

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2022

(Rs in lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Service concession receivables	4	53,878	66,952
(b) Deferred tax assets (net)	16	-	91
(c) Non-current tax assets (net)	5	318	187
(d) Other non-current assets	6	4,705	4,941
Total non-current assets		58,901	72,171
2. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Service concession receivables	7	7,794	2,759
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	50	18
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	9	1,992	-
(iv) Other financial assets	10	1	-
(v) Current Investments	11	428	-
(b) Other current assets	12	1,370	1,919
Total current assets		11,635	4,696
Total assets		70,536	76,867
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	13	5	5
(b) Instrument entirely equity in nature	13	6,103	6,103
(c) Other equity	13	67	(227)
Total equity		6,175	5,881
Liabilities			
1. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
- Borrowings	14	42,805	43,763
(b) Other non current liability	15	-	4,842
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	16	5	-
Total non-current liabilities		42,810	48,605
2. Current liabilities			
(a) Contract liabilities	17	-	104
(b) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	18	12,486	15,921
(ii) Trade payables	19		
- Due of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
- Due of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		9,004	6,100
(iii) Other financial liabilities	20	-	135
(c) Other current liabilities	21	61	121
Total current liabilities		21,551	22,381
Total equity and liabilities		70,536	76,867

Notes forming part of the financial statements
1 to 44

As per our report of even date

For H. K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 109583W

For and on behalf of the Board
CA Gopesh K. Shah

Partner

Membership Number 106204

Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081

Sunil Agrawal

Director

DIN 09030098

Place: Ahmedabad

Date : 11 May 2022

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2022

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited**Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2022**

(Rs in lakhs)

	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Revenue from operations	22	6,211	6,609
Other income	23	4,262	4,066
Total income		10,473	10,675
Expenses			
Sub-contracting costs	24	4,139	3,868
Finance costs	25	3,750	4,558
Other expenses	26	2,194	2,742
Total expenses		10,084	11,168
Profit before tax		390	(493)
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	27	-	-
- Deferred tax charge/ (benefit)	27	96	(121)
Profit/ (loss) for the year		294	(372)
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		294	(372)
Earnings per equity share of Rs.10 each fully paid up	32		
Basic (Rs)		587.36	(743.41)
Diluted (Rs)		0.48	(743.41)*

Notes forming part of the financial statements**1 to 44**

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MBL (CGRG) Road Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2022

A. Equity share capital

(Rs in lakhs)

(i) Current year	Balances as at 01 April 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 01 April 2021	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022
	5	-	5	-	5

(Rs in lakhs)

(ii) Previous year	Balances as at 01 April 2020	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at 01 April 2020	Change in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2021
	5	-	5	-	5

B. Instruments entirely equity in nature

(Rs in lakhs)

Balance as at 31 March 2020	5,647
Issue of compulsorily convertible debentures	456
Balance as at 31 March 2021	6,103
Issue of compulsorily convertible debentures	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	6,103

C. Other equity

(Rs in lakhs)

	Attributable to owners of MBL (CGRG) Road Limited	
	Retained earnings	Total other equity
Balance as at 31 March 2020	145	145
Change in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as at 01 April 2020	145	145
Profit for the year	(372)	(372)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(372)	(372)
Balance as at 31 March 2021	(227)	(227)
Change in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Restated Balance as at 01 April 2021	(227)	(227)
Loss for the year	294	294
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	294	294
Balance as at 31 March 2022	67	67

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the accumulated profit made/ loss incurred by the Company.

Notes forming part of the financial statements 1 to 44

As per our report of even date

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MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2021

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	390	(493)
Adjustments for		
Interest income on financial assets	(4,196)	(4,051)
Interest income on bank deposits	(47)	(2)
Interest income on bonds	(11)	-
Finance costs	3,750	4,558
Revenue from construction contract	2,150	5,973
Operating profit before working capital changes	2,036	5,986
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	10,869	(3,706)
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(2,236)	(7,575)
Cash used in operating activities	10,669	(5,294)
Less: Direct taxes paid	(132)	186
Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities	10,537	(5,109)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest income received	58	2
Purchase of investments	(1,296)	-
Sale of investments	876	-
Deposit with banks having original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	(1,992)	-
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	(2,354)	2
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	-	6,910
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(605)	(3,116)
Proceeds from Short Term borrowings	230	7,767
Repayment of Short Term borrowings	(4,089)	(1,326)
Finance costs	(3,680)	(5,262)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities	(8,144)	4,972
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	39	(134)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	18	152
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	57	18

Notes :

1. Break up of cash and cash equivalents are as follows :-

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Balances with banks in :-		
- In current accounts	50	18
	50	18

2 As required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows", a reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities is given in note 40

3. Previous year figures are regrouped/ reclassified wherever considered necessary.

As per our report of even date

For H. K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 109583W

CA Gopesh K. Shah

Partner

Membership Number 106204

Place: Ahmedabad

Date : 11 May 2022

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Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081

Place: Mumbai

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Sunil Agrawal

Director

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MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Company information

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited, ('the Company') is domiciled and incorporated in India and is a joint arrangement between RGY Roads Private Limited and Welspun Enterprises Limited. The Company is engaged into infrastructure development of 4-Laning of Chutmalpur-Ganeshpur section of NH-72A from km 0.000 (km 22.825 of NH-73) to km 16.000 (Design Chainage km 17.900) & Roorkee-Chutmalpur- Gagalherisection of NH-73 from km 0.000 (km 167.800 of NH- 58) to km 33.000 (Design Chainage 35.400) in the State of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh under NHDP-IV on Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) basis..

The financial statements of the Company are prepared for the year ended 01 April 2021 to 31 March 2022 and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 11 May 2022.

2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) with values rounded off to the nearest lakhs, except otherwise stated. Zero '0' denotes amount less than Rs 50,000/-

3 (A) Significant accounting policies

i) Current versus non-current classification

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

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realized 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 classified as current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

The company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

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

ii) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria is met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. The carrying amount of the replaced part accounted for as a separate asset previously is derecognized. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied.

All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision is met.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value basis as per the rate derived on the basis of useful life and method prescribed under Schedule – II of the Companies Act, 2013.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

iii) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of other non-financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed by crediting to the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

iv) Service concession arrangements

The Company constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. These arrangements may include infrastructure used in a public-to-private service concession arrangement for its entire useful life.

Under Appendix C to Ind AS 115 - Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (i.e. a franchisee) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used to the extent the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

In the financial asset model, the amount due from the grantor meets the definition of a receivable which is measured at fair value on initial recognition. Based on business model assessment, the Company measures such financial assets at amortised cost. The amount initially recognised plus the cumulative interest on that amount is calculated using the effective interest method. Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognised on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

v) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in Note 3(B).

a) Construction contract revenue

The Company derives revenue from the long-term construction of major infrastructure projects across India. The transaction price is normally fixed at the start of the project. It is normal practice for contracts to include escalation clause based on timely construction or other performance criteria known as variable consideration, discussed below. Revenue is recognized over time in the construction stream, when the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided through the entity's performance or when the Company creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls.

The Company recognises revenue from construction contracts, using an input method on the basis of accumulated project expenses in relation to estimated accumulated project expenses upon completion. This method reflects close approximation of actual work performed. A provision is made for the difference between the expected cost of fulfilling a contract and the expected unearned portion of the transaction price where the forecast costs are greater than the forecast revenue.

Contract revenue corresponds to the fair value of consideration received/ receivable from the customer to the extent that it is probable that they will result in revenue, and they are capable of being reliably measured.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

b) Services revenue

The Company performs maintenance and other services. Revenue is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered, using an input method to measure progress towards complete satisfaction of the service, because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company. Customers are in general invoiced at an amount that is calculated on either a schedule of rates or a cost plus basis that are aligned with the stand alone selling prices for each performance obligation. Payment is received following invoice on normal commercial terms.

c) Variable consideration

It is common for contracts to include performance bonuses or penalties assessed against the timeliness or cost effectiveness of work completed or other performance related KPIs. Where consideration in respect of a contract is variable, the expected value of revenue is only recognised when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved, known as "constraint" requirements. The Company assesses the constraint requirements on a periodic basis when estimating the variable consideration to be included in the transaction price. The estimate is based on all available information including historic performance. Where modifications in design or contract requirements are entered into, the transaction price is updated to reflect these. Where the price of the modification has not been confirmed, an estimate is made of the amount of revenue to recognise whilst also considering the constraint requirement.

d) Interest income

Interest income for all debt instruments, measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income, is recognised using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method and shown under interest income in the statement of profit and loss. Interest income on interest bearing financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss is shown as interest income under other income.

e) Contract Balances

Contract assets and contract liabilities

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer.

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

Unlike the method used to recognise contract revenue related to construction contract, the amounts billed to the customer are based on achievement of the various milestones established in the contract. The amounts recognised as revenue for a given year do not necessarily coincide with the amounts billed to or certified by the customer. In the case of contracts in which the goods or services transferred to the customer exceed the related amount billed, the difference is recognised (as a contract asset) and presented in the statement of financial position under "Contract assets", whereas in contracts in which the goods or services transferred are lower than the amount billed to the customer, the difference is recognised (as a contract liability) and presented in the statement of financial position under "Contract liabilities".

Trade receivables

A trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Revenue earned from construction activities, but yet to be billed to customers, is initially recognised as contract assets and reclassified to trade receivables when the right to consideration becomes unconditional. We refer to the accounting policies on financial assets in this note for more information.

f) Cost to obtain a contract

The Company incurs costs to obtain the contracts such as bidding costs, feasibility study. The Company has charged these costs to statement of profit and loss as the Company does not expect to recover these costs.

g) Financing components

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer represents a financing component. As a consequence, the Company does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money. However incase financing element is present then the Company would split the transaction price between the consideration for services rendered and time value of money ('financing component')

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

h) Loss making contracts

A provision is made for the difference between the expected cost of fulfilling a contract and the expected unearned portion of the transaction price where the forecast costs are greater than the forecast revenue.

vi) Taxes on income

a) Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided in full, using the balance sheet approach, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

vii) Foreign currency transactions

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet date, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of transaction.

viii) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and on hand and other short term highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

ix) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares except when the results would be anti-dilutive.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

x) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

a) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) where, as a result of a past event, 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 to the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and 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, when appropriate, the risk 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.

Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

b) 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 which 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. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized, but are disclosed in the financial statements.

xi) 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

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset except for financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement

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

- a) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost
- b) Debt instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c) Debt instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- d) Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL

Debt instruments

The subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on their classification. The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

a) Debt instruments measured at amortised cost

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

b) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI

Debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets cash flows represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest income which are recognised in statement of profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in the OCI is reclassified from equity to statement of profit and loss. Income from these financial assets is included in interest income using the effective interest rate method.

c) Debt instruments measured at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument (except as referred in 3 (A) (iv) as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

d) Equity instruments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. The Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

B. Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when

- i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- ii) retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

C. Reclassification of financial instruments

The entity determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets, such as equity instruments designated as FVTPL or FVOCI. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets.

D. Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- i) Financial assets measured at amortised cost
- ii) Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to

i) the twelve months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within twelve after the reporting date) or

ii) full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument)

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve months ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the Company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on twelve months ECL.

E. Financial liabilities

a) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liability at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial liability except for financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

b) Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified in two categories:

- a) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost
- b) Financial liabilities measured at FVTPL (fair value through profit or loss)

a) Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

b) Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of profit and loss at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

c) Derecognition

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

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

xii) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, investment in debt and equity instruments at fair value at each reporting date.

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible to 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.

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

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised 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 prices 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 recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

xiii) Government grants

Government grants (except those existing on transition date) are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When the Company receives grants of non-monetary assets, the asset and the grant are recorded at fair value amounts and released to the statement of profit or loss over the expected useful life in a pattern of consumption of the benefit of the underlying asset by equal annual installments.

xiv) 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 capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

xv) Exceptional items

On certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the company, is such that its disclosure improves an understanding of the performance of the Company. Such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly disclosed in the notes to accounts.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

3 (B) Significant estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures including disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with revisions recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company applied the following judgments that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers:

- i. determination of stage of completion;
- ii. estimation of total contract costs;
- iii. estimation of total contract revenue, including recognising revenue on contract variations and claims only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount recognised will not occur in the future;
- iv. estimation of project completion date; and
- v. assumed levels of project execution productivity.

b) Contingencies and commitments

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that have a low probability of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably, are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes, if any, but are not provided for in the financial statements. There can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of these legal proceedings.

c) Impairment testing

i. Judgment is also required in evaluating the likelihood of collection of customer debt after revenue has been recognised. This evaluation requires estimates to be made, including the level of provision to be made for amounts with uncertain recovery profiles. Provisions are based on historical trends in the percentage of debts which are not recovered, or on more detailed reviews of individually significant balances.

ii. Determining whether the carrying amount of these assets has any indication of impairment also requires judgment. If an indication of impairment is identified, further judgment is required to assess whether the carrying amount can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows forecast to be derived from the asset. This forecast involves cash flow projections and selecting the appropriate discount rate.

d) Taxes

The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies related to income taxes for all years open to scrutiny based on latest information available. The Company records its best estimates of the tax liability in the current tax provision. The management believes that they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

e) Fair Value Measurement

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data that market participants would use in pricing the instrument. Where applicable data is not observable, management uses its best estimate about the assumptions that market participants would make. These estimates may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date. For details of the key assumptions used and the impact of changes to these assumptions (Refer note 28).

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

3 (C) Recent pronouncements

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

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

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

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

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

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

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

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
4 Non-current financial assets		
Service concession receivables	53,878	66,952
Total	53,878	66,952
5 Non-current tax assets (net)		
Balances with government authorities - Direct tax (net of provision)	318	187
Total	318	187
6 Other non-current assets		
Balance with Government authorities - Indirect tax	4,705	4,941
Total	4,705	4,941
7 Current financial assets		
Service concession receivables	7,794	2,759
Total	7,794	2,759
8 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks - In current accounts	50	18
Total	50	18
9 Bank balance other than above		
- Deposit with banks having original maturity of more than three months but less than 12 months	1,992	-
Total	1,992	-
10 Current financial assets - others		
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated) Security deposit	1	-
Total	1	-
11 Current financial assets - Investments		
Investment in Bonds *	428	-
Total	428	-
* towards DSRA obligation		
12 Other current assets		
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated) Advance against goods and services Balance with government authorities - Indirect tax Prepaid expenses	385 880 105	433 1,360 126

Total

1,370

1,919

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements****13 Share capital and other equity****13(a) - Equity share capital**

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Authorised capital		
5,000,000 (31 March 2021 5,000,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	500	500
Issued, subscribed and paid up		
50,000 (31 March 2021 50,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	5	5
Total	5	5

i) Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of equity shares	(Rs in lakhs)	Number of equity shares	(Rs in lakhs)
At the beginning of the year	50,000	5	50,000	5
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5	50,000	5

ii) Rights, preference and restriction on shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend, in case proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend.

In the event of liquidation of the Company the holder of the equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding companies and / or their subsidiaries/ associates/Co-venturers

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited	24,500	49.00%	24,500	49.00%
RGY Road Limited	25,450	50.90%	25,450	50.90%
MBL Infrastructures Limited	50	0.10%	50	0.10%

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Welspun Enterprises Limited	24,500	49.00%	24,500	49.00%
RGY Road Limited	25,450	50.90%	25,450	50.90%

v) The Company has not issued any bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the last five years immediately preceding the reporting date 31 March 2022.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements****13 Share capital and other equity****vi) Details of Promoters shareholding**

Name of Promoters	As at 31 March 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
RGY Roads Private Limited	25,450	51%	0%
Welspun Enterprises Limited	24,495	49%	0%
MBL Infrastructures Limited	50	0%	0%
Devendra Patil (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1	0%	0%
Navin Kishore Prasad Sinha (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1	0%	0%
Riddhi Patil (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1	0%	0%
Saji Padmanabhan (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1	0%	0%
Shashikant Thorat (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1		
Total	50,000	100%	

Name of Promoters	As at 31 March 2021		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
RGY Roads Private Limited	25,450	51%	0%
Welspun Enterprises Limited	24,495	49%	0%
MBL Infrastructures Private Limited	50	0%	0%
Devendra Patil (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1	0%	0%
Navin Kishore Prasad Sinha (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1	0%	0%
Riddhi Patil (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1	0%	0%
Saji Padmanabhan (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1	0%	0%
Shashikant Thorat (Nominee of Welspun Enterprises Limited)	1		
Total	50,000	100%	

13(b) - Instrument entirely equity in nature

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Compulsorily convertible debentures ('CCD') 6,102,705 (31 March 2021 6,102,705) units of Rs 100 each, fully paid up	6,103	6,103
Total	6,103	6,103

Terms and conditions

Each unsecured debentures shall be compulsorily convertible into 10 equity shares of Rs 10 each of the Company at the end of the tenure.

The debenture holder and the Company may mutually agree to convert the debentures into equity shares at any time before expiry of the tenure and the same doesn't carry any interest.

Details of promoters shareholding

Name of Promoters	As at 31 March 2022		
	Number of shares	% of total holding	% Change during the year
RGY Roads Private Limited	28,23,455	46%	0%
Welspun Enterprises Limited	32,79,250	54%	0%
Total	61,02,705	100%	

Name of promoters	As at 31 March 2021		
	Number of shares	% of total holding	% Change during the year
RGY Roads Private Limited	28,23,455	46%	0%
Welspun Enterprises Limited	32,79,250	54%	4%
Total	61,02,705	100%	

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

13 Share capital and other equity

13(c) - Other Equity

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
Retained earnings	67	(227)
Total	67	(227)

(i) Retained earnings

Opening balance	(227)	145
Total comprehensive income for the year	294	(372)
Closing balance	67	(227)

Nature and purpose of reserves :-

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represent the profit made/ loss incurred by the company for the year.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
14 Non- current borrowings		
Secured		
Term loans from Financial Institutions	-	25,267
Term loans from Banks	45,513	20,780
Less: Current Maturities of long term borrowing (Refer note 18)	(2,708)	(2,284)
Total	42,805	43,763

Nature of security and terms of repayments**Axis Bank Limited, Indian Bank Limited, Punjab National Bank Limited****i) Nature of security**

1. Deed of hypothecation executed in favour of Security Trustee
2. First Charge on Fixed and movable assets, all accounts of the Company, intangible assets including , including but not limited to book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions etc
3. A charge/ assignment by way of hypothecation all the right, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands of the Borrower in the Project Agreements including Concession Agreement
4. Substitution Agreement executed by Authority on behalf of the Lenders for the Facility;
- 5 Assignment of all applicable insurance policies.
6. Pledge of 100% of the shares of the Company
- 5.Pledge of 99.90% of the shares of RGY

ii) Rate of interest

Name of Bank	Rate of
Axis Bank Limited	6M MCLR+40 bps
Indian Bank Limited	6M MCLR+40 bps
Punjab National Bank Limited	6M MCLR+40 bps

ii) Repayment terms

Biannual instalment commencing from 31st Mar2021 and ending on 30 Sep.2034.

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2022	31 March 2021
15 Other non current liability		
Statutory Dues Payable	-	4,842
	-	4,842
16 Deferred tax (asset)/liability (net)		
Taxable temporary difference on service concession	288	284
Taxable temporary difference on borrowings	68	86
Deductible temporary difference on losses	(351)	(461)
Total	5	(91)
17 Contract liability		
Contract liabilities (Refer note 36)		
- Other parties	-	104
	-	104

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

18 Current financial liability - borrowings

unsecured

Borrowing from related party (Refer note 35)

Loan repayable on demand (Interest free)

3,215 7,074

Optionally convertible debentures #

6,563 6,563

(6,563,395 units (31 March 2021 : 6,456,995) of Rs 100 each, fully paid up

Secured

Current maturities of non-current borrowings - (Refer Note - 14)

2,708 2,284

Total

12,486 15,921

Optionally Convertible Debentures

('OCD')

Each debenture having face value of Rs 100 each shall be convertible, at the option of the holder or the Company into 10 equity shares of Rs 10 each of the Company at any time after the expiry of 5 years and such conversion option shall be available till the expiry of the tenure (10 years from date of allotment) unless redeemed earlier. Besides, the Debenture holder as well as the Company has the right to seek redemption or do redemption, as the case may be, any time after the allotment of debentures. If the debentures are not converted into equity or redeemed until the expiry of the tenure, the debentures shall be redeemed at the expiry of the tenure.

19 Trade payables

Due and outstanding from micro and small enterprises

- -

Due and outstanding other than from micro and small enterprises

- related parties - (Refer note - 35)

8,588 5,787

- others

416 313

Total

9,004 6,100

Ageing schedule for the year ended as on 31 March 2022

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	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including accrued liabilities)	3,071	5,607	279	-	47	9,004
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,071	5,607	279	-	47	9,004

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Ageing schedule for the year ended as on 31 March 2021

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					TOTAL
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises (including accrued liabilities)	4,427	1,617	9	-	47	6,100
(iii) Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,427	1,617	9	-	47	6,100

(Rs in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
------------------------	------------------------

20 Current financial liabilities - others

Retention money payable	-	135
Total	-	135

21 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payables	61	121
Total	61	121

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements**

	(Rs in lakhs)	
	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
22 Revenue from operations		
Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC)	1,526	-
Revenue from construction contract	2,150	5,973
Revenue from utility	1,013	-
Revenue from operation and maintenance	1,522	636
Total	6,211	6,609
23 Other income		
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost		
- On bank deposits	47	2
- On Income tax refund	8	-
- On others	-	13
- On financial assets	4,196	4,051
- On bonds	11	-
Total	4,262	4,066
24 Sub-Contracting Cost		
Civil and Sub Contracting Works	4,139	3,868
Total	4,139	3,868
25 Finance costs		
Interest expenses on financial liabilities at amortised cost		
- term loans	3,678	4,470
- others	-	73
Other borrowing costs	72	15
Total	3,750	4,558
26 Other expenses		
Power, fuel and water charges	-	2
Operation and maintenance expenses	1,522	636
Project monitoring and maintenance fees	20	-
Rates and taxes	628	1,822
Insurance	0	249
Communication expenses	1	1
Legal and professional fees	20	29
Printing and stationary	-	0
Directors sitting fees	-	1
Payment to Auditors :-		
- Audit fees	1	1
- Certifications (including fees for limited review)	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	2	1
Total	2,194	2,742

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

27 Income tax

(a) Income tax related to items recognised in Statement of profit and loss during the

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Current tax		
Current tax on taxable income for the year	-	-
Deferred tax		
Ind AS adjustment	96	(121)
Total deferred tax charge/ (credit)	96	(121)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	96	(121)

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

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Accounting profit before tax	390	(493)
At India's statutory income tax rate	98	(124)
Tax effect of amount which are not taxable in calculating taxable income :		
Other non allowable adjustments	(2)	3
Income tax expenses reported in the statement of profit and loss	96	(121)
(Refer Note 3 (A) (vi) in Significant Accounting Policies		

(c) Deferred tax relates to the following:

(Rs in lakhs)

	Balance Sheet		Recognized in the statement of profit and loss	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
A. Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets) (net)				
I). Deferred tax liabilities/ (assets)				
Taxable temporary difference on service concession	288	284	4	(121)
Taxable temporary difference on borrowings	68	86	(18)	-
Deductible temporary difference on losses	(351)	(461)	110	-
	5	(91)	96	(121)
Deferred tax charge/(credit)			96	(121)

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited**Notes forming part of the financial statements****28 a) Fair value**

On comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, the carrying amounts of the financial instruments reasonably approximates fair.

Financial instruments by category (Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022		As at 31 March 2021	
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	Amortised Cost
Financial assets (other than investment in subsidiaries, joint venture and associates)				
Non-current assets				
Service concession receivables	-	53,878	-	66,952
Current assets				
Service concession receivables	-	7,794	-	2,759
Cash and cash equivalents	-	50	-	18
Current Investments	428	-	-	-
Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	1,992	-	-
Other financial assets	-	1	-	-
Total financial assets	428	63,715	-	69,729
Financial liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	42,805	-	43,763
Current liabilities				
Borrowings	-	12,486	-	15,921
Trade payable	-	9,004	-	6,100
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	135
Total financial liabilities	-	64,295	-	65,919

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

b) Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to
(Rs in lakhs)

	Carrying amount	Fair value measurement		
	As at 31 March 2022	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in bonds	428	-	428	-
	Carrying amount	Fair value measurement		
	As at 31 March 2021	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in bonds	-	-	#REF!	-

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

- 1 Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which uses inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

- 2 The carrying amounts of non-current and current service concession receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets, non-current and current borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities that are measured at amortised cost are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value due to short-term maturities of these financial assets/ liabilities.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

29 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Managing Board. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

A Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return. The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of movements in market variables on the carrying value of post-employment benefit obligations provisions and on the non-financial assets and liabilities. The sensitivity of the relevant profit and loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks.

a) Interest rate risk

This refers to risk to Company's cash flow and profits on account of movement in market interest rates. For the Company the interest risk arises mainly from interest bearing borrowings which are at floating interest rates. To mitigate interest rate risk, the Company closely monitors market interest.

(i) Interest rate risk exposure

(Rs in lakhs)

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Variable rate borrowings (excluding IndAS adjustments related to borrowings)	45,785	46,390

(ii) Interest rate sensitivity

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

(Rs in lakhs)

Effect on Profit before tax	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Interest rates : Increase by 50 basis points	(229)	(232)
Interest rates : Decrease by 50 basis points	229	232

B Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. As the customer of the Company is body corporate representing government, the credit risk is insignificant.

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Service concession receivables		
Non-current	53,878	66,952
Current	7,794	2,759
Total	61,672	69,711

C Liquidity risk

a) Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

b) Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March 2022

(Rs in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Long term borrowings #	Short term borrowings	Trade payables	Other financial liabilities
Less than 1 year	2,708	9,778	9,004	-
Between 1 to 5 years	15,820	-	-	-
Beyond 5 years	27,257	-	-	-
Total	45,785	9,778	9,004	-

Notes forming part of the financial statements

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as at 31 March, 2021

(Rs in lakhs)

Financial Liabilities	Long term borrowings #	Short term borrowings	Trade payables	Other financial liabilities
Less than 1 year	2,284	13,637	6,100	135
Between 1 to 5 years	10,933	-	-	-
Beyond 5 years	33,173	-	-	-
Total	46,390	13,637	6,100	135

excluding IndAS adjustments related to borrowings

30 Service concession receivables

The Company manages concession arrangement which include the construction of road on hybrid annuity basis followed by a period in which the Company maintains and services the infrastructure. These concession arrangements set out rights and obligations relating to the infrastructure and services to be provided. For fulfilling those obligations, the Company is entitled to receive cash from the grantor. The Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of the services provided. The same is classified and disclosed as current and non current service concession receivables in the balance sheet based on the criteria of current and non current classification mentioned in note 3(A)(i).

31 Capital Management

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

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

(Rs in lakhs)

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net Debt	A	62,314	66,126
Total Capital	B	6,175	5,881
Capital and net debt	C = A+B	68,489	72,007
Gearing Ratio	A / C	91%	92%

32 Earnings per share (EPS)

(Rs in lakhs)

		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Net profit/ (loss) after tax available for equity shareholders	A	294	(372)
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year used for calculating basic EPS (Number of shares)	B	50,000	50,000
Add : Effect of dilutions :- Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (number of shares)		6,10,27,050	5,64,82,530
Weighted average number of equity shares of Rs. 10 each outstanding during the year used for calculating diluted EPS (Number of shares)	C	6,10,77,050	5,65,32,530
Basic earnings per share	A/ B	587.36	(743.41)
Diluted earnings per share	A/C	0.48	(743.41)*

* Compulsorily convertible debentures are anti-dilutive and ignored in the calculation of diluted earnings per share for year ended 31 March 2021

33 Segment information

The Company is engaged in business of infrastructure development which in the opinion of the management is considered the only business segment in the context of Ind AS 108. The geographical segment is not relevant as the Company operates in a single geographical segment in India.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited
Notes forming part of the financial statements
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The Company has pledged following assets for borrowings

	As at 31 March 2022	(Rs in lakhs) As at 31 March 2021
Total assets excluding investments, balances with government authorities, prepaid expenses and security deposits	64,098	70,162
Total assets pledged	64,098	70,162

35 Disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party disclosures

a) Particulars of relationship Name of the entities	Relationship	Extent of holding	
		As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021
Welspun Enterprises Limited	Co-venturer	49.00%	49.00%
RGY Road Private Limited	Co-venturer	50.90%	50.90%
MBL (GSY) Road Limited	Joint arrangement having common coventurer		

b) Fellow subsidiaries

Welspun Projects (Himmatnagar Bypass) Private Limited
 Welspun Project (Kim Mandvi Corridor) Private Limited
 Dewas Waterprojects Works Private Limited
 Welspun Build-Tech Private Limited
 Welspun Natural Resources Private Limited
 ARSS Bus Terminal Private Limited
 Grenoble Infrastructure Private Limited
 DME Infra Private Limited
 Welspun Sattanathapuram Nagapattinam Road Private Limited
 Welspun Infraconstruct Private Limited
 Welspun Road Infra Private Limited
 Welsteel Enterprises Private Limited
 Welspun Aunta-Simaria Project Private Limited
 Welspun Infrafacility Private Limited
 Welspun-Kaveri Infraprojects JV Private Limited
 Welspun Delhi Meerut Expressway Private Limited

c) Directors / Key managerial Personnel (KMP)

Name of the Related Parties	
Mr. Harshit Khandelwal @	Director
Ms. Mala Tadarwal #	Director
Mr. Raj Kumar Jain #	Director
Mr. Lalit Kumar Jain	Director
Mr. Jitendra Jain ^^	Director
Mrs Jayanti Venkatraman ^^^	Director
Mr Sunil Agrawal \$	Director

^^ Appointed as director w.e.f. 09 July 2019 till 30 June 2020

^^^ Appointed as director w.e.f. 22 June 2020

\$ Appointed as director w.e.f. 14 January 2021

Ceased to be director w.e.f. 16 October 2020

@ Ceased to be director w.e.f. 16 December 2020

d) Related party transactions

(Rs in lakhs)

	Year ended 31 March 2022	Year ended 31 March 2021
Subcontracting, civil and repair work		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	3,146	3,868
Operation and maintenance expenses		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	1,522	636
Project monitoring and maintenance fees		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	20	-
Interest expenses - others		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	47
Borrowings		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	230	7,767
Borrowings repaid/ adjusted		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	4,089	1,326
Bank Guarantees Discharged on behalf of the Company		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	4,844	942
Conversion of Loan to Optional Convertible Debentures issued		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	106
Conversion of Loan to Compulsorily Convertible Debentures issued		
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	456
Director Sitting Fee		
Raj Kumar Jain	-	1
Mala Tadarwal	-	1

Notes forming part of the financial statements

Closing balances as at		(Rs in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	
Compulsorily Convertible Debentures			
Welspun Enterprises Limited	3,279	3,279	
RGY Road Pvt Ltd	2,823	2,823	
Optional Convertible Debentures			
Welspun Enterprises Limited	6,563	6,563	
Performance guarantee outstanding			
Welspun Enterprises Limited	-	4,844	
Borrowings			
Welspun Enterprises Limited	3,215	7,074	
Trade payables			
Welspun Enterprises Limited	8,588	5,787	

During the earlier years, Welspun Enterprises Limited ('WEL') had taken guarantee on behalf of the Company for debt obligations to lenders, pursuant to which maximum exposure aggregates to Rs 2,945 lakhs (31 March 2021 Rs 2,772 lakhs)

Transactions with related parties are at the arm's length and in the ordinary course of business. All the outstanding balance are unsecured and settled for consideration in cash.

36 Disclosure as required by Ind AS 115

A) Disaggregation of Revenue

Having regard to the nature of contract with customer, there is only one type of category of revenue, hence disclosure of disaggregation of revenue is not given.

B) Contract Balances

	As at 31 March 2022	As at 31 March 2021	(Rs in lakhs)
Contract liabilities	-	104	

37 Concession arrangements - main features

- (i) Name of the concession : Chutmalpur-Ganeshpur and Roorkee-Gagalherisection Highway
- (ii) Description of arrangements : 4-Laning of Chutmalpur-Ganeshpur section of NH-72A from km 0.000 (km 22.825 of NH-73) to km 16.000 (Design Chainage km 17.900) & Roorkee-Chutmalpur- Gagalherisection of NH-73 from km 0.000 (km 167.800 of NH-58) to km 33.000 (Design Chainage 35.400) in the State of Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh under NHDP-IV on HAM basis.
Period of Concession: 730 days + 15 Years from COD. Construction Period: 730 days from Appointed Date 28-02-2018
- (iii) Significant terms of arrangements :
Remuneration: Annuity, Interest and O&M
Investment grant from concession grantor: Yes
Infrastructure return to grantor at end of concession: Yes
Investment and renewal obligations: No
Re-pricing dates: Half Yearly for O&M
Basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined: Inflation
Financial asset
- (iv) Financial assets (Service concession receivables) : Rs in lakhs
a) Current 7,794
b) Non Current 53,878
- As on 31 March 2022 the project is in operation phase.

Notes forming part of the financial statements

38 Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 ("MSMED Act"), certain disclosures relating to amounts due to micro, small and medium enterprises are required to be made. As the relevant information is not given or confirmed by such enterprises in view of the management, the impact of interest, if any, which may subsequently become payable to such enterprises in accordance with the provisions of the Act, would not be material and the same, if any, would be disclosed in the year of payment of interest.

39 Details of loans given, investments made and guarantee given covered U/s 186 of the Companies Act, 2013

The Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities as specified under Schedule VI of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and hence the provisions of Section 186 of the Act related to loans/ guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company. There are no investments made by the Company during the year.

40 Reconciliation between opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities as required by Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" is as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

	Equity share capital	Compulsorily convertible debentures	Long term borrowings	Short term borrowings - Related Party
As at 31 March 2021	5	6,103	46,047	13,637
Cash inflows	-	456	-	230
Cash outflows	-	-	(605)	(4,089)
Non cash charges :				
a) Others	-	456	71	-
As at 31 March 2022	5	6,103	45,513	9,778

(Rs in lakhs)

	Equity share capital	Compulsorily convertible debentures	Long term borrowings	Short term borrowings - Related Party
As at 31 March 2021	5	6,103	42,596	7,653
Cash inflows	-	-	6,910	7,767
Cash outflows	-	-	(3,116)	(1,326)
Non cash charges :				
a) Others	-	-	(342)	(457)
As at 31 March 2021	5	6,103	46,047	13,637

41 Other Statutory Information

(i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off during the year under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

(iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(v) There are no transactions which are not recorded in the books of accounts that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961

(vi) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender

(vii) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(viii) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.

(ix) The Company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year.

(x) Utilization of borrowed fund and share premium

(a) The Company have 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 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(xi) The company has availed term loans (secured) which are project specific and does not warrant submission of quarterly information to banks/financial institutions.

MBL (CGRG) Road Limited

Notes forming part of the financial statements

43 Estimation of uncertainty relating to COVID - 19 Outbreak

COVID-19 pandemic has impacted the Company's operations partially during the year. With easing of lockdown, the Company's performance in the later part of the current year has improved progressively and we expect the momentum to continue with an overall improvement in Covid situation. The Company has assessed the impact of pandemic on its financial results/position based on the internal and external information available up to the date of approval of these financial results and expects to recover the carrying value of its assets.

44 Figures for the previous year are re-classified/ re-arranged/ re-grouped, wherever necessary to be in conformity with the figures of the current year's classification/ disclosure.

As per our report of even date

For H. K. Shah & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number 109583W

For and on behalf of the Board

CA Gopesh K. Shah

Partner

Membership Number 106204

Place: Ahmedabad

Date : 11 May 2022

Lalit Kumar Jain

Director

DIN : 08382081

Place: Mumbai

Date : 11 May 2022

Sunil Agrawal

Director

DIN 09030098