
3	Others-Related Parties	-	650.88	886.27	62.60	-	1,599.75
4	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**2.93**	**652.32**	**886.27**	**63.42**	-	**1,604.94**

* Date of transaction is considered as due date in case where no due date of payment is specified.

14 Other financial liabilities

		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Current			
Contract liabilities (refer note 29)		121.96	-
	Total (B)	**121.96**	**-**

15 Other current liabilities

		March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Non Current			
Contract liabilities (refer note 29)		-	96.08
	Total (A)	-	**96.08**
Current			
Contract liabilities (refer note 29)		652.19	652.19
Statutory dues		2.33	17.10
	Total (B)	**654.52**	**669.29**
	Total (C=A+B)	**654.52**	**765.37**

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Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

16	Revenue from operations	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
	Revenue from contract with customer (refer note 29)	-	-
	Revenue from construction services	-	1,579.39
	Total	**-**	**1,579.39**

17	Other income	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
	Interest on Mobilisation Advance (refer note 25)	37.50	60.82
	Finance income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	148.70
	Liabilities written back	0.59	-
	Total	**38.09**	**209.52**

18	Sub-contractors charges	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
	Sub-contracting charges (refer note 25)	-	1,560.52
	Total	**-**	**1,560.52**

19	Employee benefit expenses	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
	Salary	0.08	0.13
	Gratuity (refer note 24)	-	0.01
	Total	**0.08**	**0.14**

20	Finance cost	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
	Interest on others (refer note 25)	31.06	63.79
	Amortisation of Processing fees	13.27	-
	Total	**44.33**	**63.79**

21	Other expenses	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
	Rent (refer note 25 and 28)	0.06	1.06
	Rates & taxes	0.00	-
	Auditors' remuneration (refer note 21.1)		
	- Statutory audit fees	0.10	0.50
	- Certification fees	-	0.07
	Legal and professional fees	15.50	17.09
	Director Sitting fees (refer note 25)	0.04	-
	Corporate social responsibility expenses (refer note 31)	1.30	0.50
	Miscellaneous expense	-	0.02
	Total	**17.00**	**19.24**

21.1	Payment to auditors:	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
	Certification Audit Fees	-	0.07
	Statutory audit fees (including out of pocket expenses)	0.10	0.50
	Total	**0.10**	**0.57**

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22 Income tax

The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 are as under:

(a) Profit and loss section

	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(5.59)	37.41
Total	**(5.59)**	**37.41**

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate:

	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
Accounting profit before tax	(23.32)	145.22
Statutory Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Expected Income tax expenses	(5.87)	36.55
Tax Effect of adjustments to reconcile expected Income tax		
Tax on income at different rates	-	
Tax on permanent disallowance	-	0.13
Others	0.28	0.73
At the effective income tax rate of 23.97% (March 31, 2020: 25.74%)	**(5.59)**	**37.41**

(c) Deferred Tax

(INR in Million)

	Balance sheet		Statement of Profit and Loss	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact of fair valuation of financial instruments	52.47	52.47	(0.00)	37.43
Unused tax losses available for offsetting against future taxable income	(7.66)	(2.07)	(5.59)	(0.02)
Deferred tax expense			**(5.59)**	**37.41**
Net deferred tax liability / (assets)	**44.81**	**50.40**		

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23 Earning/(loss) per share (EPS):

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computation:

	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
Net Profit/(Loss) attributable to equity holders:	(17.73)	107.81
Total number of equity shares at the end of the year	1,16,50,000	1,16,50,000
Weighted average of number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS	1,16,50,000	1,16,50,000
Nominal value of equity shares	10	10
Basic and diluted eaning/(loss) per share	**(1.52)**	**9.25**

24 Employee benefits disclosure:

A Defined benefit plans - Gratuity benefit plan:

The Company has a Gratuity benefit plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on the termination of his employment at 15 days salary (last draw salary) for each completed year of service. The scheme is unfunded. The present value of obligation in respect of gratuity is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Project Unit Credit Method as prescribed by the Indian Accounting Standard - 19. Gratuity has been recognized in the financial statement as per the details given below:

The present value of obligation in respect of gratuity is determined based on actuarial valuation using the Project Unit Credit Method as prescribed by the Indian Accounting Standard - 19. Gratuity has been recognised in the financial statements as per details given below:

	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
Defined benefit obligations as at beginning of the year - A	-	-
Cost charged to statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	-	0.01
Interest cost	-	-
Sub-total included in statement of profit and loss - B	-	**0.01**
Remeasurement gains/(losses) in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to change in demographic assumptions	-	
Actuarial loss/(gain) due to experience	-	-
Sub-total included in other comprehensive income - C	-	-
Benefits paid by company	-	-
Defined benefit obligations as at end of the year (A+B-C-D)	-	**0.01**
Non-current	-	**0.01**
Current	-	-

The principal assumptions used in determining above defined benefit obligations for the Company's plans are shown below:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate	-	6.50%
Salary Growth Rate	-	6.00%
Withdrawal rate	-	15% at younger ages reducing to 3% at older ages
Mortality rate	-	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	Sensitivity level	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
Discount rate	0.50% increase	-	(0.00)
	0.50% decrease	-	0.00
Salary Growth Rate	0.50% increase	-	0.00
	0.50% decrease	-	(0.00)
Withdrawal rate	10% increase	-	(0.00)
	10% decrease	-	0.00

C Maturity Profile of the defined benefit obligation

	March 31, 2022 INR in Million	March 31, 2021 INR in Million
2022	0.00	0.24%
2023	0.00	0.24%
2024	0.00	0.24%
2025	0.00	0.22%
2026	0.00	18.04%
2027 - 2031	0.00	81.01%

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 9.44 years.

25 Related party disclosures:

Related party disclosures as required under the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) – 24 on "Related Party Disclosures" are given below:

A Name of the related parties and description of relationship :

Related party where control exists

Ultimate Holding Company	Sadbhav Engineering Limited (SEL)
Holding Company	Sadbhav Infrastructure Project Limited (SIPL)
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Shashin V. Patel (Director)
	Mr. Vasistha C. Patel (Director)
	Mr. Nitin R. Patel (Director)
	Mrs. Dakshaben N Shah (Independent Director)

B Transactions with related parties during the year:	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
(i) Compound financial instrument - perpetual debt		
-SIPL	1,070.00	-
(ii) Availment of services		
-SEL	-	1,560.52
(iii) Reimbursement of expenses		
-SIPL	2.07	-
-SEL	1.17	
(iv) Rent expenses		
-SEL	0.06	1.06
(v) Interest income		
-SEL	34.95	60.82
(vi) Director Sitting Fees		
-Dakshaben Shah	0.04	-
(vii) Remuneration to CS		
-Dhrupa Thakkar	0.08	0.14

(C) Balance outstanding as at the year end:	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
(i) Subordinate debt		
-SIPL	1,425.51	355.51
(ii) Trade payable and other liabilities (including retention money)		
-SEL	500.82	1,595.79
-SIPL	6.03	3.97
(iii) Mobilization advance and outstanding interest thereon		
-SEL	878.96	844.01
(iv) Director Sitting Fees		
-Daksha Shah	0.04	0.02

(IV) Terms and conditions of the balance outstanding:

1. The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash as per the terms of the agreement.

2. The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 : Nil).

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26 Contingent liabilities and commitment:

a. Contingent liabilities:

Based on the information available with the company, there are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 : Nil).

b. Commitments:

The followings are the estimated amount of contractual commitments relating to the project expenditure of the company:

	March 31, 2022 (INR in Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR in Million)
(i) Road Construction and Development Work	-*	7,688.76

*In the Financial Year 2021-22, the lenders of the company has received in-principal approval for harmonious substitution of concessionaire (Refer Note 35). Hence company has no commitments relating to project expenditure as at March 31, 2022.

27 Segment reporting

The operating segment of the company is identified to be "Design, Build, Operate and Transfer (DBOT)" basis, as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) reviews business performance at an overall company level as one segment and hence, does not have any additional disclosures to be made under Ind AS 108 Operating Segments. Further, the Company also primarily operates under one geographical segment namely India.There are no single customer which contribute more than 10% of total revenue of the company.

28 Operating lease:

The Company has taken office space on operating lease basis. There are no sub-leases and the leases which are cancellable in nature at any point of time by either of parties. There are no restrictions imposed under the lease arrangements. There are neither any contingent rent nor any escalation clause in the lease arrangements. During the year, the Company has incurred INR 0.06 million (March 31, 2021: INR 1.06 million) toward rent of office premises.

29 Revenue from contract with customers

1 Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
Type of service rendered		
Revenue for construction service	-	1,579.39
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**-**	**1,579.39**
India	-	1,579.39
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**-**	**1,579.39**
Timing of revenue recognition		
Services transferred over time	-	1,579.39
Total revenue from contracts with customers	**-**	**1,579.39**

2 Contract balances	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
Contract assets (refer note 8)	722.49	844.01
Contract liabilities (refer note 15)	652.19	748.27

Contract assets are in nature of upfront advances given to contractors towards sub-contract/EPC work of road construction under the EPC agreement. Upon progress completion of work, the contract assets are adjusted against liabilities of sub contractors.

Contract liabilities of INR 652.19 million (March 31, 2021 : INR 748.27 million) are in nature of upfront advance received under concession agreement with NHAI. Upon progess completion of work the contract liability are adjusted against receivable from NHAI.

3 Performance obligation

Information about the company's performance obligations are summarised below:

Construction services

The performance obligation is satisfied over time as the assets is under control of concessioner (National Highway Authority of India) and they simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. The Company received progressive payment toward provision of construction services.

In the Financial Year 2021-22, the lenders of the company has received in-principal approval for harmonious substitution of concessionaire (Refer Note 35). Hence the information of remaining performance obligation (unsatisfied or partially satisfied) as at March 31, 2022 is not given. The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at March 31, 2021 are, as follows:

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	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
Within one year	-	4,142.00
Morethan one year	-	7,688.76

4 Reconciliation of the amount of revenue recorded in statement of Profit & loss during the year is not required as there are no adjustments to the contracted price during the year.

30 Financial instruments

(I) Disclosure of financial instruments by category

(INR In Million)

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	March 31, 2022 FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial asset				
Cash and cash equivalent	5	-	-	0.04
Receivable under concession arrangement	6	-	-	1,904.92
Other financial assets	7	-	-	163.82
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**2,068.78**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	13	-	-	525.00
Other financial liabilities	14			121.96
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**646.96**

(INR In Million)

Financial instruments by categories	Note no.	March 31, 2021 FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial asset				
Cash and cash equivalent	5	-	-	0.03
Receivable under concession arrangement	6	-	-	1,904.92
Other financial assets	7	-	-	8.13
Total financial assets		**-**	**-**	**1,913.08**
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	13	-	-	1,604.94
Total financial liabilities		**-**	**-**	**1,604.94**

(II) Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, receivable under service concession agreement, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

31 Details of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure	**March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)**	**March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)**
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year		
- CSR obligation for current financial year	1.30	0.50
- Unspend amount of CSR obligation of previous financial year	-	-
- **Total CSR obligation**	**1.30**	**0.50**
(b) Amount spent during the year:		
(i) On purposes other than construction / acquisition of any assets-Already Paid:	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than construction / acquisition of any assets-To be Paid:	1.30	0.50

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32 Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings and trade & other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include receivables from NHAI under Concession Agrrangement and cash and bank balance that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Board of Directors have overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Board of Directors oversee compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the risk management framework.

(I) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, Investments, other receivables, trade and other payables.

Within the various methodologies to analyse and manage risk, Company has implemented a system based on "sensitivity analysis" on symmetric basis. This tool enables the risk managers to identify the risk position of the entities. Sensitivity analysis provides an approximate quantification of the exposure in the event that certain specified parameters were to be met under a specific set of assumptions. The risk estimates provided here assume:

- a parallel shift of 25-basis points of the interest rate yield curves in all currencies.

The potential economic impact, due to these assumptions, is based on the occurrence of adverse / inverse market conditions and reflects estimated changes resulting from the sensitivity analysis. Actual results that are included in the Statement of profit & loss may differ materially from these estimates due to actual developments in the global financial markets.

The following assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at March 31, 2022.

(II) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk because the company does not have outstanding any borrowing as at reporting date.

(III) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily other financial assets) and from its financing activities, including balance with bank and other financial instruments.

Financial instruments and Temporary Investment in Mutual Fund

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company with the ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties. Based on its on-going assesment of counterparty risk, the Company adjusts its exposure to various counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk from balance with bank and financial institution as on March 31, 2022 is INR 0.04 million (March 31, 2021 : 0.03 million)

(IV) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt at an optimised cost.

The company measures risk by forecasting cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company ensures that it has sufficient fund to meet expected operational expenses, servicing of financial obligations.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments: **(INR in Million)**

Particulars	Total Amount	On Demand	upto 1 year	1-2 years	2 - 5 years	> 5 years
As at March 31, 2022						
Trade payables	525.00	-	525.00	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	121.96		121.96			
Total	**646.96**	-	**646.96**	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021						
Trade payables	1,604.94	-	1,604.94	-	-	-
Total	**1,604.94**	-	**1,604.94**	-	-	-

33 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital consist of share capital, other equity in form of subordinate debt and all other reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and debt equity ratio in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The Company monitors capital using a debt equity ratio, which is total Borrowings divided by total equity excluding balance of negative balance of retain earning.

Summary of quantitative data is given here as under:	March 31, 2022 (INR In Million)	March 31, 2021 (INR In Million)
Equity share capital (refer note 9)	116.50	116.50
Other equity (refer note 10)	1,425.51	355.51
Add: Deficit in statement of profit and loss (refer note 10)	127.04	144.77
Equity	**1,669.05**	**616.78**

The company does not have any externally imposed capital requirement as on March 31, 2022 (March 31, 2021 : Nil)

34 Disclosure pursuant to Appendinx - E to Ind AS 115 - " Service Concession Arrangements"(SCA)

(I) Description and classification of the arrangement

Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) in January, 2018, for the purpose of Four Laning of Dangiawas to Jajiwal (from Km 96.595 to Km 283.50) Section-Package-I (Design length 74.619 km) of Jodhpur Ringroad (In principally declared NH) in the state of Rajasthan on Hybrid Annuity Mode under NHDP Phase-VII. The Company has entered into Concession Agreement with National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) with a Operation Period of 15 years. The Concession period includes construction period of 730 days.

(II) Significant terms of the arrangements

(a) Bid Project Cost:-

The cost of the construction of the project which is due and payable by NHAI as on the Bid date is considered as the bid project cost under the concession agreement. The bid project cost has been finalised as INR 11,610 million as at the bid date. Bid project cost is inclusive of the cost of construction, interest during construction, working capital, physical contingencies and all other costs, expenses and charges for and in respect of the construction of the project.

(b) Adjusted Bid Project Cost:-

The Bid Project cost adjusted to variation between the Price Index occuring between the Reference Index Date preceding the Bid Date and the Reference Index Date immediately preceding the Appointed Date shall be deemed to be the Bid Project Cost at commencement of construction.

(c) Payment of Bid Project Cost:-

40% of the Bid Project Cost, adjusted for the Price Index Multiple, shall be due and payable to the company in 5 equal installments of 8% each during the Construction Period in accordance with the provisions of Clause 23.3 of the SCA.

The remaining Bid Project Cost, adjusted for the Price Index Multiple, shall be due and payable in 30 biannual installments commencing from the 180th day of COD in accordance with the provison of Clause 23.3 of the SCA.

Interest shall be due and payable on the reducing balance of Completion Cost at an interest rate equal to the applicable Bank Rate plus 3%. Such interest shall be due and payable biannually along with each installment specified in Clause 23.6.4 of SCA.

(d) Bonus on early completion:-

The SCA also provides for the payment of Bonus to the company in the event the COD is achieved on or more than 30 days prior to the schedule completion date.

(e) Operation & maintenance payments:-

All Operation and maintenance expenditure shall be borne by the concessionaire i.e. company. However, as provided in SCA, the company shall be entitled to received lump sum financial support in the form of biannual payments by the NHAI, which shall be computed on the amount quoted in the O&M bid. Each installment of O&M payment shall be the product of the amount determined in accordance with

(f) Termination of the SCA:-

SCA can be terminated on account of default of the company or NHAI in the circumstances as specified under Article 31 of the SCA.

(g) Restriction on assignment and charges:-

In terms of the SCA the company shall not assign, transfer or dispose of all or any rights and benefits under SCA or create any encumbrances thereto except with prior consent of NHAI.

(h) Changes in SCA:-

There has been no change in the concession arrangement during the year.

(III) Below is the details of revenue and profit recognised in the year ended March 31, 2022 on exchange of construction services.

The Company has recognised construction revenue of INR NIL (March 31, 2021: INR 1,579.39 million) received from NHAI towards contract revenue. The Company recognised profit/(loss) of INR (17.73) million (March 31, 2021: INR 107.81 million) from construction operation.

35 The management has made assessment of Covid-19 impact on business, and believes that the impact may not be significant over the terms of its contracts. The Company is in the process of filing of claims for appropriate relief as per the terms of concession agreement with NHAI. In developing the assumptions relating to the possible future uncertainties in the global economic conditions because of this pandemic, the company, as at date of approval of these financial information has used corroborative information. As on current date, the company has concluded that the impact of Covid-19 is not material based on the evaluations. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties in future periods, if any.

36 There is delay in physical work progress due to delay in handing over the land from Authority (NHAI), delay in approval of Change of scope of work, non-funding by the lenders and nationwide lockdown due to Covid-19. Further the NHAI in the month of January 2022 at the request of the company has given in principal approval for harmonious substitution of the company subject to various terms and conditions which also provides for payment of penalty before final approval for substitution. The company is in the progress of compliance of the conditions prescribed by NHAI for substitution. Pending the compliance of condition for obtaining final approval of substitution, no adjustment to the carrying value of Financial Asset have been made in the financial statements.

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

SADBHAV JODHPUR RING ROAD PVT. LTD.

Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

37 Ratios

Sr No	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31-Mar-2022	As at 31-Mar-2021	Deviation	Reason for Deviation if > 25%
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.85	0.29	194.64%	Due to payment of trade payable
2	Debt – Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	N.A	N.A	N.A	-
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service (Interest+ Principal repayments)	N.A	N.A	N.A	-
4	Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	- 0.02	0.19	-108.10%	Due to decerease in revenue as compare to previous year
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales	Average Inventory	N.A	N.A	N.A	The Company engaged in Construction activities. Hence, these Ratios are not relevant to the company.
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	N.A	N.A	N.A	
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	N.A	1.19	N.A	Not Applicable in current year
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	N.A	- 0.98	N.A	Not Applicable in current year
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	-	6.83%	-	-
10	Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Tangible networth+Total debt+ Deferred tax liabilities	1.23%	31.33%	-96.09%	Due to losses in the current year
11	Return on investment	{MV(T1) – MV(T0) – Sum [C(t)]}	{MV(T0) + Sum [W(t) * C(t)]}	N.A	N.A	N.A	-

38 Other Regulatory Requirements:

(a) The company does not hold any benami property as defined under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder. No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(b) The company has not received disbursement of loan from financial institution and has availed term loan hence is not required to file quarterly statements to financial

(c) The Company does not have any transaction which is 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 (Such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(d) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

(e) The company does not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with Ragistrar Of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(f) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(g) 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:

(h) The Company has no transaction and or outstanding balance as at 31st March, 2022 with the Companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013.

39 Events Occuring after balance sheet date:

According to the management's evaluation of events subsequent to the balance sheet date, there were no significant adjusting events that occurred other than those disclosed/given effect to, in these financial statements.

40 Previous Year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary,to facilitate comparability with current year's classification.

As per our report of even date attached
For Manubhai & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No.106041W/W100136

(K. C. Patel)
Partner
Membership No. 030083

MANUBHAI & SHAH LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 26, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Sadbhav Jodhpur Ringroad Private Limited

Nitin Patel
Director
DIN: 00466330

Vasistha Patel
Director
DIN : 00048324

Kaivan Vora
Chief Financial Officer

Date: May 26,2022
Place: Ahmedabad

SADBHAV JODHPUR RING ROAD PVT. LTD.