

V.V. BHALLA & COMPANY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
To the Members of M/S. CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of M/S. CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended, and notes to the Standalone Ind -AS financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, the Loss and its Cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone IND-AS 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 independent requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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



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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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.

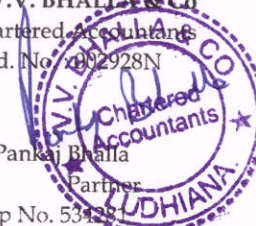
Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 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 **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 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 it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss and Cash flow statement dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - (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 as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) Since the Company is incorporated in the current reporting financial period so there exist no turnover in the last financial year which is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls vide notification dated June 13, 2017; and



- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that section 197 is not applicable on private company. Hence reporting as per section 197(16) is not required; and
- (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 explanations given to us;
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on 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 has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds 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 entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - v. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("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;
 - vi. Based on such audit procedures that we 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 (iv) and (v) contain any material misstatement.
 - vii. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the period
 - viii. Based on our examination carried out in accordance with the Implementation Guidance on Reporting on Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (Revised 2024 Edition) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, which included test checks performed by us, we report that the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account 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 audit trail feature being tampered with.

Place : Ludhiana
Date : 08.05.2024
UDIN : 24534281BKBUEHF7227

For V.V. BHALLA & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No. 202928N
CA Pankaj Bhalla
Partner
Membership No. 534381


ANNEXURE - A TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

(The Annexure referred to in our paragraph '1' under "Report on other Legal and regulatory Requirements section of our report of even date to the members of CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED for the period ended 31st March, 2024)

1. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company does not have any property, plant and equipment or intangible assets. Hence, reporting under this clause of this order is not applicable.
2. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company does not have any inventory. Hence, reporting under this clause of this order is not applicable.

(b) As informed and explained to us by the management, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of 5 Crores rupees, in aggregate, from banks. So, Reporting under this clause is not Applicable to the Company.
3. (a) During the period, the Company has not provided loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantor or provided security to any other entity. Hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) of the order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(b),(c),(d),(e) & (f) of the order is not applicable.
4. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act 2013. Hence, reporting under this clause 3(iv) of this order is not applicable.

(b) The company has complied with section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investments made. The company has not given any guarantee and any security to any person.
5. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the Public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the order are not applicable on the company and no order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal, in this regard.
6. The company is not required to maintain cost records and thus this clause is not applicable on the company.
7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and records of the company examined by us, the company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, goods and service tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues (as may be applicable) with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the records of the Company, there are no disputed statutory dues that have not been deposited on account of matters pending before the appellate authorities in respect of sales tax or cess or wealth tax or service tax or duty of customs or duty of excise or value added tax or cess.
8. According to the information and explanations given to us, The company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of accounts, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the period. Hence, reporting under this clause 3(viii) of this order is not applicable.




9. a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to lenders.
- b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the period for the purposes for which they were obtained
- d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- e) Company does not have any subsidiary, associate, or joint venture and accordingly the reporting under clause 3 (ix) (e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.
10. (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) during the period.
- (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period.
11. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period. 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 period and upto the date of this report.
- (b) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the period
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
13. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. The company is not required to have internal audit conducted, thus reporting under this clause is not applicable.
15. In our opinion during the period the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
16. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no 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



- 17 The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs 18.82 Lacs during the financial period covered by our audit and the company has been incorporated in this financial year only, thus nothing to be reported with regards to the previous year figures.
- 18 There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the period.
- 19 On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Standalone 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.
- 20 Company is not required to spend or transfer any amounts to fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act.
- 21 The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

Place: Ludhiana
UDIN : 24534281BKBUHF7227
Date : 08.05.2024

For V.V. BHALLA & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No. 0029281
CA Pankaj Bhalla
Partner
Membership No. 43448A



CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Corporate and General Information Company Overview

CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED (the 'company') is domiciled in India with its registered office at A-898, Tagore Nagar, Ludhiana, Punjab, India. The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The company is a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to implementing a road project envisaging development & operation/maintenance of existing Construction of 6-lane Greenfield Varanasi-Ranchi-Kolkata Highway from junction with NH-20 in Bongabar village to Junction with NH-320 in Lepo village from km 325.500 to km 358.500 under Bharatmala Pariyojana in the State of Jharkhand on Hybrid Annuity Mode.

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies

A. Basis of preparation

1. Compliance with Ind AS

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended time to time and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III). The Financial Statements comply with IND AS notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA"). The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in the preparation for all periods presented.

2. Historical cost convention

The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis following the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values in accordance with Ind AS. Further, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered

Accountants of India (ICAI) are also considered, wherever applicable to the extent where compliance with other statutory promulgations override the same requiring a different treatment.

3. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial asset and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a part to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



(A) Financial Assets -

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies of revenue from contracts with customers.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Equity investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture at Cost



Financial assets at amortized cost (debt instruments)

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions are met:

- a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- b) 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. The Company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, security and other deposits, other receivable and loan to the subsidiaries included under other financial assets.

Financial assets at fair value through Other comprehensive income (FVOCI) (equity instrument)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognized as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets and Mutual Funds. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly



reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

Equity investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture at Cost

The Company accounts for its investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and other equity investments in subsidiary companies at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 - 'Separate Financial Statements'. Interest free loans by the Company to its subsidiaries are in the nature of perpetual debt repayable as per terms of agreement. The borrower has classified the said loans as equity under Ind AS-32 financial instruments Presentations". Accordingly the Company has classified the investment as Equity instrument and has accounted at cost as per Ind-AS-27 'Separate Financial Statements'

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

- (i) the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.
- (ii) Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognized. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognized.

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

Impairment of financial Assets"

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether financial assets carried at amortised cost are credit-impaired. A financial asset is 'credit-impaired' when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset have occurred.



Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired includes the following observable data:

- significant financial difficulty of the borrower or issuer;
- a breach of contract such as a default or being past due for 90 days or more;
- the restructuring of a loan or advance by the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise;
- it is probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; or
- the disappearance of an active market for a security because of financial difficulties.

Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment losses. The Company follow the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance on all trade receivable and/or contract assets. The application of the simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment allowance based on lifetime. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets and recognized in the standalone statement of profit and losses under the head of "Other Expenses".

(B) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue/origination of the financial liability.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification



is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(C) Financial guarantee contracts

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 recognised 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 recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115. Investment made by way of Financial Guarantee contracts in subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies are initially recognised at fair value of the Guarantee.

(D) Reclassification of financial Instruments

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

(E) Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(F) Fair value measurement

"The Company measures financial instrument, such as derivative, investment and mutual fund at fair values 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 participant's 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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The Company has an established control framework with respect of fair values. This includes a financial reporting team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Chief Financial Officer.

The financial reporting team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the financial reporting team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.



For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

4. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate and changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences. The current income tax charge is calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and brought forward losses only if it is probable that future taxable profit will be available to realise the temporary differences.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

5. Earnings per Share

i) Basic earnings per share

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

ii) Diluted earnings per share

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



6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of Financial Statement comprise of cash at bank and cash in hand including fixed deposits.

Fixed deposits other short-term investment with an original maturity of 12 months or less has been shown as other Bank balances under current financial assets in the financial statements.

Fixed deposit with an original maturity of more than 12 months has been shown as non-current financial assets.

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

7. Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

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

Note 2: Other Accounting Policies

1. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Directors of the Company has been identified as CODM and he assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions.

2. Operating cycle

Assets and liabilities are classified as current if it is expected to realize or settle within 12 months after the balance sheet date.



3. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company assesses promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated. It excludes taxes or other amounts collected from customers in its capacity as an agent.

The Company constructs the infrastructure (road) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure for a specified period of time. Under Appendix D to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers, this arrangement is accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset is used to the extent that the Company receives a right to charge the users of the public service. The financial asset is used when the Company has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services.

Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) contracts on hybrid annuity basis contain three streams of revenue- Construction revenue, Financing income and Operations and maintenance (O&M) income. The revenue of construction scheme of Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM) accrue during the Construction phase as well as on completion of Operating and Maintaining phase as per terms of the concession agreement with the Authority. The construction stream of HAM revenues is accounted for in the construction phase of HAM, O&M income is recognized in the operating phase of the HAM, while finance income is recognized over a concession period based on the imputed interest method.

Revenue during construction phase- If the outcome of a construction contract can be estimated reliably, contract revenue is recognised in profit or loss in proportion to the stage of completion of the contract. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to surveys of work performed. Otherwise, contract revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred that are likely to be recoverable

4. Interest Income

Interest income is recognised using effective interest rate (EIR) method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial assets; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liabilities.

5. Other Income

All other income is accounted on accrual basis when no significant uncertainty exists regarding the amount that will be received.



6. Leases

As a Lessee

The Company accounts for assets taken under lease arrangement in the following manner:

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentive received.

The right of use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of committed lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use are determined as lease term. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the fixed payments, including in substance fixed payments.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of use assets and lease liabilities for short term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight- line basis over the lease term.



7. Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

8. Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

9. Property, Plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical Cost comprises of the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable taxes and directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by management.

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

Depreciation methods, rates and residual value

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.



Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

10. Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. 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 using the effective interest method.

11. Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions - Provisions involving substantial degree of estimation in measurement are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that there will be an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Contingent liabilities are not provided for and are disclosed by way of notes.

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 in the statement of profit and loss

Contingent liabilities - Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

12. Claims

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



13. Dividends

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

14. Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

15. Critical estimates and judgments

Preparation of the financial statements requires use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgments or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgments is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

A. Judgments in applying accounting policies

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

a) Revenue from contracts with customers

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

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



b) Contingencies and commitments

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

c) Impairment testing

- i. Judgment is also required in evaluating the likelihood of collection of customer debt after revenue has been recognised. This evaluation requires estimates to be made, including the level of provision to be made for amounts with uncertain recovery profiles. Provisions are based on historical trends in the percentage of debts which are not recovered, or on more detailed reviews of individually significant balances.
- ii. Determining whether the carrying amount of these assets has any indication of impairment also requires judgment. If an indication of impairment is identified, further judgment is required to assess whether the carrying amount can be supported by the net present value of future cash flows forecast to be derived from the asset. This forecast involves cash flow projections and selecting the appropriate discount rate.

16. Contract balances

Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to customer e.g. unbilled revenue. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset i.e. unbilled revenue is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. The contract assets are transferred to receivables when the rights becomes unconditional. This usually occurs when the Company issues an invoice to the Customer.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due.



Contract liabilities

A Contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the company has received a consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

17. Recent pronouncements

On 31 March 2023, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 effective from 1 April 2023. Following are the key amended provisions which may have an impact on the financial statements of the Company:

Disclosure of accounting policies (amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements)

The amendments intend to assist in deciding which accounting policies to disclose in the financial statements. The amendments to Ind AS 1 require entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their Material accounting policies. The amendments provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. The company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Definition of accounting estimate (amendments to Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors)

The amendments distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are “monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty”. Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction (amendments to Ind AS 12 – Income taxes)

The amendments specify how to account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases. The amendments clarify that lease transactions give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences and financial statements should reflect the future tax impacts of these transactions through recognizing deferred tax. The Company is evaluating the impact of this amendment, if any, in its financial statements.

Other amendments included in the notification do not have any significant impact on the financial statements



CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U42101PB2023PTC058514

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	As at
		March 31, 2024
Assets		
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant & Equipment & Intangible Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment		-
Intangible Assets		-
Financial Assets		
(I) Investments		-
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	3	5.75
Other Non-Current Assets	4	473.47
Sub-Total (Non-Current Assets)		479.21
Current Assets		
Inventories		-
Financial Assets		
(I) Investments		-
(II) Trade Receivables		-
(III) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	0.89
(IV) Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents		-
(V) Loans & Advances		-
(VI) Other Financial Assets		-
Other Current Assets	6	89.21
Sub-Total (Current Assets)		90.10
Total Assets		569.31
Equity and Liabilities		
Equity		
Equity Share Capital	7	10.00
Other Equity	8	434.77
Sub-Total (Equity)		444.77
Liabilities		
Non-Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(I) Borrowings	9	122.91
Other Non-Current Liabilities		-
Non-Current Provisions		-
Sub-Total (Non-Current Liabilities)		122.91
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(I) Borrowings		-
(II) Trade Payables		-
a) Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-
b) Total Outstanding dues Other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-
(V) Other Financial Liabilities		-
Other Current Liabilities	10	1.63
Sub-Total (Current Liabilities)		1.63
Total Equity and Liabilities		569.31

Company's overview and Summary of Material accounting policies, accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Refer Notes)

The accompanying notes (note 1 to 22) referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For V.V.Bhalla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regd. No. 002928N

CA Pankaj Bhalla
Partner
M.No. 534281

UDIN: 84534881 BKB04 F 7827

Place: Ludhiana

Date: 08/05/2024

For and on behalf of Board of
Directors

Pradip Kumar Mandal
(Director)

DIN: 09669048

Kapil Aggarwal
(Director)

DIN:10126792

CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED**CIN: U42101PB2023PTC058514****Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024**

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended
		March 31, 2024
(I) REVENUES:		
Revenue from Operations		-
Other Income		-
(I) Total Income (I)		-
(II) EXPENSES:		
Cost of Materials Consumed		-
Cost of Construction		-
Employee Benefits Expenses		-
Finance Costs	11	2.18
Depreciation and Amortization Expenses		-
Other Expenses	12	22.83
(II) Total Expenses (II)		25.01
(III) Profit Before Tax (I-II)		(25.01)
(IV) Tax Expenses:		
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax	13	(5.75)
(V) Profit from Continued Operations (III-IV)		(19.26)
(VI) Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss		
(i) Re-measurement (gain)/loss on defined benefit plans		-
(ii) Tax on (i) above		-
Total Other Comprehensive Income (VI)		-
(VII) Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (V-VI)		(19.26)
(VIII) Earnings Per Equity Shares	14	
Basic (In ₹)		(21.76)
Diluted (In ₹)		(21.76)

Company's overview and Summary of Material accounting policies, accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Refer The accompanying notes (note 1 to 22) referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For V.V.Bhalla & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regd. No. 002928N

CA Pankaj Bhalla

Partner

M.No. 534281

UDIN : 84534881 BKBBHF7997

Place: Ludhiana

Date: 08/05/2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Pradip Kumar Mandal

(Director)

DIN: 09669048

Kapil Aggarwal

(Director)

DIN:10126792

CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U42101PB2023PTC058514
Standalone Statement Of Cash Flows

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Year ended
	March 31, 2024
(I) Operating Activities	
Profit Before Tax	(25.01)
Profit Before Tax	(25.01)
Adjustments for -	
Depreciation and amortisation	-
Finance Cost	2.18
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit plans	-
Interest Income	-
Profit/Loss on sale of investments carried at FVTPL	-
Operating profit before working capital adjustments	(22.83)
Adjustments for changes in Working Capital -	
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Financial Assets	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	(89.21)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Long Term Provisions	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Short Term Provisions	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Financial Liabilities	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	1.63
Cash generated from operations	(110.40)
Income Taxes Paid (Net)	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) Operating Activities (I)	(110.40)
(II) Investing Activities	
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-
Purchase of Investments	-
Sale Proceeds of Fixed Assets	-
Sale Proceeds of Investments	-
Loans (Given)/Repaid	-
Capital Advances given for purchase of assets	-
(Increase)/Decrease in FD's in relation to short term borrowings shown under the head other Bank Balances & Non-Current Financial Assets	-
Decrease/(increase) in Non Current Financial Assets	-
Interest Received	-
Net cash flow from/(used in) Investing Activities (II)	-
(III) Financing Activities	
Proceeds from Equity share capital	10.00
Processing fees paid	(473.47)
Proceeds from unsecured loans	120.73
Capital Contribution by Parent entities	454.03
Dividend Paid	-
Interest Paid	-
Expense on issue of Bonus shares	-
Net cash flow from Financing Activities (III)	111.30
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (I+II+III)	0.89
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at Beginning of the Year (A)	-
Cash and cash equivalents as at the End of the Year (B)	0.89
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (B-A)	0.89

Company's overview and Summary of Material accounting policies, accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions (Refer Notes)

The accompanying notes (note 1 to 22) referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

 For V.V.Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No. 002928N

 CA Pankaj Bhalla
Partner

M.No. 534281

UDIN: 24554981 BKBUHF7227

Place: Ludhiana

Date: 08/05/2024

 For and on behalf of Board of
Directors

 Pradip Kumar Mandal
(Director)

DIN: 09669048

 Kapil Aggarwal
(Director)

DIN:10126792

CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U42101PB2023PTC058514

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount
As at 01.04.2023	-	-
Changes in equity share capital	1,00,000	10.00
As at 31.03.2024	1,00,000	10.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Total
	Retained Earnings	Security Premium	Items that will not be Reclassified to Profit or	
			Re-measurement of the net defined benefit plans	
As at April 01, 2023	-	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the Year	(19.26)	-	-	(19.26)
Expense on issue of Bonus Shares	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-
Capital Contribution by Parent Entities	454.03	-	-	454.03
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	434.77	-	-	434.77

For Description of the purpose of each reserve within equity, refer notes of these financial statements

The accompanying notes (note 1 to 22) referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For V.V.Bhalla & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regd. No. 002928N

CA Pankaj Bhalla
Partner

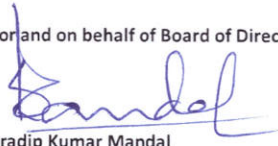
M.No. 534281

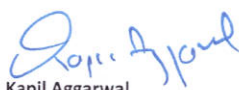
UDIN: 24534881BKBUHF7997

Place: Ludhiana

Date: 08/05/2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors


Pradi Kumar Mandal
(Director)
DIN: 09669048


Kapil Aggarwal
(Director)
DIN: 10126792

CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN: U42101PB2023PTC058514

Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Note - 3 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars		As at March 31,2024
	Deferred Tax Assets	
(A)	Deferred Tax Assets	5.75
	Total	5.75

Note - 4 Non-Current Assets-Other

Particulars		As at March 31,2024
	Unsecured, Considered Good	
(A)	Upfront Fees On Processing Of Borrowing	473.47
	Total	473.47

Note - 5 Current Financial Assets : Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars		As at March 31,2024
(A)	Balance with Banks	
	- in Current Accounts	0.89
	Total	0.89

Note - 6 Other Current Assets

Particulars		As at March 31,2024
(B)	Balance with Government Authorities	89.21
	Total	89.21



Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(All amounts in "lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Note No.7 Equity Share Capital

(I) Current Reporting Period

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
Authorized Share Capital					
1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
Total				10.00	10.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up					
Equity Share Capital					
1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	-	-	-	10.00	10.00
Total				10.00	10.00

Additional Information

(A) Reconciliation of Equity Share Capital (In Numbers)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-
Add : Shares issued during the year	1,00,000
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,00,000

(B) List of Shareholders holding more than 5% of the Equity Share Capital of the company (in numbers)- as per registered members/shareholders, representing both legal & beneficial interest in the ownership of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024
Ceigall India Limited	74,000 74.00%
Ceigall Infra Projects Pvt Ltd	26,000 26.00%

(C) Shareholding of Promoters:-

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

Promoter Name	No of shares	%age Shareholding	%age change during the year
Ceigall India Limited	74,000	74.00%	74.00%
Ceigall Infra Projects Pvt Ltd	26,000	26.00%	26.00%

(d) The rights attached to equity shares of the Company

The Company has only one class of shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- each. The holder of equity shares are entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders

(e) The company has not declared any dividend .

(f) There is no bonus shares issued during the last five year.

(g) There is no buyback of any shares issued during the last five year.

(h) Details of shares held by holding company or its ultimate holding company or their subsidiaries or associates

Name	No of shares	%age	%age change during
Ceigall India Limited	74000	74.00%	74.00%
Ceigall Infra Projects Pvt Ltd	26000	26.00%	26.00%



(I) Current Reporting Period

Particulars	2023-24				Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	(19.26)	-	-	(19.26)
Capital Contribution by Parent Entities	-	454.03	-	-	454.03
Any other Change(Dividend Paid)	-	-	-	-	-
Expense on further issue of equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	-	434.77	-	-	434.77

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve**a) Retained Earnings :-**

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date less any transfers to General Reserves, Dividends or other distribution paid to shareholders

b) Securities Premium :-

Securities Premium is used to record the premium received on issue of securities. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

c) Other Comprehensive Income :-

Other comprehensive income represents the cumulative actuarial gains & losses on employee benefits net of taxes.

The above Annexure should be read with the basis of preparation and Significant Accounting Policies appearing in Note No. 1 and 2 and Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements.



CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED
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Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note - 9 Borrowings

Particulars		As at March 31,2024
(II) Unsecured - Classified At Amortised Cost		
(A) Loan from Related Parties		122.91
Total		122.91

Note - 10 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars		As at March 31,2024
(A) Statutory Dues		0.58
(B) Expenses Payable		1.05
		1.63



CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED

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Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Note - 11 Finance Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March'24
(A) Interest On Unsecured Loan	2.18
(B) Others	0.00
Total	2.18

Note - 12 Other Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March'24
(A) Payment to Auditors	
- Statutory Audit	0.30
(B) Printing & Stationery	0.44
(C) Legal & Professional	21.33
(D) Rates & Taxes	0.15
(E) Other Miscellaneous Expenses	0.61
Total	22.83



Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note - 13 Deferred Tax
(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-23	Provided during the year	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax liability:			
Unsecured Loan	-	114.27	114.27
Processing fee	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liability (A)	-	114.27	114.27
Deferred tax assets:			
Capital contribution by parents	-	114.27	114.27
Preliminary expenses	-	5.75	5.75
Total deferred tax assets (B)	-	120.02	120.02
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) (B-A)	-	5.75	5.75

Deferred tax asset has been recognised as the Company has adequate firm orders and execution plan for the next 3 financial years and is reasonably certain that the deferred tax asset shall be realised against future taxable incomes.

Current Period

(a) Movement in deferred tax assets

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	(Charged) / credited to profit and loss	(Charged) / credited to OCI	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax asset arising out of:				
Capital contribution by parents	-	114.27	-	114.27
Preliminary expenses	-	5.75	-	5.75
Others-Provision for Gratuity	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax assets	-	120.02	-	120.02

(b) Movement in deferred tax Liability

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	(Charged) / credited to profit and loss	(Charged) / credited to OCI	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax Liability arising out of:				
Unsecured Loan	-	114.27	-	114.27
Processing fee	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liability	-	114.27	-	114.27



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Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note - 14 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

The Company's earnings per share is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholder's of the Company. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding

Particulars	For the year ended March'24
Profit for the year attributable to Equity Shareholders	(19.26)
Calculation of Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	
- Number of share at the beginning of the year	-
- Total equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	1.00
- Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	0.89
Adjusted Basic Earnings Per Share (In ₹)	(21.76)
Diluted Earnings Per Share (In ₹)	(21.76)
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (In ₹)	10.00



Note No - 15A Disclosures of Financial Instruments

A. Accounting classification and fair value measurement

(i) The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories at the end of each reporting period is as follows:

As at 31-03-2024

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Amortized cost	At fair value through profit or loss		At fair value through OCI		Total carrying value	Total Fair value
		Designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory	Equity instruments designated upon initial recognition	Mandatory		
Assets:							
Cash and cash equivalents	0.89	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.89
Total	0.89	-	-	-	-	0.89	0.89
Liabilities:							
Unsecured Loans	122.91	-	-	-	-	122.91	122.91
Total	122.91	-	-	-	-	122.91	122.91

(ii) Measurement of Fair Value of Financial assets and liabilities

(a) Fair Value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(b) The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value:

As at 31-03-2024

Particulars	Fair Value	Fair Value measurement using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
			Nil	



The principal financial assets of the Company include cash, bank balances and trade and other receivables that derive directly from its operations. The principal financial liabilities of the company include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and the main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the day to day operations of the company.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks and that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company.

This note explains the risks which the company is exposed to and policies and framework adopted by the company to manage these risks:

(i) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and investment risk.

a) Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from the future probable transactions and recognized assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than company's functional currency. The company has not carried out any transactions in a currency other than company's functional currency and therefore the company is not exposed to any foreign currency risk.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates. There are no interest rate risks to the company.

c) Security Price risk:

The Company does not hold any investments, which are exposed to price risk.

(ii) Liquidity Risk

The financial liabilities of the company, other than derivatives, include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds to meet the financial liabilities using a liquidity planning tool. The Company plans to maintain sufficient cash and marketable securities to meet the obligations as and when fall due.

As at 31st March 2024

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Less than One Year	More than one year and less than five year	More than five Years	Total
Borrowings from Banks and Unsecured Loan					
-Unsecured Loans	122.91	122.91	-	-	122.91
Financial Liabilities					
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-	-

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

(iii) Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country.

Other financial assets measured at amortized cost includes advances to employees and other receivables. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously.

The impairment analysis is performed on one to one basis for the receivables that are past due at the end of each reporting date.

Financial assets that expose the entity to credit risk

I. As at 31-03-2024

Particulars	Gross Amount	Expected credit loss	Net Amount
Cash and cash equivalents	0.89	-	0.89

(All amounts in "Lakhs" unless stated otherwise)

Write off policy

The financial assets are written off in case there is no reasonable expectation of recovering from the financial asset.



Note No.16 Capital Management

The capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the company. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maintain optimum capital structure to reduce cost of capital and to maximize the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants which otherwise would permit the banks to immediately call loans and borrowings. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

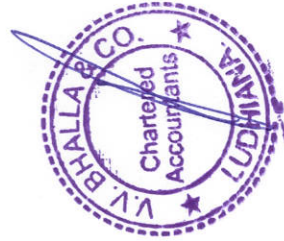
The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024
Borrowings (incl. current maturities)	122.91
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	0.89
Net Debt	122.02
Total Equity	444.77

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31 March 2024

The company is a single segment company engaged in business of infrastructure development. Further, the operations of the company are confined to India only. Therefore disclosure requirements as contained in Ind AS 108 are not applicable to the Company. The company has business operations only in India and does not hold any non current asset outside India.



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Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note - 17 Disclosure in accordance with IND AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

I Holding Company :

Ceigall India Ltd

II Enterprises under common control

Ceigall Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.
Ceigall Bathinda Dabwali Highways Pvt. Ltd.
Ceigall Malout Abohar Sadhuwali Highways Pvt. Ltd.
Ceigall Ludhiana Bathinda Greenfield Highway Pvt. Ltd
Ceigall Ludhiana Rupnagar Greenfield Highway Pvt. Ltd
Ceigall Jalbehra Shahbad Greenfield Highway Private Limited
Ceigall Southern Ludhiana Bypass Private Limited
Ceigall VRK 11 Private Limited
Ceigall IMC JV
Ceigall Shiva JV
Ceigall PEL JV

III Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Ramneek Sehgal	Director in Holding Company
Vishal Anand	Director in Holding Company
Arun Goyal	Director in Holding Company
Puneet Singh Narula	Director in Holding Company
Gurpreet Kaur	Director in Holding Company
Pradip Kumar Mandal	Director
Kapil Aggarwal	Director

Details of related party transactions

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	31 st March, 2024				
Issue of Share Capital					
-Ceigall India Limited	7.40				
-Ceigall Infra Projects Private Limited	2.60				
Expenses to be reimbursed to holding company	0.60				
Unsecured Loan O/s Balances	As on 31.03.2023	Received during the year	Interest during the year	Repaid during the year	Closing as on 31.03.2024
-Ceigall India Limited	-	112.32	2.14	-	114.47
-Ceigall Infra Projects Private Limited	-	8.41	0.04	-	8.44
Capital Contribution	As on 31.03.2023	Received during the year	Closing as on 31.03.2024		
-Ceigall India Limited	-	422.96	422.96		
-Ceigall Infra Projects Private Limited	-	31.08	31.08		



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Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements

Note - 18 Reconciliation of Cash flow from financing Activities

Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities (including changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes)

Particulars	Year ended 31.03.2024	
	Current Borrowings	Non- current borrowings
Balance of Financial liabilities coming under the financing activities of Cash Flow Statement as at the beginning	-	-
Changes during the year		
a. Changes from financing cash flow	-	120.73
b. Effect of changes in foreign exchange rates- Gain/Loss	-	-
c. Changes in fair value	-	-
d. Other changes	-	-
Balance of Financial liabilities coming under the financing activities of Cash Flow Statement as at the end	-	120.73

Note - 19. There are no pending litigations or demands against the company and thus no contingent liabilities are required to be reported



CEIGALL VRK 12 PRIVATE LIMITED

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Material Accounting Policies and explanatory notes to Standalone Financial Statements**Note - 20 Statement Of Accounting Ratio's**

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Period ending 31 March 2024
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	55.16
Debt / Equity ratio	Total Debt	Total Equity	0.28
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	(Profit before tax and exceptional items + Interest expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense)	Long term debt (excluding lease liabilities) repaid during the period* + Interest expense	-10.49
Return on Equity	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-4.33%
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	N.A.
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Accounts Receivable	N.A.
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net purchases of stock in trade	Average Trade Payables	N.A.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital	N.A.
Net profit ratio	Net Profit before tax	Net sales	N.A.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	-4.02%

Note - 21 No transactions to report against following Disclosure requirements are notified by MCA pursuant to amended schedule III :-

- Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder
- Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
- Wilful defaulter
- Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
- Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
- Transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956
- Undisclosed income
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

Note - 22. These are the first financial statements after incorporation of the company. Therefore, corresponding amounts (comparatives) for the immediate preceding year are not applicable. Further, the statement of profit and loss is for the period from date of incorporation i.e. 13th May 2023 till 31 March 2024.

