Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of

M/s. DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Qualified Opinion:

We have audited the Financial Statements of DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act' 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, losses (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

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Basis for Qualified Opinion

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

Description of Basis of Qualified Opinion

Revenue recognition

As per Ind AS 115, revenue is to be recognised as control over the asset is transferred to the grantor and if the operator is entitled to annuity, revenue will be recognized over time based on the performance obligations satisfied during the period.

The Company has an assured right to receive annuities under the concession agreement dated 05.02.2021 with the NHAI. Under the concession agreement the company has received from NHAI the right, license, authority to construct, operate, manage, and maintain the Delhi Mumbai Expressway (DME) project for construction period of 3 years and operation & maintenance period of 17 years as a concessionaire. We have been provided copies of the concession agreement.

As per the said concession agreement, the commercial operation date (COD) is the date on which completion certificate or provisional certificate for the project or any relevant

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part thereof is issued. We understand some parts of the projects have been completed during the Financial Year under audit, however details thereof including the and the project's status report have not been made available to us. In absence of the said report we are not in position to evaluate or comment on the Percentage Completion of the project.

The concession agreement allows the company to demand & collect Annuity payments from NHAI based on the debt repayment obligations under Financing Agreements. As conveyed to us by the management, the amount of the annuity is yet to be determined and will be mutually decided by the Company and NHAI based upon initiation of debt repayment obligations.

The said policy where revenue is proposed to be recognised based on Debt repayment obligation and not on project completion is not compliant with Ind AS 115.

Due to the absence of agreement between NHAI and the company regarding the annuity amount to which the company is entitled under the concession agreement and the status of project completion, we are currently unable to comment upon the revenue amount pertaining to the completed project and its corresponding impact on the statement of profit & loss, had the financial statement be prepared in compliance with Ind AS 115.

Borrowing Cost

In accordance with the provision of paragraph 22 of Appendix C of Ind AS 115 and in line with Ind AS 23, the borrowing cost attributable to the arrangement shall be recognized as an expense in the period in which it is incurred unless the operator has a contractual right to receive an intangible asset (a right to charge users of the public services). Hence, the cost incurred on borrowing the loan needs to be charged to the Profit & Loss account instead of being capitalized. Consequently, we are of the opinion that the interest cost of Rs. 2,89,316.19 Lakhs pertaining to the borrowed funds should be expensed in the statement of profit & loss since the ownership of the asset rests with

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NHAI, and the company does not possess any ownership right over the asset. Accordingly, it has resulted in an understatement of the company's losses and an overstatement of its financial assets by Rs. 2,89,316.19 Lakhs.

Amortization of Financial Assets

In accordance with Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 109, the operator must recognize a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from, or at the direction of, the grantor for construction services. This financial asset should be initially measured at fair value and subsequently at amortized cost. The Company has reclassified capital work-in-progress as a financial asset in line with its updated accounting policy, but has not amortized this asset over its useful life.

Due to the absence of the status of project completion, we are currently unable to comment upon the amortization of an amount pertaining to the completed project and its corresponding impact on the statement of profit & loss.

Verification of Financial Assets

As per the Implementation Agreement with NHAI dated 5th February 2021, NHAI is responsible for the expenditures related to the projects under construction. Since NHAI is incurring these expenses, the company is effectively financing NHAI for these costs. The total expenditure incurred by the company till 31st March, 2024 is Rs 41,56,799.95 Lakhs.

The total amount of expenditure and the balance has been confirmed by NHAI and we have relied upon the said confirmation w.r.t. the amount of expenditure incurred till 31st March, 2024 and financial asset balance. We have not conducted any other audit procedure due to unavailability of the supporting documents, vouchers etc. from NHAI.

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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Description of Key Audit Matters

Advance against Annuity from NHAI

During the year, the company received an advance of Rs. 23,000 Lakhs from NHAI, which was intended to be against annuity payments. However, this amount was subsequently returned to NHAI, as the terms of the annuity are yet to be mutually agreed upon. In the absence of supporting documents, agreements, or formal approvals, we are unable to comment on the nature and purpose of this transaction. However, as the amount was fully returned within the year, we do not consider this matter material enough to qualify our report.

Revenue Recognition

Based on the decision of the company's management in agreement with NHAI, the company has opted not to recognise any revenue during the year, as per their interpretation of the relevant clauses of the concession agreement. The amount of annuity income, will be determined at the discretion of the management of the company which is yet to be decided mutually between the company and NHAI.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management report, Chairman's

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statement, Director's report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting etc. but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting etc. is expected to be made available to us subsequent to this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the Management report, Chairman's statement, Director's report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Reporting etc., if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of

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appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

• Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A" statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the said Order, to the extent applicable.

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

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

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

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

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

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors, taken on record by the Board of Directors, we report that none of the directors is disqualified as on from being appointed as a director in terms of Sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013

(f) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations obtained, the provisions of Section 197 are not applicable to the company as the company has not paid any remuneration to its directors.

(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

i. The company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

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

iii. There were no amounts that were required to be transferred to the investor's education and protection fund by the company.

iv. A).The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or

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otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

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

v. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company:

A). The final dividend has not been declared and paid by the Company during the previous year.

B). The interim dividend has not been declared and paid by the Company during the year.

C). The Board of Directors of the Company have not proposed final dividend.

vi. Based on our examination, the Company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2024, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

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As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

3. We are enclosing our report in terms of Section 143(5) of the Act, on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, in the "Annexure C" on the directions and sub- directions issued by the comptroller and Auditor General of India.

For **A A A G & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.004924N

Akr

(CA. ANKIT GOEL)
PARTNER
Membership No. :522308
DATE: 25/09/2024
Place: New Delhi
UDIN: 24522308BKAUYS6236

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Annexure "A" to the Auditors' report

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditors' Report to the members of the Company on the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024, we report that:

(i) In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(a) A). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company has no Property, Plant and Equipment's. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(a)(A) of the order are not applicable to the company.

B). The Company has no intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(b) The company has no Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(b) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(c) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(d) of the order are not applicable to the company.

e) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, the provisions stated under clause 3(i)(e) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(ii) a) As the company is providing funds to the NHAI by way of reimbursement of all capital expenditures made for construction of Delhi-Mumbai-Expressway in terms of Implementation Agreement & Concession Agreement dated 05.02.2021 between the Company & the NHAI for execution of the Project.

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Hence nature of its business activities does not require holding of any type of inventory. Accordingly, the provisions stated under clause 3(ii)(a) of the order are not applicable to the company.

b) The company is not holding any type of inventory thus no working capital limit is sanctioned to the company from any bank, financial institution and comment on reconciliation between stock statements submitted to bank and with books of accounts under clause 3(ii)(b) is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not made any investment in the companies and has not granted any loans to companies, firms or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). Thus, paragraph 3(iii)of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any loans, investments, guarantees and security where Section 186 is applicable. Thus, paragraph (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposit from the public. Thus, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) As per information & explanation given by the management, maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence comment on maintenance of records is not applicable.

(vii) (a)According to the records of the Company, undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods & Service Tax, duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Cess and other material statutory dues have been

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generally regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid dues were outstanding as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date of becoming payable.

(b)According to the records and information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in clause 3 (vii)(a) above which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions which are not accounted in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in Income-tax Assessment of the Company. Accordingly, the provision stated under clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) a). Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to financial institutions, banks and debenture holders.

b). Based on the information and explanations obtained by us, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

c). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us, money raised by way of term loans during the year have been applied for the purpose for which they were raised.

d). According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, funds raised on short- term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under this clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

e). As per records produced and information available to us, the company has no subsidiary, associate company or joint venture during the year. Hence comments

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on clause 3(ix)(e) for taken loan from such entities & clause 3(ix)(f) for raising loans on the pledging of securities of such entities are not applicable.

(x) a). In our opinion and according to the information and the explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer. Hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.

b). The company has made preferential allotment of Rs. 84,000 Lakhs on 28.04.2023 & 23.02.2024 during the year in addition to earlier allotments of equity shares of Rs. 4,39,400 Lakhs of the company in the previous periods and the requirement of section 42 and 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the amount raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

(xi) A). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

B). According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

C). We have been informed that there is no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report). Accordingly, the reporting under the clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xii) The said company does not fall under the provisions of Nidhi Company. Thus, paragraph (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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(xiii) As per the records obtained, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) A). According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, in our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

B). We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date of our report, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xv) As per the information obtained the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions.

(xvi) A). As per the records obtained the, company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India.

B). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

C). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

D). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, there is only one core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

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(xvii) Since the company is pursuing only a single project (i.e. Delhi-Mumbai-Expressway) through NHAI, which is under construction, and the company is providing the cost of constructions under license granted to it for getting annuity from the NHAI, thus all direct expenditures are capitalized by the company as Financial Assets under Other Financial Assets. The company has incurred cash loss of Rs 95.02 lakhs during the year under report on account of normal expenses incurred and in immediately previous financial year Rs 35.21 lakhs.

(xviii) In accordance with clause 3(xviii) we note that the statutory auditors, Singh Harbeer & Associates, resigned during the year and we have been appointed by Comptroller General Auditors of India, ensuring that our audit approach remains robust and independent. All relevant issues have been addressed in our assessment of the company's financial statements.

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

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(xx) On the basis of records of the company, we report that the provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are applicable to the company from the financial 2021-22 being having net worth over and prescribed limits u/s 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, since the average profit in the three preceding financial years is negative, hence comments on clause 3(xx)(a)(b) are not applicable. Also, the company has not formed CSR Committee in compliance of the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act' 2013 till date.

(xxi) As per verification of records of the company, it is a wholly owned (SPV) of National Highway Authority of India (NHAI) and it has no subsidiary, associate or joint venture as on date. Thus, the company is not required to prepare Consolidate financial statement hence this clause is not applicable to the company.

For **A A A G & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(CA. ANKIT GOEL)
PARTNER
Membership No. :522308
DATE: 25/09/2024
Place: New Delhi
UDIN: 24522308BKAUYS6236

Annexure 'B' to the Auditors' report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Subsection 3 of Section 143 of Companies Act 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of DME Development Limited ("the company") as of 31st March, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over

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financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorization of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **A A A G & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(CA. ANKIT GOEL)
PARTNER
Membership No. :522308
DATE : 25/09/2024
Place : New Delhi
UDIN : 24522308BKAUYS6236s

Annexure C

Referred to in our report of even date to the members of DME Development Limited on the accounts for the period ended 31st March 2024.

S.No	Directions u/s 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013	Auditor's reply on action taken on the directions	Impact on Financial Statements
1	Whether the Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system? If yes, the implications of processing of accounting transactions outside IT system on the integrity of the accounts along with the financial implications, if any, may be stated.	The company is maintaining its accounts through IT system on Tally Prime. The Company has system in place to process all the accounting transactions through IT system. No accounting transaction is done manually outside IT system.	NIL
2	Whether there is any restructuring of an existing loan or cases of waiver/write off of debts/loan / interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan? If yes, the financial impact may be stated.	There is no case of restructuring of an existing loan. Also there is no cases of waiver/write off of debts/loan / interest etc. made by a lender to the company due to the company's inability to repay the loan.	NIL

AAAG & CO. LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

3	Whether funds received/ receivable for specific schemes from Central/State agencies were properly accounted for/utilized as per its terms and conditions? List the cases of deviation.	During the period, no funds were received or receivable for any specific schemes from Central/State agencies.	NIL
4	Report under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on accounting software/audit trail matters w.e.f. 2023-24 in view of applicability of Rule 3(1) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for companies on same issue w.e.f. 2023-24	We confirm that the Company has used an accounting software "Tally Prime" for maintaining its books of account for the year ended 31st March, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility, and the same has operated throughout the year. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.	NIL

For **A A A G & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(CA. ANKIT GOEL)
PARTNER
Membership No. :522308
DATE: 25/09/2024
Place: New Delhi

UDIN: 24522308BKAUYS6236

AAAG & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
info@aaagca.com 011 - 46664600, 9999884280 | LLPIN: AAV-1182

Compliance Certificate

We have conducted the audit of annual accounts of **M/s. DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED** for the year ended 31 March, 2024 in accordance with the directions/sub-directions issued by the C&AG of India under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and certify that we have complied with all the Directions/Sub-directions issued to us.

For **A A A G & CO. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(CA. ANKIT GOEL)

PARTNER

Membership No. :522308

Date: 25.09.2024

Place: New Delhi

DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

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

CIN: U45202DL2020GOI368878

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
I	**ASSETS**			
	Non-current assets			
	Financial assets			
	Other financial assets	3	47,24,853.46	35,84,107.96
	Deferred tax assets (net)	19	109.70	84.99
	Total Non-current assets		**47,24,963.16**	**35,84,192.95**
	Current assets			
	Financial assets			
	Cash and Cash equivalents	4	4,043.96	1,986.94
	Other current assets	5	523.09	51,133.04
	Total Current assets		**4,567.05**	**53,119.98**
	Total Assets		**47,29,530.21**	**36,37,312.93**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
	Equity share capital	6	5,23,400.00	4,39,400.00
	Other equity	7	(312.18)	(241.87)
	Total Equity		**5,23,087.82**	**4,39,158.13**
	Liabilities			
	Non-current liabilities			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	8	40,56,567.40	31,91,995.75
	Total Non-current liabilities		**40,56,567.40**	**31,91,995.75**
	Current liabilities			
	Financial liabilities			
	Other financial liabilities	9	15,613.05	5,945.14
	Other current liabilities	10	1,34,261.94	213.91
	Total Current liabilities		**1,49,874.99**	**6,159.05**
	Total Equity and Liabilities		**47,29,530.21**	**36,37,312.93**

The accompanying notes 1-34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For AAAG & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. : 004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(CA Ankit Goel)
Partner
M.No. 522308
Place : New Delhi
Date : 25/09/2024
UDIN: 24522308BKAUYS6236

For and on behalf of Board

(NRVVMK Rajendra Kumar)
Chairman
DIN: 09494456

(Ananta Manohar)
Director & CFO
DIN: 09822685

(Gautam Vishal)
Chief Executive Officer

Prachi Mittal
Company Secretary
M.No. 40236

DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

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

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Income			
Other Revenue	11	0.05	10.00
Total Income (I)		**0.05**	**10.00**
Expenses			
Employees benefits expense	12	10.30	6.10
Financial costs	13	-	-
Administrative expenses	14	84.77	39.11
Total Expenses (II)		**95.07**	**45.21**
Profit/(Loss) before tax (III= I-II)		**(95.02)**	**(35.21)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax	15	-	-
Deferred tax	15	24.71	9.16
Total Tax Expenses (IV)		**24.71**	**9.16**
Profit/(Loss) for the year (V= III+IV)		**(70.31)**	**(26.05)**
Other comprehensive (loss)/income			
a) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss (net of Tax)			
- Re-measurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plan		-	-
- Income tax relating to items that will not be re-classified to profit and loss		-	-
b) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss (net of Tax)			
- Prior Period Expenses due to reclassification of Intangible Assets to Financials Assets		-	-
Total other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year (VI= a+b)		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year (VII= V+VI)		**(70.31)**	**(26.05)**
Profit/(Loss) for the period attributable to:		**(70.31)**	**(26.05)**
Equity holders		(70.31)	(26.05)
Total comprehensive loss for the period, net of tax attributable to:		**(70.31)**	**(26.05)**
Equity holders		(70.31)	(26.05)
Earnings per equity share (of INR 100/- each):			
(1) Basic (absolute value in INR)	18	(0.02)	(0.01)
(2) Diluted (absolute value in INR)		(0.02)	(0.01)

The accompanying notes 1-34 are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For AAAG & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. : 004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(CA Ankit Goel)
Partner
M.No. 522308
Place : New Delhi
Date : 25/09/2024
UDIN: 24522308BKAUYS6236

For and on behalf of Board

(NRVVMK Rajendra Kumar)
Chairman
DIN: 09494456

(Ananta Manohar)
Director & CFO
DIN: 09822685

(Gautam Vishal)
Chief Executive Officer

Prachi Mittal
Company Secretary
M.No. 40236

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

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
A	**Operating Activities**		
	Loss before tax	(95.02)	(35.21)
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**(95.02)**	**(35.21)**
	Movements in working capital :		
	(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	50,609.96	1,28,135.52
	(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(11,40,745.49)	(12,96,708.40)
	Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	9,667.91	1,626.30
	Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	1,34,048.03	(183.15)
	Increase/(decrease) in trade payables and financial liabilities	-	(48.11)
	Cash flow from/(used in) operations	**(9,46,514.61)**	**(11,67,213.05)**
	Income taxes paid	-	4.54
	Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(9,46,514.61)**	**(11,67,208.51)**
B	**Investing Activities**		
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-	-
C	**Financing Activities**		
	Borrowings during the period	8,64,571.65	10,33,896.75
	Net proceeds from issue of equity shares capital	84,000.00	1,26,100.00
	Net cash from financing activities (C)	**9,48,571.65**	**11,59,996.75**
	Net increase/(decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**2,057.02**	**(7,211.76)**
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,986.94	8,528.69
	Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 5)	**4,043.96**	**1,986.94**

Notes :

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".
2. Figures in bracket represent cash outflow.
3. Components of Cash and Cash equivalents:

Particular	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Cash & Cash Equivalent		
Balance with Banks	4,043.96	1,986.94
Balance as per Statement of Cash Flows	**4,043.96**	**1,986.94**

The accompanying notes 1-34 are an integral part of these financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For AAAG & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. : 004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(CA Ankit Goel)
Partner
M.No. 522308
Place : New Delhi
Date : 25/09/2024
UDIN: 24522308BKAUYS6236

For and on behalf of Board

(NRVVMK Rajendra Kumar)
Chairman
DIN: 09494456

(Ananta Manohar)
Director & CFO
DIN: 09822685

(Gautam Vishal)
Chief Executive Officer

Prachi Mittal
Company Secretary
M.No. 40236

DME DEVELOPMENT LIMITED

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

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital (refer note 6)

Particulars	Number of Shares	(Rs. In lakhs)
Equity shares of INR 100/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at April 01, 2022	**31,33,00,000**	**3,13,300.00**
Add: Issued during the year	12,61,00,000	1,26,100.00
As at March 31, 2023	**43,94,00,000**	**4,39,400.00**
Add: Issued during the year	8,40,00,000	84,000.00
As at March 31, 2024	**52,34,00,000**	**5,23,400.00**

(b) Other equity (refer note 7)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2023	**(241.87)**	**(241.87)**
Loss for the year	(70.31)	(70.31)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**(312.18)**	**(312.18)**

For the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2022	**(215.82)**	**(215.82)**
Loss for the year	(26.05)	(26.05)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**(241.87)**	**(241.87)**

The accompanying notes 1-34 are an integral part of these financial statements.
As per our report of even date attached

For AAAG & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. : 004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(CA Ankit Goel)
Partner
M.No. 522308
Place : New Delhi
Date : 25/09/2024
UDIN: 24522308BKAVYS6236

For and on behalf of Board

(NRVVMK Rajendra Kumar)
Chairman
DIN: 09494456

(Ananta Manohar)
Director & CFO
DIN: 09822685

(Gautam Vishal)
Chief Executive Officer

Prachi Mittal
Company Secretary
M.No. 40236

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

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

The Company has mandate to implement the prestigious project of Delhi-Mumbai Expressway 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 segment of this project is scheduled for completion by March 2025. 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 from 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.

The Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised on 25th September, 2024.

2 SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

a) 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 1 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 Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013, amended from time to time applicable to companies to whom Ind AS applies.

b) Basis of preparation and presentation

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with rule 3 of the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendments rules issued thereunder.

The Financial Statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except certain financial instrument which are measured at fair values, wherever applicable, at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees and all amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Rs. In lakh (as per the requirement of Schedule III), unless otherwise stated.

The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit & Loss are prepared and presented in the format prescribed as per Schedule- III of the Act. The cash flow statement is prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 of Cash Flow Statements.

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 except otherwise stated

AAAG & CO. LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

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

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

c) 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.

2.2 Use of estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with the principles of Ind AS requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that effect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. In particular, information about the significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements.

2.3 Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current

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 are used to set alarm 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

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

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts (if any) as they are considered an integral part of the cash management.

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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

2.5 Revenue recognition

Recognition of revenue from contracts with customers is as under:-

In consideration of the development of the project by way of concession granted by the NHAI under the Concession Agreement, DME DL shall be entitled to demand and collect Annuity payment from NHAI in the manner as stipulated in the Concession Agreement. Annuity payment shall start on or after completion of the project for a period of 17 years.

Qualitative & Quantification of revenue in the form of annuity shall be decided on the completion of the project based on cost incurred and servicing of accumulated debts (including interest thereon) and other incidental expenses during the construction and servicing period.

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.

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 recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is included under the head "other income" in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

2.6 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.

AAAG & CO. LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

2.7 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. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

2.8 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 the finance income using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Impairment gain or loss arising on these assets are recognized in the Statement of Profit & 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.

(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 value through profit or 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.

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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

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.

AAAG & CO. LLP
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

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

Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

2.9 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.

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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. 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 recognised as a finance cost.

2.11 Contingent liabilities

Contingent liability is a possible obligation that rises from past events and the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one are more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Group, or is a present obligation that arises from past event but is not recognised because either it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are disclosed and not recognised.

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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

2.12 Taxes

a) Current tax

Current tax expense is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognised 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 recognised 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 realised.

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 recognised as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognised 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 utilised. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.13 Earnings per share

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

2.14 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 Mormugao port connectivity 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.

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Notes forming part of financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2024

2.15 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 statement of profit & 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.

2.16 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.

2.17 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.

2.18 Expenditure

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

2.19 Background of the Company and status of projects

Background of the Company

The company was setup to Promote, Develop, Survey, Establish, Design, Construct, Equip, Operate, Maintain, Modify and Upgrade either alone or jointly with other companies or persons or any other entity, Infrastructure facilities and works in relation to the Delhi-Mumbai Expressway and of any other Highways / Expressways of all descriptions, including. NHAI decided to implement the project through a SPV; therefore, the company(DMEDL) was formed on 29th August 2020, with the shareholding 100% of National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) .

The authority has resolved to develop the Delhi- Mumbai Expressway in two phases comprising of section from Delhi to Vadodara from Km. 0.000 to Km. 844.382 ("Phase I") and Vadodara to Mumbai from Km. 378.740 to Km. 26.582 of Main Expressway and 03.000 to Km. 79.783 of SPUR of Vadodara Mumbai Expressway by eight laning and SPUR to Delhi from Km. 0.000 to Km. 59.063 Km by six laning, on Engineering, Procurement Construction (the " EPC") basis for Phase I and Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) for the remaining section (the Project) through DME Development Limited. However, till 31st March 2024,approx 94% of physical progress and approx. 90% of financial progress have been achieved. A concession agreement was entered between the Company and NHAI which conferred the right to the company to implement the project and levy toll/user fee during the concession period after completion of construction.

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. Other financial assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured-Considered Good				
Other financial assets (at fair value through profit or loss)				
Reclassification of Construction cost	33,05,447.22	21,95,079.86	-	-
Add: Current year Construction Cost	8,51,352.73	11,10,367.36	-	-
Reclassification of Pre-Operative Expenses	2,78,660.74	92,319.71	-	-
Add: Current year Pre-Operative Expenses (As per note 16)	2,89,392.77	1,86,341.03	-	-
Total other financial assets (at amortised cost)	**47,24,853.46**	**35,84,107.96**	-	-

4. Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Balances with banks:				
- Bank balances	-	-	4,043.96	1,986.94
Total	-	-	**4043.96**	**1986.94**

Details of Bank accounts.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Bank of Baroda	5.83	-
Bank of India	2.13	-
Central Bank of India	0.96	0.98
Karnataka Bank	0.49	0.08
Indian Overseas Bank	13.98	0.33
Punjab National Bank	54.08	54.09
Axis Bank	3,939.73	1,560.90
Bank of Maharashtra	26.77	370.54
	4,043.96	**1,986.94**

5. Other assets

Particulars	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured-Considered Good				
Advances to vendors (GST paid in advance on loan processing fee)	-	-	12.84	15.57
Security Deposits	-	-	1.50	1.50
Recovery Expense Fund (in favor of Stock Exchange @0.01% of Issue size subject to maximum Rs 25.00 lakhs)	-	-	25.00	25.00
Accrued Interest	-	-	1.82	3.58
Prepaid Expenses	-	-	22.98	24.36
Advance tax and TDS (net of provision for income tax)	-	-	12.32	4.54
GST Input Tax Credit	-	-	446.63	405.71
Balance with NHAI for construction (holding entity)	-	-	-	50,652.78
Total other assets	-	-	**523.09**	**51,133.04**

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

6. Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Authorised share capital		
3,00,00,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 3,00,00,00,000) equity shares of INR 100/- each	30,00,000.00	30,00,000.00
	30,00,000.00	**30,00,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
52,34,00,000 (March 31, 2023: 43,94,00,000) equity shares of INR 100/- each	5,23,400.00	4,39,400.00
Total	**5,23,400.00**	**4,39,400.00**

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	Number of Shares	(Rs. In lakhs)	Number of Shares	(Rs. In lakhs)
Equity shares				
At the commencement of the year	43,94,00,000	4,39,400	31,33,00,000	3,13,300
Add: Issued during the year * (@ Rs. 100/- each)	8,40,00,000	84,000	12,61,00,000	1,26,100
Outstanding as the end of the year	**52,34,00,000**	**5,23,400**	**43,94,00,000**	**4,39,400**

* During the current year ended 31st March, 2024, the company had issued 8,40,00,000 number of equity shares of face value Rs. 100/- each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

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 quity 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 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Name of the shareholder **Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid** Number of equity shares held by NHAI (Promoter & holding company) and balance 6 equity shares are held through other nominee of NHAI	52,34,00,000	100%	43,94,00,000	100%

Details of shares held by Promoters

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024		As at 31st March 2023	
	No. of shares	% of holding	No. of shares	% of holding
Name of the shareholder **Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid** Number of equity shares held by NHAI (Promoter & holding company) and balance 6 equity shares are held through other nominee of NHAI	52,34,00,000	100%	43,94,00,000	100%

7. Other equity

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Retained earnings		
At the commencement of the year	(241.87)	(215.82)
Add: Profit / (Loss) for the year	(70.31)	(26.05)
At the end of the year	**(312.18)**	**(241.87)**
Total other equity	**(312.18)**	**(241.87)**

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

8. Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Unsecured (against letter of comfort issued by NHAI)		
Taxable Bonds - issued to QIBs (Secured, Non-Convertible, Non-Cumulative)	16,93,500.00	11,03,900.00
Rupee Term Loans from Banks	23,63,067.40	20,88,095.75
Total	**40,56,567.40**	**31,91,995.75**

Taxable Bonds - Series -I issued to QIBs				
Information Memorandum (IM)				
Date of Information Memorandum				14-03-2022
Type of Information				Private Placement
Nature of Securities				
Number of Securities				5,000.00
Price (Crore)				1.00
Amount of Securities (in Crore)				5,000.00
Base Issue Size (in Crore)				1,000.00
Green Shoe (in Crore)				4,000.00
Coupon Rate			6.85% p.a.(Liked to 3-Month T-Bill)	
Redemption dates	Each Bond will comprise of 10 detachable STRPPs (Separately Transferrable Redeemable Principal Parts) redeemable at par in 10 equal instalments of Rs. 10 lakhs each at the end of every year starting from end of 6th year from the Deemed Date of Allotment.			
Investors to the Issue (in crore)	Birla Sunlife Mutual Fund			3,000.00
	Morgan Stanley India Primary Dealer Pvt Ltd			1,000.00
	Axis Mutual Fund			510.00
	ICICI Bank Ltd			350.00
	Others			140.00
Listed on Wholesale Debt Market (WDM)				NSE
Trustee of the Issue			SBI Trustee Company Limited	
Registrar and Share Transfer Agent to the Issue			Big share Services Pvt Ltd	
Credit Ratings	India Rating & Research Pvt Ltd		IND AAA / Stable	
	CARE Ratings Limited		CARE AAA / Stable	
	CRISIL		CRISIL AAA / Stable	
Note:- Other detailed terms & conditions will be as per private placement information memorandum executed at the time of private placement.				

Taxable Bonds - Series -II issued to QIBs (Listed Senior, Secured, Non-Convertible, Non-Cumulative, Redeemable, taxable bonds Series-II)				
Information Memorandum (IM)				
Date of Information Memorandum				16-02-2023
Type of Information				Private Placement
Nature of Securities				Secured Debentures
Number of Securities				3,68,400
Price (Crore)				0.01
Amount of Securities (in Crore)				3,684.00
Base Issue Size (in Crore)				1,000.00
Green Shoe (in Crore)				2,684.00
Coupon Rate			7.82% p.a. (fixed and payable half yearly)	
Redemption dates	10 years from Deemed Date of Allotment i.e. 24th February, 2023			
Investors to the Issue (in crore)	CBT-EPFO A/C UTI Asset			685.00
	CBT EPFO for SBI Mutual Funds			565.00
	Axis Bank Limited			500.00
	HDFC Bank Limited			350.00
	Others			1,584.00
Listed on Wholesale Debt Market (WDM)				NSE
Trustee of the Issue			SBI Trustee Company Limited	
Registrar and Share Transfer Agent to the Issue			big share Services Pvt Ltd	
Credit Ratings	India Rating & Research Pvt Ltd		IND AAA / Stable	
	CARE Ratings Limited		CARE AAA / Stable	
	CRISIL		CRISIL AAA / Stable	
Note:- Other detailed terms & conditions will be as per private placement information memorandum executed at the time of private placement.				

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Taxable Bonds - Series -III issued to QIBs (Listed Senior, Secured, Non-Convertible, Non-Cumulative, Redeemable, taxable bonds Series-III)				
Information Memorandum (IM)				
Date of Information Memorandum				06-03-2023
Type of Information				Private Placement
Nature of Securities				Secured Debentures
Number of Securities				2,35,500.00
Price (Crore)				0.01
Amount of Securities (in Crore)				2,355.00
Base Issue Size (in Crore)				600.00
Green Shoe (in Crore)				1,755.00
Coupon Rate			7.89% p.a.(Fixed and payable half yearly)	
Redemption dates	10 years from Deemed Date of Allotment i.e. 14th March, 2023			
Investors to the Issue (in crore)	India Infrastructure Finance			800.00
	Axis Bank Limited			500.00
	SBI Portfolio Manager Of SBI Employees Pension Fund			200.00
	SBI Portfolio Manager Of SBI Employees Provident Fund			200.00
	Others			655.00
Listed on Wholesale Debt Market (WDM)				NSE
Trustee of the Issue			SBI Trustee Company Limited	
Registrar and Share Transfer Agent to the Issue			big share Services Pvt Ltd	
Credit Ratings	India Rating & Research Pvt Ltd		IND AAA / Stable	
	CARE Ratings Limited		CARE AAA / Stable	
	CRISIL		CRISIL AAA / Stable	
Note:- Other detailed terms & conditions will be as per private placement information memorandum executed at the time of private placement.				

Taxable Bonds - Series -IV issued to QIBs (Listed Senior, Secured, Non-Convertible, Non-Cumulative, Redeemable, taxable bonds Series-IV)				
Information Memorandum (IM)				
Date of Information Memorandum				01-12-2023
Type of Information				Private Placement
Nature of Securities				Secured Debentures
Number of Securities				3,00,000.00
Price (Crore)				0.01
Amount of Securities (in Crore)				3,000.00
Base Issue Size (in Crore)				1,000.00
Green Shoe (in Crore)				2,000.00
Coupon Rate			7.74% p.a.(Fixed and payable half yearly)	
Redemption dates	15 years from Deemed Date of Allotment i.e. 04th December, 2023			
Investors to the Issue (in crore)	HDFC BANK			350.00
	ICICI BANK			239.00
	LIFEINSURANCECORPORATION OF INDIA			2,000.00
	NPS TRUST AC HDFC			200.00
	Others			211.00
Listed on Wholesale Debt Market (WDM)				NSE/BSE
Trustee of the Issue			SBI Trustee Company Limited	
Registrar and Share Transfer Agent to the Issue			Bigshare Services Pvt Ltd	
Credit Ratings	India Rating & Research Pvt Ltd		IND AAA / Stable	
	CARE Ratings Limited		CARE AAA / Stable	
	CRISIL		CRISIL AAA / Stable	
Note:- Other detailed terms & conditions will be as per private placement information memorandum executed at the time of private placement.				

Taxable Bonds - Series -V issued to QIBs (Listed Senior, Secured, Non-Convertible, Non-Cumulative, Redeemable, taxable bonds Series-V)				
Information Memorandum (IM)				
Date of Information Memorandum				29-02-2024
Type of Information				Private Placement
Nature of Securities				Secured Debentures
Number of Securities				2,89,600.00
Price (Crore)				0.01
Amount of Securities (in Crore)				2,896.00
Base Issue Size (in Crore)				1,000.00
Green Shoe (in Crore)				1,896.00
Coupon Rate			7.55% p.a.(Fixed and payable half yearly)	
Redemption dates	15 years from Deemed Date of Allotment i.e. 01st March, 2024			
Investors to the Issue (in crore)	Life Insurance Corporation of			1,000.00
	SBI Employee Pension Fund			200.00
	HDFC Bank Limited			324.80
	ICICI Bank			200.00
	Others			1,171.20
Listed on Wholesale Debt Market (WDM)				NSE AND BSE
Trustee of the Issue			SBI Trustee Company Limited	
Registrar and Share Transfer Agent to the Issue			Bigshare Services Pvt Ltd	
Credit Ratings	India Rating & Research Pvt Ltd		IND AAA / Stable	
	CARE Ratings Limited		CARE AAA / Stable	
	CRISIL		CRISIL AAA / Stable	
Note:- Other detailed terms & conditions will be as per private placement information memorandum executed at the time of private placement.				

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Details of Tem Loans						
Name of Lender	**FALICITY**	**Purpose**	**Amount of Loan outstanding during the year.**		**Rate of Interest**	**Repayment period**
			As at 31st March 2024	**As at 31st March 2023**		
Bank of Maharashtra	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 1700 Crore And outstanding ₹ 1700.00 Crore	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	1,69,994.98	1,70,002.55	0.10% above our 1 month MCLR ie, presently 8.30%+0.10%=8.40% P.A with monthly rest. MCLR to be reset at monthly Interval.	Repayment period will start from 31-10-2024 within 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mentioned in sanction letter.
Bank of India	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 5000 Crore And outstanding ₹ 3350.00 Crore	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	3,34,999.36	2,35,008.81	0.15% over our overnight MCLR presently effective 8.25% p.a	Repayment period will start from 31-03-2025 with in 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mentioned in sanction letter.
Central Bank of India	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 2500 Crore And outstanding ₹ 2499.94 Crore	Development Of Greefield Expressway connecting Delhi And Mumbai via Vadodara with Door To Door tenor of 17 Years - 204 Months (comprising implementation period of 26 months, moratorium of 12 month and actual repayment of 166 months	2,49,993.61	1,45,000.26	ROI Linked with MCLR (3M) i.e., 8.40% P.A at Presemt.	Repayment period will start from 31-03-2025 with in 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mentioned in sanction letter.
Bank of Baroda	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 5000 Crore And outstanding ₹ 2850 Crore	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	2,84,999.54	2,85,000.00	0.35% over our One Month MCLR i.e. 8.40% p.a at present with monthly reset of MCLR	Repayment period will start from 31-03-2025 with in 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mentioned sanction letter.
Indian Overseas Bank	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 500 Crore And outstanding ₹ 500 Crore	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode	50,000.00	40,000.00	1 month MCLR 8.20%	Repayment period will start from 31-03-2025 with in 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mentioned in sanction letter.
Karnataka Bank	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 500 Crore And outstanding ₹ 500 Crore	Construction of greenfield Expressway Delhi & Mumbai via Vadodara (8 lane greenfield expressway with provision to expand 12 lanes) under Hybrid Annuity Model.	50,000.00	49,999.94	Three Month T-Bill rate prevailing on the date of availment of term loan plus applicable spread. with an effective rate of interest of 8.30% P.A. Interest to be reset quarterly	Repayment period will start from 31-03-2025 with in 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mention sanction letter.
State Bank of India	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 9000 Crore And outstanding ₹ 7500 Crore	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1312 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	7,49,995.29	7,49,995.29	0.20% over our three Month MCLR ie 8.40% p.a	Repayment period will start from 31-03-2025 with in 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mentioned in sanction letter.

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UCO Bank	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 1000 Crore And outstanding ₹ 1000 Crore	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	99,997.44	40,000.00	One Month MCLR i.e., 8.30% p.a. at present with monthly rests. Interest to be serviced as and when due.	Repayment period will start from 31-03-2025 within 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mentioned in sanction letter.
Axis Bank	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 1000 crore And outstanding ₹ 931 crore.	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	93,100.00	93,100.00	The rate of interest for the Loan facility will be 7% floating linked to external benchmark. Presently rate of interest is 8.40%	Repayment period will start from 30-09-2024 with in 28 instalment as per repayment schedule as mentioned in sanction letter.
Punjab National Bank	TERM LOAN (Sanctioned ₹ 2800 crore And outstanding ₹ 2800 crore.	Construction of greenfield Delhi – Mumbai Expressway (access-controlled 8 lane greenfield expressway) of approx. 1276.70 KM passing through the States of Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra on HAM and EPC mode.	2,79,987.18	2,79,988.90	One Month MCLR i.e., 8.25% p.a. at present.	Repayment period will start from 31-03-2025 with in 28 instalments as per repayment schedule as mention sanction letter.
Note:- Other detailed terms & conditions will be as per sanction letter executed by all banks at the time of loans granted.						

Utilization of Borrowed Funds :-
All the above mentioned loans are utilized for their specific purpose.

Registration of Charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)
Registration of charges have been created on all secured loans by the respective banks and same have been registered with RoC and these are displaying at portal of Ministry of Corporate affairs as on date.

9. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Current		
Interest accrued on borrowings	15,613.05	5,945.14
Total other financial liabilities	**15,613.05**	**5,945.14**

10. Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
Current		
Statutory liabilities	2.89	25.33
Stamp Duty payable	129.60	126.10
Balance payable to NHAI	1,34,099.95	-
Other Current Liabilities	29.49	62.48
Total other current liabilities	**1,34,261.94**	**213.91**

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

11. Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Interest Income :		
From Banks on Flexi linked deposits	88.75	57.73
From Income tax refund	0.05	10.00
Reversal of Bank Charges	-	0.45
Total	**88.80**	**68.18**
Less: Transferred to Pre-operative expenditure	**(88.75)**	**(58.18)**
Balance to be shown in the Statement of Profit & Loss	**0.05**	**10.00**

12. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Salaries and wages*	10.20	6.00
Incentive	0.10	0.10
Total	**10.30**	**6.10**
Less: Transferred to Pre-operative expenditure	-	-
Balance to be shown in the Statement of Profit & Loss	**10.30**	**6.10**

* A company Secretary is appointed as an employee in the Company during the year. All other workforce is working for the Company on deputation made by the NHAI' from its staff on additional charge and / or outsourced employees are engaged in the company. No other employee in the company except a company secretary as of date.

13. Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Interest on Term Loans	1,82,418.75	1,40,085.87
Interest on Bond/Debentures to QIBs (Financial Institutions)	1,06,896.33	45,917.20
Inspection Chagres	1.11	-
Total	**2,89,316.19**	**1,86,003.07**
Less: Transferred to Pre-operative expenditure	**(2,89,316.19)**	**(1,86,003.07)**
Balance to be shown in the Statement of Profit & Loss	-	-

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14. Administrative expenses

Particulars	**Year ended 31st March 2024**	**Year ended 31st March 2023**
Internal audit fee	0.90	0.90
Legal and professional charges	80.01	173.91
Auditors' remuneration [Refer note (i)]	2.46	3.79
Printing & Stationary	0.08	-
Stamp Duty Charges	37.72	130.15
NCNCR Bonds / Debentures Issue Expenses	3.28	33.92
Bank charges	73.64	78.46
LEI Renewal Fee	0.03	0.03
Listing Fees	20.65	-
Diwali Incentive	0.60	0.70
Rates & Taxes [Refer note (ii)]	0.65	1.17
Sitting Fees to Independent Director	12.50	1.00
Vehicle Hiring Charges	8.92	6.34
Conveyance Charges	1.23	0.69
Advertisement Expenses	4.85	3.59
Miscellaneous Expenses	2.58	0.61
Total	**250.10**	**435.26**
Less: Transferred to Pre-operative expenditure	**(165.33)**	**(396.15)**
Balance to be shown in the Statement of Profit & Loss	**84.77**	**39.11**

Note (i) Auditors' remuneration:

Particulars	**Year ended 31st March 2024**	**Year ended 31st March 2023**
As Statutory Auditors:		
- Statutory audit fee	1.21	2.21
- Other services	1.25	1.58
Total	**2.46**	**3.79**

Note (ii) Rates & Taxes:

Particulars	**Year ended 31st March 2024**	**Year ended 31st March 2023**
RCM with no input receivables	0.44	0.32
ROC filing fees	0.21	0.85
Total	**0.65**	**1.17**

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

15. Current Tax

The major components of income tax expense for the year ended 31 March 2024 are as follows:-

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

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Loss as per Income Tax	**(95.02)**	**(35.21)**
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	**(95.02)**	**(35.21)**

Deferred tax

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Deferred tax asset relates to the following:		
Opening balance (A)	**84.99**	**75.83**
Timing Difference due to loss as per income tax act and Company Act (B)	(95.02)	(35.21)
Total deferred tax asset on above timing difference. C=26% of (B)	**24.71**	**9.16**
Net deferred tax assets/(liability) (A+C)	**109.70**	**84.99**

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 (net) as at March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)		
Deferred Tax Assets	109.70	84.99
	109.70	**84.99**

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

16: Statement of Pre Operative Expenses

(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
Income			
Other Revenue	11	88.75	58.18
Total Income (I)		**88.75**	**58.18**
Expenses			
Financial costs	13	2,89,316.19	1,86,003.07
Administrative expenses	14	165.33	396.15
Total Expenses (II)		**2,89,481.52**	**1,86,399.22**
Pre-operative expenditure for the year (net)		**2,89,392.77**	**1,86,341.04**
Carried forward to other financial assets (refer note 3)		**2,89,392.77**	**1,86,341.04**

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

17. RATIOS	As at 31st March 2024			As at 31st March 2023			% Change
	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	
a) Current Ratio (refer (i) below)	4,567.05	1,49,874.99	0.03	53,119.98	6,159.05	8.62	100%
b) Debt Equity Ratio	40,56,567.40	5,23,087.82	7.76	31,91,995.75	4,39,158.13	7.27	-7%
c) Net profit ratio	(70.31)	-	-	(26.05)	-	-	-
d) Return on equity	(70.31)	4,81,122.98	-	(26.05)	3,76,121.16	-	-
e) Total debts to total assets	40,56,567.40	47,29,530.21	0.86	31,91,995.75	36,37,312.93	0.88	2%
f) Debt Service Coverage ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
g) Inventory Turnover ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
h) Trade receivables turnover ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
i) Trade payables turnover ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
j) Net Capital turnover ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
k) Return on Capital employed,	(95.02)	45,79,655.23	-	(35.21)	36,31,153.88	-	-

Element of Ratio	**Numerator**	**Denominator**
Current assets	Current Assets	Current Liabilities
Debt Equity Ratio	Debt (Borrowings)	Shareholder's Equity
Net profit ratio	Net Loss	Net Sales
Return on equity	Net Loss	Average Shareholder's Equity
Total debts to total assets	Total Debt/Borrowings	Total assets
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales	Average Inventory
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables
Net Capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital
Return on Capital employed,	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed

Reasons for variance of more than 25% in above ratios

(i) Change is on account of decrease in current assets on account of decrease of amount paid to NHAI in advance for expenditure. Further, there has been corresponding increase in current liability due to increase of amount payable to NHAI & increase of interest accrued on borrowings.

Note:- Since the company has not started its annuity till date, thus other ratios are either Not Applicable or Nil.

18. Earnings per share (EPS)

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

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

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2024**	**As at 31st March 2023**
Loss attributable to equity holders for basic earnings	(70.31)	(26.05)
Loss attributable to equity holders for the effect of dilution	(70.31)	(26.05)
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic EPS	45,94,60,274	36,68,99,178
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS	45,94,60,274	36,68,99,178
Basic EPS (absolute value in INR)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Diluted EPS (absolute value in INR)	(0.02)	(0.01)

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(All amounts in INR Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

19. 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	
a.	Enterprise having substantial interest in the Company	National Highway Authority of India holding (with its nominees) 100% share capital	
b.	Key management personnel of the Company	Mrs. Sudha Damodar	Independent Director
		Mr. Rajesh Ranjan	Independent Director (w.e.f. 15.04.2023 & Continue)
		Mr. Alok Deepankar	Director (w.e.f. 09.11.2023 & Continue)
		Mr. NRVVMK Rajendra Kumar	Director
		Mr. Ananta Manohar	Director
		Mr. Gautam Vishal	Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f 09.11.2023 & continue)
		Mr. Ananta Manohar	Chief Financial Officer
		Mrs. Prachi Mittal	Company Secretary

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

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
a.	**Enterprise having substantial interest in the Company - NHAI**	**NHAI**	**NHAI**
	Transactions during the year		
	Equity share issued	84,000.00	1,26,100.00
	Reimbursement of expenses (paid to NHAI)	6,66,600.00	9,82,400.00
	Expenditure Incurred by NHAI on the behalf of DME	8,51,352.73	11,10,367.36
	Balance outstanding as at the year end		
	Amount Deposited with NHAI for Expenses	-	50,652.78
	Amount Payable to NHAI for Expenses.	1,34,099.95	-
b.	**Key management personnel**		
	Independent Director's Sitting Fees	12.50	1.00
	Remuneration to CS	10.30	6.10

20. Fair values

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

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,043.96	1,986.94
Other financial assets	47,24,853.46	35,84,107.96
Total	**47,28,897.42**	**35,86,094.90**
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Borrowings	40,56,567.40	31,91,995.75
Other financial liabilities	15,613.05	5,945.14
Total	**40,72,180.45**	**31,97,940.89**

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21. 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.

(i) 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 2024. 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 2024 are not subject to any credit risk. Accordingly, no credit losses are being accounted for.

(ii) 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 2024 is the carrying amounts of balances with banks.

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(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 year ended 31st March 2024. 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 31st March 2024					
Borrowings	40,56,567.40	40,56,567.40	-	96,550.00	39,60,017.40
Other financial liabilities	15,613.05	15,613.05	15,613.05	-	-
Other current liabilities	1,34,261.94	1,34,261.94	1,34,261.94	-	-
Total	**42,06,442.39**	**42,06,442.39**	**1,49,874.99**	**96,550.00**	**39,60,017.40**

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

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. The Management has reviewed various pending legal compliances during the FY 2023-24and there are no such pending legal compliances.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. Company has issued, Secured, Non-Convertible, Non-Cumulative Redeemable Taxable Bonds in the nature of Debentures, which is repayable on demand as per listing agreement, theses debentures are listed on NSE. As per the Companies Act 2013,Ddebenture Redemption Fund is required to be created by the company, but due to insufficient profit, no fund is transferred to it during the year.

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28. Expenses / Income relating to earlier period	Current Year	Previous Period
Income	Nil	Nil
Expenditure	Nil	Nil

29. The company has no benami property as on balance sheet date. Hence no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act 1988 and rules made thereunder.

30. The company has not made any transaction with any company struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act 1956 during the year.

31. The management of the company assure that the company is never declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

32. Previous period figures have been regrouped and rearranged to make them comparable with the current period figures.

33. As per the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 the figures have been rounded off to the nearest of lakh and decimal thereof.

34. Negative figures have been shown in bracket

For AAAG & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. : 004924N

AAAG & CO. LLP New Delhi Chartered Accountants

(CA Ankit Goel)
Partner
M.No. 522308
Place : New Delhi
Date : 25/09/2024
UDIN: 24522308BKAUYS6236

For and on behalf of Board

(NRVVMK Rajendra Kumar)
Chairman
DIN: 09494456

2/09/24
(Ananta Manohar)
Director & CFO
DIN: 09822685

(Gautam Vishal)
Chief Executive Officer

Prachi Mittal
Company Secretary
M.No. 40236