

DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
G-5 & 6, SECTOR 10, DWARKA, NEW DELHI-110075
CIN: U45202DL2020GOI368878

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2021
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	As at 31 March 2021
I ASSETS		
Non-current assets		
Property, plant and equipment	3	-
Capital work in progress- Intangible Assets	3	9,89,074.00
Other intangible assets		
Financial assets		
(i) Other financial assets	4	-
Non-current tax assets (net)	19	71.50
Deferred tax assets (net)		
Other non-current assets	5	-
Total non-current assets		9,89,145.50
Current assets		
Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	1,06,148.27
(ii) Other financial assets	4	-
Other current assets	5	-
Total current assets		1,06,148.27
Total Assets		10,95,293.77
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity share capital	7	1,08,200.00
Other equity	8	(203.51)
Share application pending allotment	9	-
Total equity		1,07,996.49
LIABILITIES		
Non-current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	10	9,73,099.89
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11	-
Other non-current liabilities	12	-
Total non-current liabilities		9,73,099.89
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Trade payables	13	14,082.28
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11	-
Other current liabilities	12	115.11
Total current liabilities		14,197.39
Total equity and liabilities		10,95,293.77

The accompanying notes 1-29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For SINGH HARBEER & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. : 017247N



Place : New Delhi
Date : 14.09.2021
UDIN : 21093542AAAAEA8279

(ROHIN KUMAR GUPTA)
Director
DIN: 08854433

For and on behalf of Board

(S.Q. AHMAD)
Director
DIN: 08275536

DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

G-5 & 6, SECTOR 10, DWARKA, NEW DELHI-110075

CIN: U45202DL2020GOI368878

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 29th August' 2020 to 31st March' 2021**(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**

Particulars	Note No.	For the period ended
		31 March 2021
INCOME		
Revenue from operations	14	-
Other income	14	-
Total income		-
EXPENSES		
Employees benefits expense		-
Financial costs		-
Other expenses	18	275.01
Total Expenses		275.01
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items & tax		(275.01)
Tax expenses		
Current tax	19	
Deferred tax	19	71.50
Net Tax Expenses		71.50
Profit/(Loss) for the period (A)		(203.51)
Other comprehensive income		-
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent years		
Re-measurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		-
Income tax effect		-
Net other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (B)		-
Total comprehensive income/deficit for the period (A+B)		(203.51)
Profit/(Loss) for the period attributable to:		(203.51)
Equity holders		(203.51)
Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax attributable to:		(203.51)
Equity holders		(203.51)
Earnings per equity share (of INR 100/- each):		
(1) Basic (absolute value in INR)	20	(188.09)
(2) Diluted (absolute value in INR)	20	(188.09)

The accompanying notes 1-29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For SINGH HARBEER & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. : 017247N

For and on behalf of Board



Rohin
(ROHIN KUMAR GUPTA)
Director
DIN: 08854433

S.Q. Ahmad
(S.Q. AHMAD)
Director
DIN: 08275536

Place : New Delhi

Date : 14.09.2021

UDIN : 21093542AAAAEA8279

DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

G-5 & 6, SECTOR 10, DWARKA, NEW DELHI-110075

CIN: U45202DL2020GOI368878

Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)**(a) Equity share capital****Current reporting period**

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount in INR
Equity shares of INR 100/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At 31 March 2020	-	-
Change during the period	10,82,00,000	1,08,200.00
At 31 March 2021	10,82,00,000	1,08,200.00

(b) Other equity**Current reporting period**

Particulars	Other equity	Total
	Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	
At 31 March 2020	-	-
Profit for the period	(203.51)	(203.51)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(203.51)	(203.51)
Transferred from surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Share issue cost	-	-
At 31 March 2021	(203.51)	(203.51)

The accompanying notes 1-29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For SINGH HARBEER & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. : 017247N



(HARBEER SINGH)

Partner

M.No. 093542

For and on behalf of Board

(ROHIN KUMAR GUPTA)

Director

DIN: 08854433

(S.Q. AHMAD)

Director

DIN: 08275536

Place : New Delhi

Date : 14.09.2021

UDIN : 21093542AAAAEA8279

DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED
G-5 & 6, SECTOR 10, DWARKA, NEW DELHI-110075
CIN: U45202DL2020GOI368878

Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the period ended 31 March 2021
A	Cash flow from operating activities	
	Profit before income tax	(275.01)
	Depreciation	-
	Operating cash flows before working capital changes	(275.01)
	Movements in working capital :	
	(Increase)/decrease in other asset	-
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial asset	-
	(Increase)/decrease in other non current asset	-
	Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities	-
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	115.11
	Increase/(decrease) in other non current liabilities	-
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and financial liabilities	14,082.29
	Cash generated from operations	13,922.39
	Income taxes paid	-
	Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	13,922.39
B	Cash flow from investing activities:	
	Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment, including intangible assets and CWIP	-
	Addition in CWIP	(9,89,074.00)
	Capital grant received	-
	Change in Fixed Assets	-
	Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	(9,89,074.00)
C	Net cash flow from financing activities:	
	Borrowings during the period	9,73,099.88
	Change in Share Capital	1,08,200.00
	Share issue expenses paid	-
	Change in share application Money	-
	Net cash flow (used in) in financing activities (C)	10,81,299.88
D	Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	1,06,148.27
	Effect of exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents held in foreign currency	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1,06,148.27
Supplementary information:		
	Restricted cash balance	-

The accompanying notes 1-29 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For SINGH HARBEER & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. : 017247N

(HARBEER SINGH)
Partner
M.No. 093542

For and on behalf of Board

(ROHIN KUMAR GUPTA)
Director
DIN: 08854433

(S.Q. AHMAD)
Director
DIN: 08275536

Place : New Delhi

Date : 14.09.2021

UDIN : 21093542AAAAEA8279

DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021

Note No.-1 Corporate Information

The Company has mandate to implement the prestigious project of Delhi-Mumbai Expressway as per the concession agreement executed between NHAI and DME which covers a length of total 1277 Kilometres. Out of this, the stretch of Delhi- Vadodara is 845 Kilometres to be executed in EPC mode. The other stretch of Vadodara to Mumbai section is 432 Kilometres to be executed in HAM. The Delhi-Mumbai section under this project is targeted to be completed by September 2023. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs.53849 Crore. Out of the total cost, 10% is to be contributed by NHAI in the form of equity and balance to be resourced through borrowings from banks and other lending non-banking institutions. An Implementation Agreement has been executed by the Company with NHAI for implementation of the project and the construction of various packages under the project is in advanced stage.

Note No.-2 Significant accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

In accordance with the notification issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted the Indian Accounting Standard (referred to as Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 with effect from 1st April' 2017. Accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The financial statements referred hereinafter have been prepared in accordance with the requirements and instructions of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, amended from time to time applicable to companies to whom Ind AS applies.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments i.e., derivative instruments, defined benefit plans and share based payments, if any, which are measured at fair value/amortised cost at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods and services. 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 Ind AS have been prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and the relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

The Balance Sheet corresponds to the classification provisions contained in Ind AS-1 Presentation of Financial Statements. For clarity, various items are aggregated in the Statement



of Profit and Loss and Balance Sheet. These items are disaggregated separately in the Notes, where applicable.

The balance sheet and the statement of Profit & Loss has to be prepared and presented in the format prescribed as per schedule III of the Act. The cash flow statement has to be prepared and presented as per the requirements of IND-AS 7 of cash flow statements.

The disclosure requirement with respect to items in the Balance sheet and statement of Profit and Loss as prescribed in schedule III are presented by way of notes forming part of accounts along with the other notes required to be disclosed including under the applicable accounting standards.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) and all values are rounded off to nearest rupees in lakhs except otherwise stated.

Amount in the financial statements is rounded off to the nearest Indian Rupee per share data is to be presented in Indian rupees to 2 decimal places.

III. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis as a going concern and under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities if any that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting date as required under relevant Ind-AS as explained in accounting policies. The company maintains its accounts in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the applicable accounting standards as specified in the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Further, the guidance notes /announcements issued by The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are also considered, wherever applicable except to the extent where compliance with other statutory promulgations override the same requiring a different treatment.

IV. Use of estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures relating to the contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the year. Examples of such estimates include provisions for doubtful trade receivables and advances, employee benefits, provision for income taxes, impairment of assets and useful lives of fixed assets.

The management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to changes in these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognized in the periods in which the results are known/materialized.

V. Classification of assets and liabilities as current and noncurrent

- i. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following conditions
 - It is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle
 - it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded



- it is due to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date

All other assets are classified as non-current.

- ii. A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following condition
- it is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle
 - it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded
 - it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date or
 - the company does not have an unconditional right to defer for settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could at the opinion of the counterparty result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification

All other liabilities are classified as non-current

VI. Cash and cash equivalents (for purposes of the cash flow statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

VII. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

VIII. Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable. Amount disclosed as revenue are net of trade allowances, rate differences, rebates and service taxes/GST.

The company recognizes revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the entity and specific criteria have been mapped for each of the company's activities as described below. The company bases its estimates on historical results, taking into consideration the type of customer, the type of transaction and specifics of each arrangement. Revenue from toll is recognize on the basis of remittance as per contract with the toll collecting agency

Other operational revenue

Other operational revenue represents income earned from activities incidental to the business and income is due when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.



Other income

Interest income is accrued on time proportion basis at the applicable interest rate.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before income is recognized:

- i) Interest income from debt instruments is to be recognized using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a 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.
- ii) Dividend income is to be recognized when the right to receive the dividend is established.
- iii) Rental income is to be recognized on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.
- iv) Advertisement income is to be recognized when the related advertisement or commercial appears before the public.

IX. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation and/or accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, and non-refundable taxes, duties or levies, and any other directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use; any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net off Input Tax Credit (ITC) less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are to be included in the assets carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset as appropriate only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the cost incurred will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably the carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced.



Items such as spare parts stand by equipment and services that will meet the definition of property plant and equipment are to be capitalized at cost and appreciated over their useful life.

The cost in nature of repair and maintenance expenses are to be charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they will incur.

Disposal of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is to be de-recognized upon disposal or even known future economic benefits are expected to rise from the continued use of the Asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal of retirement of an item of property plant and equipment is to be determined as the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the Asset and is to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

X. Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired in business combinations are stated at fair value as determined by the management of the Company on the basis of valuation by expert valuers, less accumulated amortisation. The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortisation period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortisation period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

XI. Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method.

The estimated useful life is taken in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except in whose case the life of the assets has been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.



Toll road assets are amortized on pro-rata basis over the relevant remaining concession period after the date of completion of project.

XII. Capital work in progress

Capital work-in-progress are carried at cost less impairment loss, if any. Cost includes direct material costs, direct labour costs, directly attributable costs and all other incidental expenses incurred during the construction till the commencement of commercial operations and borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Other expenses incurred during the construction period which are in the nature of administrative, other general overheads or abnormal in nature and are not directly attributable to the asset are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Pre-operative expenses as mentioned below.

Such assets are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation on these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

XIII. Investment Property

Investment property is the property that is not occupied by the Company, and which is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both. Upon initial recognition, an investment property is measured at cost, including directly attributable overheads, if any. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment property is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an investment property is to be recognized in profit or loss, unless any other standard specifically requires otherwise.

Company may depreciate the investment property using the straight-line method over the useful lives of assets as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II of the Act.

The fair value of investment property is to be disclosed in the notes. The Fair value is determined by an independent valuer who holds a recognized and relevant professional qualification and has recent experience in the location and category of the investment property being valued.

XIV. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets is substantially ready for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

XV. Leases

The Company, as a lessee, recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for its leasing arrangements, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset. The contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, if it involves the use of an identified asset and the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset and has right to direct the use of the identified asset. The cost of the right-of-use asset shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred.



The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term."

XVI. Preliminary Expenses

As per IND-AS 38, Intangible assets such as Preliminary expenses are to be written-off as and when incurred. Accordingly, Company has transferred all preliminary Expenses incurred upto the end of the financial year.

XVII. Financial instruments

Initial recognition

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition.

Subsequent measurement

a) Non-derivative financial instruments

(i) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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 on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently 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 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 on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in other comprehensive income. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through Statement of profit and loss.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at FVPL, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at FVPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization. Amortization is recognized as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognized over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where the terms of a financial liability are re-negotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss; measured as a difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of equity instrument issued.

De-recognition of Financial Liabilities



Financial liabilities are to be de-recognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, 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 de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Off-setting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are to be off-set and the net amount is to be reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to off-set the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

b) Share capital

(i) Ordinary shares

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new ordinary shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

De-recognition of financial instruments

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS-109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is de-recognized from the Company's balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

XVIII. Fair value measurement

The Company has to measure financial assets and financial liability at fair value at each balance sheet 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 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 participants' ability to generate economic benefits 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 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 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 Companies' Valuation team determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement.

XIX. Impairment

a) Financial Assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other 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 recognized, is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Non-financial assets

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e., the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying



amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

XX. Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) 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 of the amount of the obligation.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized 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 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.

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

XXI. Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which 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 or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

XXII. Taxes

a) Current tax

Current tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

b) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.



Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

c) Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

MAT payable is recognized as an asset in the year in which credit in respect of MAT paid in earlier years becomes eligible and is set-off in the year in which the Company becomes liable to pay income taxes at the enacted tax rates as indicated in the Income Tax Act, 1961. Further, a MAT credit is recognized only if there is a reasonable certainty that these assets will be realized in the future and their carrying values are reviewed for appropriateness at each balance sheet date.

d) Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable

When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

XXIII. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equities shares outstanding during the year.

For calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

XXIV. Segment reporting

Operating Segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. The company has been set up to develop, establish, construct, operate and maintain a project relating to the construction, operation and maintenance of the Delhi Mumbai Express way project under the "Build-Operate-Transfer" (BOT) Basis and is operating in India, therefore there is one reporting segment only. Accordingly, no disclosure for segment reporting has been made in the financial statements as specified in Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



XXV. Government grant

Grant received from the government or other authorities towards the capital expenditure are treated initially as Capital Reserve and subsequently adjusted in the carrying value of assets acquired constructed out of these grants.

Grants received from the government or other authorities towards the revenue expenditure are recognized over the period in which in which the related costs are incurred and adapted from the related expenses.

XXVI. Inventories

Consumables, stores and spares are to be valued at lower of cost and net realizable value; cost is computed on Weighted Average basis. The cost of inventories to be comprised of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Obsolete, defective, unserviceable and slow/nonmoving stocks are to be duly provided for. Net realizable value is to be estimated as selling price in ordinary course of business less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale.

XXVII. Borrowings and other financial liabilities

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are initially to be recognized at fair value (net of transaction costs incurred). Difference between the fair value and the transaction proceeds on initial recognition is recognized as an asset / liability based on the underlying reason for the difference.

Subsequently all financial liabilities are to be measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method

Borrowings are to be eliminated from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss. The gain / loss is to be recognized in other equity in case of transactions with shareholders.

Borrowings are to be classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

XXVIII. Trade receivables

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of services rendered in the normal course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less provision for impairment.

XXIX. Trade payables

A payable is classified as a 'trade payable' if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. These amounts are unsecured and are usually settled as per the payment terms stated in the contract. Trade and other payables are presented as



current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

XXX. Expenditure

Expenses are accounted for on accrual basis and provisions are made for all known losses and liabilities.

XXXI. Employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund and Employees State Insurance Scheme is to be determined based on a fixed percentage of the eligible employees' salary and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis. The Company has categorized its Provident Fund, labour welfare fund and the Employees State Insurance Scheme as a defined contribution plan since it has no further obligations beyond these contributions.

Defined benefit plan

The Company's liability towards gratuity, being a defined benefit plan are to be accounted for on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation based on Projected Unit Credit Method. Gratuity liability is funded by payments to the trust established for the purpose.

Service cost and the net interest cost is to be included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of profit and loss. Actuarial gains and losses comprise experience adjustments and the effects of changes in actuarial assumptions and are recognized immediately in 'other comprehensive income' as income or expense.

Compensated absences

Accumulated compensated absences, which are expected to be availed or encashed within 12 months from the end of the year are to be treated as short term employee benefits. The obligation towards the same is measured at the expected cost of accumulating compensated absences as the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement as at the year end. The Companies' liability is to be actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year. Re-measurement as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are to be recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	As at 31.03.2021
Carrying amounts of :	
Computer equipments - Owned	-
Furniture and fixtures	-
Office equipments	-
	-

Particulars	Computer equipments - Owned	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipments	Total
Cost or deemed cost				
As at 31 March 2020	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 31 March 2020	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-
On disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-
Carrying amount				
As at 31 March 2021	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2020	-	-	-	-

Capital Work In Progress Intangible Assets

Capital work in progress at site office	9,86,868.13	-
Un-allocated pre-operative expenditure (t/f from Note No. 16 and 17)	2,205.87	-
Less: Capital Grant Received	-	-
	9,89,074.00	-

As permitted under Ind AS 101, the Company has decided to continue with the carrying values under GAAP for all the property, plant and equipments.



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4. Other financial assets

Particulars	Non-current as at	Current as at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Other financial assets (at fair value through profit or loss)		
Unsecured-Considered Good		
Amount recoverable from related parties (refer note 23)	-	-
Fixed Deposits with Banks (original maturity more than three months but less than a year)	-	-
Total other financial assets (at amortised cost)		
Total	-	-

5. Other assets

Particulars	Non-current as at	Current as at
	31 March 2021	31 March 2021
Unsecured-Considered Good		
Advances for deposit work	-	-
Advances to vendors	-	-
Mobilisation advance to vendors	-	-
Security Deposits	-	-
Preliminary Expenses Not written off	-	-
Inter-companies balances	-	-
Deffered tax assets (Net)	-	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
Advance tax and tax deducted at source (net of provision for income tax)	-	-
Other receivables	-	-
Total	-	-

6. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at
	31 March 2021
Balances with banks:	
- Bank balances	1,06,148.27
- Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	-
Cash on hand	-
Total	1,06,148.27



Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021
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7. Share capital

a. Equity share capital

Particulars	As at
	31 March
Authorised	
3,00,00,00,000 equity shares of INR 100/- each	30,00,000.00
	30,00,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up	
108200000 equity shares of INR 100/- each	1,08,200.00
Total	1,08,200.00

Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	INR
Equity shares		
At the commencement of the	-	-
Issue of share during the year	10,82,00,000	1,08,200
At the end of the year	1,08,20,00,000	1,08,200.00

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of shares i.e. equity shares having a par value of Rs. 100/- each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The equity shareholders of the company are entitled to get the dividend as and when proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company, after the distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of the equity shares held by the shareholders.

Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021	
	Number	% of total shares in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each		
National Highway Authority of India (With Its Nominees)	10,81,99,994	99.99999%



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8. Other equity

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss	
At the commencement of the year	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(203.51)
At the end of the year	(203.51)
Total	(203.51)

Nature of reserves:

9. Share application money pending allotment

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021
	-
Total	-

10. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31 March 2021
Unsecured-At Amortised Cost	
Loan from Banks	9,73,099.89
Interest accrued on borrowings (refer note 23)	-
Total	9,73,099.89

DETAIL OF TERM LOAN

NAME OF LENDER	FALICITY	PURPOSE	AMOUNT OF LOAN DISBUSED DURING THE YEAR	RATE INTEREST	OF	REPAYMENT PRERIOD



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STATE BANK OF INDIA	TERM LOAN	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	500000	The rate of interest for the Loan facility is based on pricing linked to 6-month MCLR of SBI, it will change from time to time as per Terms & Conditions of sanction letter.	Repayment will start from 31-03-2025 with 28 installments as per repayment sechedule as mentioned in sanction letter.
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BANK MAHARASHTRA	OF	TERM LOAN	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	100000	0.10% above our 1 month MCLR ie, presently 6.90%+0.10%=7.00% P.A with monthly rest.	Repayment will start from 31-10-2024 with 28 installments as per repayment sechedue as mentioned in sanction letter.
AXIS BANK		TERM LOAN	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	93100	The rate of interest for the Loan facility will be based on pricing linked to 6-month MCLR of SBI, which will change from time to time as per Terms & Conditions of sanction letter.	Repayment will start from 30-09-2024 with 28 instrallments as per repayment sechedue as mentioned in sanction letter.
PUNJAB BANK	NATIONAL	TERM LOAN	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Haryana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	280000	7.00% p.a. linked with 3 month MCLR as of Mar '2021 i.e. 6.90% + 0.10% chargeable at monthly intervals, which shall be serviced on 1st day of the next month. Rate of Interest of PNB shall not lower than the rate of interest of any lenders for the 1st year of debt requirement of the company. Further charges of PNB shall not be lower than any of these lenders. In case any downgradation in external risk rating, Bank has right to review its ROI & Service charges.	Repayment will start from 31-03-2025 with 28 installments as per repayment sechedue as mentioned in sanction letter.
NOTE:- OTHER DETAIL TERM & CONDITION WILL BE AS PER SANCTION LETTER EXCUTED BY ALL FOUR BANK AT THE TIME OF LOAN						



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11. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	Non-current as at		Current as at
	31 March 2021	0	31 March 2021
Other financial liabilities at amortised cost			
Interest accrued on borrowings (refer note 23)	-	-	-
Retention Money	-	-	-
Payable to related parties (Refer note 23)	-	-	-
Expenses Payable	-	-	-
Payable towards purchase of property, plant and	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

12. Other Liabilities

Particulars	Non-current as at		Current as at
	31 March 2021	0	31 March 2021
Earnst Money Deposit	-	-	-
Statutory liabilities	-	-	6.91
Stamp Duty payable			108.20
Total	-	-	115.11

13. Trade payables

Particulars	As at
	31 March 2021
Trade payables	
- Due to micro and small enterprises*	1.11
- Others	14,081.17
Total	14,082.28

*The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with their customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Based on information received and available with the Company, the amounts payable to Micro and Small Enterprises as at 31 March 2021 has been disclosed.



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14. Other income

Particulars	Year ended
	31 March 2021
Interest Income	
From Banks	-
From Income tax refund	-
Misc. receipts	-
Total	-

15. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended
	31 March 2021
Salaries and wages*	-
Staff welfare expenses	-
Total	-

There are no employee appointed in the Company during the period. All the workforce is working for the Company deputed by the NHAI staff on additional charge or outsourced employees.

16. Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended
	31 March 2021
Interest on debt from Financial Institutions	815.55
Loan Processing Fees	1,200.57
Total	2,016.12
Less: Transfer to Pre-operative expenses	2,016.12
Balance to P/L Account	-



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17. Administrative expenses trf to Pre-operative expenses

Particulars	Year ended
	31 March 2021
Internal audit fee	0.70
Legal and professional charges	71.77
Auditors' remuneration [Refer note (i)]	1.00
Printing & Stationary expenses	0.01
Stamp Duty Charges	116.24
Bank charges	0.01
Total	189.74
Less: Transfer to Pre-operative expenses	189.74
Balance to P/L Account	-

(i) Payments to the auditors comprises (net of service tax input credit/GST, where applicable):

Particulars	Period ended
	31 March 2021
As Statutory Auditors:	
Statutory audit fee	1.00
Reimbursement of expenses	-
Total	1.00

18. Other administrative expenses trf to Profit & Loss Account

Particulars	Period ended
	Year ended
Preliminary Expenses	275.01
Total	275.01



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19. Current Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the period ended 31 March 2021 are as follows

Profit and Loss section

Particulars	Period ended
	31 March 2021
Current tax charge	-
Prior period tax charge	-
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) section

Particulars	Period ended
	31 March 2021
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	-
Income tax charged to OCI	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

Particulars	Period ended
	31 March 2021
Accounting profit before income tax	(275.01)
At statutory income tax rate (Current year 26% (P.Y 26%))	-
Earlier year tax adjustment	-
Others- Interest on Income Tax	-
Income reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	(275.01)

Deferred tax

Particulars	As at
	31 March 2021
Deferred tax asset relates to the following:	
Timing Difference due to loss as per income tax act and company act	(275.01)
Total deferred tax asset on above timing difference(A)	71.50
Deferred tax liability relates to the following:	
Total deferred tax liabilities (B)	-
Net deferred tax assets/(liability) (A-B)	71.50

The company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

The details of tax assets / (liabilities) (net) as at March 31, 2021 are as follows:

Particulars	As at
	31 March 2021
NON-CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)	
Tax assets	
Deferred Tax Assets	71.50
Tax liabilities	
Income tax payable	-
	71.50



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20. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

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

Particulars	Year ended
	31 March 2021
Profit attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	(203.51)
Profit attributable to equity holders for the effect of dilution	(203.51)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	10,82,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the	10,82,00,000
Basic EPS (absolute value in INR)	(188.09)
Diluted EPS (absolute value in INR)	(188.09)



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21. Related party transactions

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions at arm's length with affiliated companies, its ultimate holding company and key managerial personnel.

The names of the related parties of the Company and the nature of relationship is as follows:

S.No.	Nature of relationship	Name of the party
a.	Enterprise having substantial interest in the Company	National Highway Authority of India holding (with its nominees) 99.9999% share capital
b.	Key management personnel of the Company	<p>Independent Directors: Not Appointed.</p> <p>Directors: Mr. Asheesh Sharma - Chairman (upto 08.10.2020) Mr. Alok (wef 08.10.2020) Mr. Amit Kumar Ghosh Mr. Manoj Kumar Mr. Syed Qamar Ahmed Mr. Rohin Kumar Gupta</p> <p>Chief Financial Officer: Not Appointed.</p>

Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties and the status of outstanding balances are as under:

Particulars		For the year ended 31 March 2021
a.	Enterprise having substantial interest in the Company - NHAI	NHAI
	Transactions during the year	
	Equity share issued	1,08,199.99
	Loan taken from NHAI	-
	Interest accrued on Loan	-
	Reimbursement of expenses (Paid to NHAI)	9,73,101.13
	Expenditure Incurred by NHAI on the behalf of DME	9,87,144.28
	Balance outstanding as at the year end	
	Loan outstanding from NHAI	-
	Interest Accrued (NHAI)	-
	Amount Payable to NHAI again Reimbursement of Expenses	14,043.15
d.	Key management personnel	
	Independent Director's Sitting Fees	-



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22. Fair values

The carrying values of the financial instruments by categories is as follows:

Particulars	Carrying amount as at
	31 March 2021
FINANCIAL ASSETS	
Financial assets measured at amortised	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,06,148.27
Other financial assets	-
Total	1,06,148.27
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	
Financial liabilities measured at	
Borrowings	9,73,099.89
Trade payables	-
Other financial liabilities	-
Total	9,73,099.89



Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021
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23. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks, namely market risks, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's senior management has the overall responsibility for establishing and governing the Company's risk management policy and framework. These are periodically reviewed by the senior management of the Company to identify and assess key risks and formulate strategies for mitigation of those risks. The Audit Committee is not formed yet, hence board of director provides the overall direction on risk management and oversees the Company's process and policies for determining risk tolerance and review management's measurement and comparison of overall risk tolerance to established levels.

(a) 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. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from the changes in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and price risk. The Company is not exposed to any market risk due to non existence of any transaction in foreign currency.

(i) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is not exposed to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates due to non existence of any transaction in foreign currency.

(ii) Price risk

The company is not exposed to price risk due to non existence of any investment in market.

(iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The Company does not have any significant items related to interest rate risk therefore it is not impacted by interest rate risk.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter-party fails to meet its contractual obligations.

Trade receivables

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed. Historical experience of the Company for collecting receivables is that credit risk is low. Refer note 2.15 for accounting policy on impairment of trade receivables.

Customer credit risk is being driven by Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on historical data of credit losses. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in the notes. The Company does not hold collateral as security for the year ended 31st March 21. Considering the nature of operations, the Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low.

The management believes that the trade receivables of on 31 March 2021 are not subject to any credit risk. Accordingly, no credit losses are being accounted for.

Other financial assets

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at 31 March 2021 is the carrying amounts of balances with banks.



Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions.

The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the period ended 31 March 2021. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis.

The Company's treasury function reviews the liquidity position on an ongoing basis. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flow	0-1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years
As at 31 March 2021					
Borrowings	9,73,099.89	9,73,099.89	9,73,099.89	-	-
Trade payables	14,082.28	14,082.28	14,082.28	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,87,182.17	9,87,182.17	9,87,182.17	-	-

It is not expected that the cash flows included in the maturity analysis could occur significantly earlier, or at significantly different amounts.

24. A) Contingent Liabilities

No other provision is recognized for liabilities where future outcome cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty. Such liabilities are treated as contingent and disclosed by way of Notes to the Accounts.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, requires an outflow of resources. When there is possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

24. B) Capital Commitments

B1. The company is committed to provide total funds of Rs 53,849 Cr. to NHAI for construction of Delhi-Mumbai Expressway and till date, the company has incurred the sum of Rs 9890.74 Cr.

B2. Pending Capital Commitments

(Rs In Crores)

Particulars	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24
NHAI Equity	2051.00	1965.00	288.00
Debt (term loan from lenders /bond market)	18456.00	17862.00	2596.00
Capex Phasing	20506.00	19646.00	2884.00



Notes forming part of financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2021
(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

25. In view of the Circular No.150/06/2021-GST from Ministry of Finance, the outward supply of the Company is taxable as forward charges under the Central Goods and Services Tax'2017. Consequently, annuity receivables from NHAI shall be subject to Goods & Service Tax as forward charge as and when it accrues in future. Therefore, accumulation of the Input tax credit on inward supply being received by the company will be utilised against such duty on supplies in future. Therefore, accumulation of the Input tax credit will be parked in current assets for setting off in future.

26. The Management has reviewed various pending legal compliances which were required to be done during the FY 2020-21 but remained pending due to spread of second wave of pandemic Covid-19 coupled with complete lockdown imposed by the state Government subsequently from the 3rd week of the April'21 to 1st week of the June'21 with relaxation in phased manner. The current position of various compliances is as under:

- i. As per S-203 of Companies Act, 2013, the appointment of the Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary would be taken up in the current financial year following due process of selection as per applicable norms.
- ii. Necessary Provision for stamp duty amounting to INR 1.082 Crore payable on issuance of the share certificates for raising capital during the period under audit has been provided and shall be paid subject to confirmation from the Competent Authority as the necessary application has been online.
- iii. The Formation of the Audit Committee u/s 177 of the companies Act'2013 will be made in the due course of time in ensuing Financial Year.
- iv. The Company is required to carry out Corporate Social Responsibility activities i.e., CSR activities by complying one of the conditions as laid down u/s 135 for all activities as stated in schedule-VII of the companies Act'2013. However, in view of no commercial activities or no profit during the period, company is not required to carry out its obligation of CSR Activities.
- v. The necessary application for obtaining the ISIN of the securities has been filed with the competent Authority being a mandatory requirement. However, in respect of dematerialization of shares, Rule 9A of Chapter III Part I The Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) Rules, 2014, exempt Unlisted Public company being a Government Company or a wholly owned subsidiary thereof. Therefore, Shares have been issued in Physical form.

27. No provision has been made for Gratuity, Leave Encashment and other Retirement Benefits to Company's employees, since the company does not have any employee of its own as on date.

28. In the opinion of the Management Financial Instruments are stated at the value, which if realized, in the ordinary course of the business, would not be less than the amount mentioned.

29. The company was incorporated on 29th August 2020. Thus being the first year of the company, Previous years' figures have not been shown.

For SINGH HARBEER & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. : 017247N


(HARBEER SINGH)
Partner
M.No. 093542

For and on behalf of Board


(ROHIN KUMAR GUPTA)
Director
DIN: 08854433


(S.Q. AHMAD)
Director
DIN: 08275536

Place : New Delhi

Date : 14.09.2021

UDIN : 21093542AAAAEA8279