



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN - U45309PB2021PTC053191

Report on the Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended and a summary of significant 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 financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view, in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the State of Affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2023;
- (b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss with total Comprehensive income, of the Loss of the Company for the year ended on that date,
- (c) In the case of the Statement in Changes in Equity, of the Changes in Equity of the Company for the year ended on that date, and
- (d) In the case of the Cash Flow Statement, of the Cash Flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

3. 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 Companies Act, 2013 ("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 Ind AS and other 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 the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

4. Auditors' Responsibility

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 standalone 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work, and (ii)



to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.

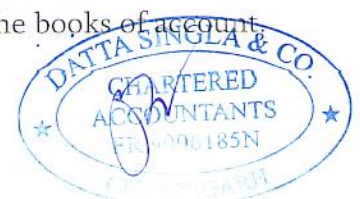
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.

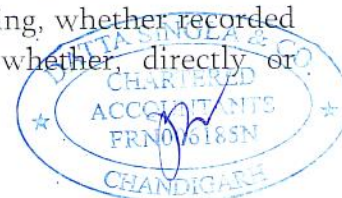
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or 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.

5. 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, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the 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 it appears from our examination of those books,
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act,
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls.
- (g) 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 has no pending litigations having impact on its financial position;
 - ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, and as required on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii) No amount was required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or



indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(v) No dividend was declared during the year by the company.

(h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16):

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration has not paid by the Company to its directors during the current year so the provisions of Section 197 of the Act is not applicable.

For DATTA SINGLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006185N



(Yogesh Monga)
Partner

M. NO. 099813

UDIN: 23099813 B GNYCS4569

PLACE: CHANDIGARH

DATE: 26/06/2023

ANNEXURE" A" TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 5 OF OUR REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PRIVATE LIMITED ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2023.

1. In respect of Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets:

The Company does not have Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets and hence reporting under clause 3(i) of the order is not applicable.

2. In respect of its inventory:

(a) The Company does not have inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limit in excess of Rs.5 Crore, in aggregate, at the points of the time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

3. 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 made any investment in or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

(a) The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) of the Order is not applicable.

4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, The Company have not granted loans or made investments the provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act are not applicable

5. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has not accepted any deposits from public. Hence provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under are not attracted.



6. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company is not required to maintain the cost records as has been specified by the central government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act.

7. According to the information and explanations given to us in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee's State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Wealth Tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Goods and Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Tax Deducted at Source, Cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities in India. We are informed that there are no undisputed statutory dues as at the year-end outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Service Tax, Tax Deducted at Source, Wealth Tax, Sales Tax, Customs Duty and Excise Duty, which are outstanding as at 31st March, 2023, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

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

9. The Company has not availed any term loan during the year sanctioned by the bank, and hence reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.

10. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

(a) No fraud has been noticed or reported during the year by the company.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;



(c) No whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.

12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements. We have been informed by the management of the Company that the transactions with related parties have been made in the ordinary course of its business and on an arm's length basis, auditors have relied on the same.
14. According to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not require internal audit system according to the size and nature of the business and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the order is not applicable.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
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 of Rs. 2.40 lakhs in the current financial year.
18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable;
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 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. The company was not liable to carry out Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For DATTA SINGLA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 006185N



(Yogesh Monga)

Partner

M. NO.099813

UDIN: 23099813 BGVYCS4569

PLACE: CHANDIGARH

DATE: 20/06/2023

Annexure "B" to the Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included



obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, 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 authorizations of the Management and directors of the Company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets, that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, 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 31 March 2023, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For DATTA SINGLA & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 006185N



(Yogesh Monga)

Partner

M. NO.099813

UDIN: 23099813 BG VY CS 4569

PLACE: CHANDIGARH

DATE: 20/06/2023

CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Balance Sheet As At 31st March 2023

Particulars	NOTE	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment		-	-
Capital work-in-progress		-	-
Intangible assets		-	-
Investment Property		-	-
Financial assets		-	-
Investments		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Other non-current assets	2.1	0.05	-
Income tax Assets		-	-
Deferred tax asset (net)		-	-
Total Non Current Assets		0.05	-
Current assets			
Inventory		-	-
Financial assets		-	-
Investments		-	-
Trade receivables		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	2.2	4.04	21.94
Loans		-	-
Other financial assets		-	-
Other current assets	2.3	634.73	127.48
Total Current Assets		638.77	149.42
Total Assets		638.82	149.42
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	2.4	168.64	168.64
Other equity	2.5	(22.30)	(19.90)
Total Equity		146.34	148.74
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Other financial liabilities		-	-
Other Non-Current Liability		-	-
Lease Liability		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Trade payables	2.6	-	-
Total outstanding dues from micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues from creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0.38
Other financial liabilities	2.7	490.01	-
Other current liabilities	2.8	2.47	0.30
Provisions		-	-
Current tax liabilities (net)		-	-
Total Current liabilities		492.48	0.68
Total equity and liabilities		638.82	149.42
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes to Financial Statements	2		

FOR CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.
CIN:U45309PB2021PTC053191

Pradip Kumar Mandal
(Director)
Din: 09669048

Ramneek Sehgal
(Director)
DIN:01614465

Place : Ludhiana

Dated : 20/06/2023

As per our report of even date
For DATTA SINGLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No. 006185N



Yogesh Monga
Partner
M. No. 099813

UDIN : 23099813 BGVCYCS4569

Statement of Profit and Loss For the Year Ended 31st March 2023

Particulars	NOTE	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
Continuing Operations			
Revenue from Operations		-	-
Other Income (Net)		-	-
Expenses			
Construction Cost	2.9	-	-
Employees Benefits Expense	2.1	0.38	-
Finance Cost	2.11	-	0.41
Depreciation & Amortization		-	-
Other Expenses	2.12	2.02	19.49
		2.40	19.90
Profit before exceptional items & tax		(2.40)	(19.90)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(2.40)	(19.90)
Tax Expenses		-	-
Deferred Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit for the period		(2.40)	(19.90)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset (Net of Tax)		-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the period		(2.40)	(19.90)
Earnings per equity share (Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up)	2.13		
Basic (Rs.)		(0.14)	(1.18)
Diluted (Rs.)		(0.14)	(1.18)

Significant Accounting Policies
Notes to Financial Statements

1
2

FOR CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.
CIN:U45309PB2021PTC053191



Pradip Kumar Mandal
(Director)
Din: 09669048

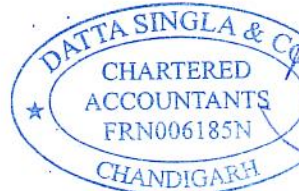


Ramneek Sehgal
(Director)
DIN:01614465

Place : Ludhiana

Dated : 20/06/2023

As per our report of even date
For DATTA SINGLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No. 006185N



Yogesh Monga
Partner
M. No. 099813

UBIN: 23099813 BG VYCS 4569

CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit for the year before tax and prior period items	(2.40)	(19.90)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	-	-
Loss on sale Of Fixed Assets	-	-
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
Assets written off during the year	-	-
Dividend income	-	-
Provision for Gratuity	-	-
Investments	-	-
Interest expense	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Loss on sale of Investment	-	-
Operating profit before prior period items and working capital changes	(2.40)	(19.90)
Adjustment for prior period income/ (expense)	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(2.40)	(19.90)
Adjustments for:		
Trade and other receivables	-	-
Inventories	-	-
Short Term Loans and advances & Other Current assets	(507.24)	(127.48)
Trade Payables and other current liabilities	491.80	0.68
Non Current Liabilities	-	-
Long Term Loan & Advances	-	-
Cash generated from operations	(17.85)	(146.70)
Income taxes paid (Including tax deducted at source)	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	(17.85)	(146.70)
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of fixed assets/ capital work-in-progress	-	-
Purchase of Investments	-	-
Proceeds from disposal of fixed assets	-	-
Non Current Assets	(0.05)	-
Long Term Loans and Advances	-	-
Purchase of Investments	-	-
Interest Received	-	-
Sale of Shares	-	-
Dividend Income	-	-
Capital Subsidy Received	-	-
Net cash (used)/Generated in investing activities	(0.05)	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Issue of Share Capital	-	168.64
Proceeds/(repayment) of long term borrowings	-	-
Proceeds/(repayment) of short term borrowings	-	-
Interest paid	-	-
Buyback Of Shares Net Of Tax	-	-
Net cash (used)/generated in financing activities	-	168.64
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	(17.90)	21.94
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	21.94	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	4.04	21.94
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash in hand	-	-
Balances with scheduled banks		
In current accounts	4.04	21.94
In Fixed Deposits	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents in cash flow statement:	4.04	21.94

- a) Cash flow statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect method' as set out in Accounting Standard -3 on Cash Flow Statements notified by Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended)
- b) Negative figures have been shown in brackets.

FOR CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.
CIN:U45309PB2021PTC053191

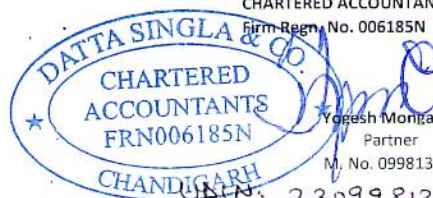
Pradip Kumar Mandal
(Director)
Din: 09669048

Ramneek Sehgal
(Director)
DIN:01614465

Place : Ludhiana

Dated : 26/06/2023

As per our report of even date
For DATTASINGLA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No. 006185N



Yogesh Monga
Partner
M. No. 099813

23099813 BG4YCS4569

CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023

Corporate and General Information Company Overview

CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS 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 Six Laning from Jodhpur Romana (Bathinda) to Mandi Dabwali (Punjab Haryana Border) Section of NH-54 from Design Ch 0.000 to Design Ch 27.400 (Design Length 27.40KM) in the state of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity Mode.

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the significant accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented unless otherwise stated.

A. Basis of preparation

1. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

2. Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except that there are certain financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value;

Segment reporting

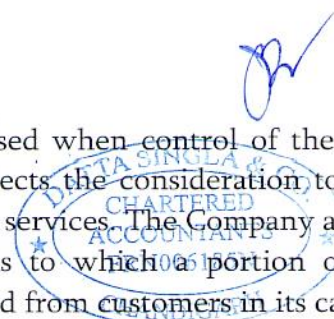
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Director of the Company has been identified as CODM and he assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. Refer Note 2.19 for segment information.

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.

B. 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 recognised in the operating phase of the HAM, while finance income is recognised over a concession period based on the imputed interest method.

Revenue related to construction services provided under a service concession arrangement is recognised based on the stage of completion of the work performed. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to input method i.e., costs incurred till the date in proportion to total estimated cost to complete the work.

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.

Other Income

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

C. Income Taxes

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date



Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realize the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred Tax

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

D. Leases

As a Lessee

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

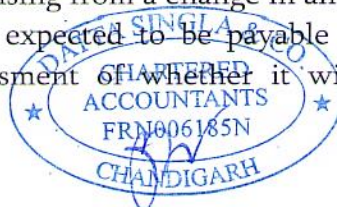
The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right of use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct 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.

E. 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.

F. Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

G. 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.

H. 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 assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.



Financial Assets:

Classification: The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- i) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through the Statement of Profit or Loss), and
- ii) Those measured at amortized cost.

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit or Loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed of in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at:

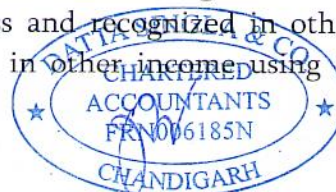
- i) Fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit
- ii) Amortized cost

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

i) **Amortized Cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss and presented in other gains / (losses). Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) **Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI):** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses, which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.



iii) Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL): Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets are recognized in the Statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of expected credit loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

i) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g. loans, deposits, and bank balance

ii) Trade Receivables;

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables, which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Derecognition of Financial Assets

A financial asset is derecognized only when:

i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or

ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is 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 de recognized 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.

Income Recognition

Interest income - Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortized cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.



Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

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 or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held- for- trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Other 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

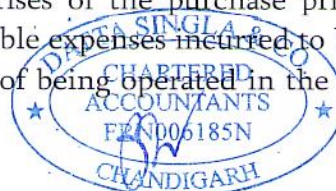
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other gains/ (losses).

Offsetting Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

I. 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).

J. 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.

K. 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.

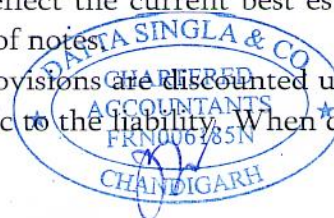
Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

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.

L. 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.

M. 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.

N. Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

O. 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.

P. Earnings per share

1. Basic earnings per share- Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- a) The profit attributable to owners of the company
- b) By the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year

2. Diluted earnings per share- Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- a) The after-income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- b) The weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Q. Rounding of amounts

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



R. 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:

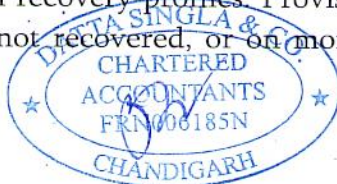
- i. determination of stage of completion
- ii. estimation of total contract costs;
- iii. estimation of total contract revenue, including recognising revenue on contract variations and claims only to the extent it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount recognised will not occur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

b) Contingencies and commitments

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that have a low probability of 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.

d) Taxes

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

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

e) Fair Value Measurement

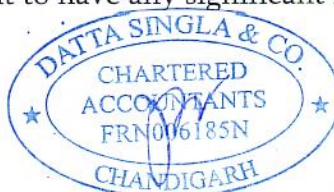
The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. In applying the valuation techniques, management makes maximum use of market inputs and uses estimates and assumptions that are, as far as possible, consistent with observable data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

S.) Recent pronouncements

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

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

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



Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

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

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

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

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 percent' test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The Company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.



CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
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NOTE - 2.1 "Other Non Current Assets"

Preliminary Expenses	0.05	-
	0.05	-

NOTE - 2.2 "Cash & Cash Equivalents"

Balance with Banks	3.87	21.77
Cash In Hand (Incl Staff Imprest)	0.17	0.17
	4.04	21.94

NOTE - 2.3 "Other Current Assets"

Borrowing Fee Paid in Advance	-	105.10
Balance With Revenue Authorities	99.49	22.38
Recoverable from NHAI	535.24	
	634.73	127.48

NOTE - 2.4 "Equity Share Capital"

Authorised Share Capital

2000000 Equity Shares Of Rs. 10/- Each.	200.00	200.00
	200.00	200.00

Issued, Subscribed & Paid up Capital

1686395 Equity Shares Of Rs. 10/- Each Fully Paid up	168.64	168.64
	168.64	168.64

NOTE - 2.7 "Other Financial Liabilities"

Ceigall Infra Projects Pvt Ltd	490.01	-
	490.01	-



CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.

Particulars

As At
March 31, 2023

NOTE - 2.4 "Equity Share Capital"

Promoter Name	Shares held by Promoters at the end of Year		% Change during the year	
	No. of Shares	% of Total Shares		
CEIGALL INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED	16,69,531	99%	-	
CEIGALL INDIA LIMITED	16,864	1%	-	
Total	16,86,395	100%	-	



NOTE - 2.5 "OTHER EQUITY"

Statement of Change in Equity (FY 2022-23)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity			Total equity attributable to equity holders
		Security Premium	General Reserves	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	168.64	-	-	(19.90)	(19.90)
Issue of Share Capital during the year		-	-	-	-
Changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2023					-
Dividends (including corporate dividend tax)	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the period	-	-	-	(2.40)	(2.40)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	168.64	-	-	(22.30)	(22.30)



NOTE - 2.6 "Trade Payables"

March 31, 2023

March 31, 2022

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total	Total
(i) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.38



CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
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NOTE - 2.8 "Other Current Liabilities"

Audit Fees payable	0.30	0.30
Other Payables	2.17	-
	<u>2.47</u>	<u>0.30</u>

NOTE - 2.13 "EARNING PER SHARE"**Profit for basic and diluted earnings per share of Re. 10 each**

Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings pershare

For basic earnings per share	1686395	1686395
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For diluted earnings per share	1686395	1686395
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Earnings per equity share (face value of Re. 10 each)

Basic	-0.14	-1.18
Diluted	-0.14	-1.18



CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
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NOTE - 2.9` "Construction work"

Contracts Work Done	273.01	-
Hiring Charges	152.04	-
	425.05	-
Less: Recoverable from NHAI	(425.05)	-
	-	-

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
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NOTE - 2.10 "Employee Benefit Expenses"

Salary	0.38	-
	0.38	-



CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2023	Year Ended March 31, 2022
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NOTE - 2.11 "Financial Expenses"

Bank Charges	0.03	0.41
Less: Recoverable from NHAI	(0.03)	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	-	0.41



CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PVT. LTD.

(Amount in Rs. Lakhs)

Particulars**Year Ended
March 31, 2023****Year Ended
March 31, 2022****NOTE - 2.12 "Other Expenses"****Administrative Expenses**

Audit fees	0.30	0.30
Professional charges	1.87	18.58
Incorporation Charges & fees	2.89	0.61
	5.06	19.48
Less: Recoverable from NHAI	(5.06)	
Rent	1.15	-
Travelling Expenses	0.87	
Others	-	0.01
Total	2.02	19.49



CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to Financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023****Note 2.14: Share Capital**

i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of 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.

Reconciliation of share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of Shares	(Amount in lakhs)	Number of Shares	(Amount in lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	16,86,395	168.64	-	-
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	16,86,395	168.64
Balance at the end of the year	16,86,395	168.64	16,86,395	168.64

ii) The company is subsidiary of Ceigall Infra Projects Private Limited.

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

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023		As at 31 March 2022	
	Number of Shares	% Shareholding	Number of Shares	% Shareholding
Ceigall Infra Projects Private Limited.	16,69,531	99%	16,69,531	99%
Total	16,69,531	99%	16,69,531	99%

iv) Details of the shareholding of promoters in the company:

Shared held by promoters at the end of year				% Change during the year
S.No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares	% Of total shares	
1	Ceigall India Ltd.	16,864	1%	-
2	Ceigall Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd.	16,69,531	99%	-



v) Detail of shares held by Holding co. & ultimate Holding co.

Share held by Holding Co. & Ultimate holding Co.		
S. No	Name	No. of shares
1	Ceigall Infra Projects Pvt. Ltd. (Holding Co.)	16,69,531
2	Ceigall India Ltd. (Ultimate Holding Co.)	16,864
Total		16,86,395

Note No:2.15 Details of Dyes to Micro and Small enterprises as defined MSMED Act 2006

There are no Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in the Micro & Small Enterprises Development Act, 2006 to whom the company owes dues on account of principle amount together with interest and accordingly no additional disclosures have been made. The above information regarding MSME has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

Note No 2.16: Remuneration to Auditors

Particulars	(Amount in Rs.)	(Amount in Rs.)
	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
Statutory Audit Fees	30,000	30,000
For other services: Certification fees	-	-
Tax Audit Fees	-	-
Total	30,000	30,000

Note No 2.17: Earning per Share (Basic and diluted)

(Amount in lakhs Except Earnings Per Share)			
S.no	Particulars	31st March, 2023	31st March, 2022
1	Profit I (Loss) for the year before tax	(2.40)	(19.90)
	Less: Attributable Tax thereto	-	-
	Profit I (Loss) after Tax	(2.40)	(19.90)
2	Weighted average number of equity shares used as denominator	16.864	16.864
	Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating diluted EPS	16.864	16.864
3	Basic & Diluted earnings per share of nominal value of Rs 10 each	(0.14)	(1.18)



Note 2.18: Various Accounting Ratios

The accounting ratios of the company are here as under:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current year	Previous year	Variance %	Reasons for Variance
Current Ratio (in times)	Total current assets	Total current liabilities	1.30 times	219.88 times	(99.41%)	Due to Increase in other current liabilities, this ratio is lower.
Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.	Total equity	-	-	-	
Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments on equity ratio (in %)	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	-	-	-	
Return on Equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	(3.28%)	(26.75%)	88%	Due to decrease in other expenses, this ratio is higher
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	-	-	-	
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Sundry Creditors + Other expenses	Average trade payables	-	-	-	
Net Capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e., Total current assets less Total current liabilities)	N. A	N. A	N. A	
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	N. A	N. A	N. A	
Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	(1.64%)	(13.37%)	88%	Due to decrease in other expenses, this ratio is higher
Return on investments (in%)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	-	-	-	



Note 2.19: Related party transaction

Details of related party

Name of related party	Nature of Relationship
Ceigall India Limited	Ultimate Holding company
Ceigall Infra Projects Private Limited	Holding company

Related Party Transactions with Parent Company and its closing balances

The terms and conditions of the transactions with key management personnel and their related parties were no more favorable than those available, or those which might reasonably be expected to be available, in respect of similar transactions with non-key management personnel related entities on an arm's length basis.

The transactions from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

The aggregate value of the Company's transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence is as follows:

Details of related party transactions

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Particulars	31 st March, 2023	31 st March, 2022
1	Issue of Share Capital		
	-Ceigall India Limited	-	1.69
	-Ceigall Infra Projects Private Limited	-	166.95
2	Rent Paid	1.15	-



Fair Value Hierarchy

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31st March 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Derivative Instruments in Hedging Relationship	Derivative Instruments not in Hedging Relationship	Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Value
Financial Assets						
Trade receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to holding companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	-	4.04	4.04
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service Concession Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	-	-	-	-	634.73	634.73
	-	-	-	-	638.77	638.77
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	492.48	492.48
	-	-	-	-	492.48	492.48

Note:

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's assets and liabilities grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described in significant accounting policies. Above table describes the valuation techniques used, key inputs to valuations and quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs for fair value measurements.

The carrying amount of financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values due to the current and short-term nature of such balances and no material differences in the values.



Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for assets as at 31st March 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Fair Value Through Profit or Loss	Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income	Derivative Instruments in Hedging Relationship	Derivative Instruments not in Hedging Relationship	Amortized Cost	Total Carrying Value
Financial Assets						
Trade receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans to holding companies	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalent	-	-	-	-	21.94	21.94
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service Concession Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other current assets	-	-	-	-	127.48	127.48
	-	-	-	-	149.42	149.42
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	0.38	0.38
Other current liabilities	-	-	-	-	0.30	0.30
	-	-	-	-	0.68	0.68

Measurement of fair values (Levels 1,2 and 3)

Level: 1

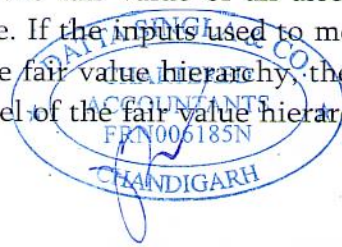
It includes investment in equity shares and mutual fund that has a quoted price and which are actively traded on the stock exchange. It has been valued using the closing price as at the reporting period on the stock exchange.

Level: 2

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level: 3

These instruments are valued based on significant unobservable inputs whereby future cash flows are discounted using appropriate discount rate. When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.



Note 2.20: Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is 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. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

Note 2.21: Segment Reporting

Basis for Segmentation

In accordance with the requirements of Ind AS-108 'Segment Reporting', the Company is primarily engaged in a business of development, operate and management of infra facilities and has no other primary reportable segments. The Director of the Company allocate the resources and assess the performance of the Company; thus, he is the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM monitors the operating results of the business as single segment, hence no separate segment needs to be disclosed.

Information about Geographical Areas

As the Company operates in India only, hence no separate geographical segment is disclosed.

Information about Major Customers

Revenue of the Company derived from single customer (NHAI) which amounts to 10% or more of the Company's revenue.

Note 2.22: Impairment of financial assets

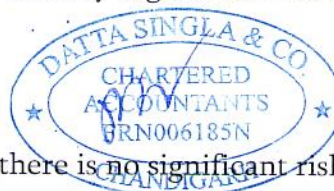
The credit risk on the financial assets has not increased since the initial recognition, therefore company measure the loss allowance for the financial assets at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses. Since the financial assets are expected to be realized within the contractual period of the invoice raised, as such, there is no ECL (expected credit loss) envisaged in the value of financial assets under SCA (Service Concession agreement) by the management

Note 2.23: Impact of Covid 19

The company has evaluated the impact of COVID- 19 resulting from the possibility of constraints to its revenue from construction activities. The company has concluded that the impact of COVID - 19 is not material on revenue from construction activity. Due to the nature of the pandemic, the company will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties relating to revenue in future periods.

Note 2.24: Fair Value Measurements

The Company does not have any activity as on date so there is no significant risk exposure.



Note 2.25: Disclosure pursuant to Para 6 of appendix D of Ind AS 115 for Service Concession Agreements

The Company has entered with Service Concession agreement for a road project envisaging Six Laning from Jodhpur Romana (Bathinda) to Mandi Dabwali (Punjab Haryana Border) Section of NH-54 from Design Ch 0.000 to Design Ch 27.400 (Design Length 27.40KM) in the state of Punjab on Hybrid Annuity Mode. The company has signed Service Concession Agreement with NHAI.

Note 2.26: Events after reporting period

There is no subsequent event after the reporting period which requires adjustments to the financial statements.

Note 2.27: Contingent Liability

There is NIL contingent liability as on 31/03/2023

Note 2.28: Other Notes

In the opinion of the Board, the current assets, loans & advances, have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet There were no litigation pending against the company which could be materially impact its financial position as at the end of the year.

No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:

- (a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
- (b) Benami Property held under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)
- (c) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
- (d) Relating to borrowed funds:
 - i. Willful defaulter
 - ii. Utilization of borrowed funds & share premium
 - iii. Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
 - iv. Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings
 - v. Current maturity of long-term borrowings
- (e) Title deeds of company as no cases pending for the same
- (f) Revaluation of property, Plant and equipment as no such revaluation taken place.

FOR CEIGALL BATHINDA DABWALI HIGHWAYS
PVT. LTD.
CIN:U45309PB2021PTC053191

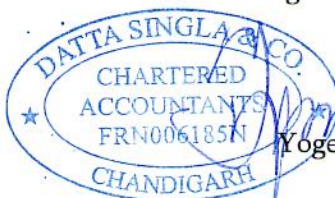
As per our report of even
date
For DATTA SINGLA & CO.
CHARTERED
ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Regn. No. 006185N



Pradip Kumar Mandal
(Director)
Din: 09669048



Ramneek Sehgal
(Director)
DIN:01614465



Yogesh Monga
Partner
M. No. 099813

Place : Ludhiana
Dated : 20/06/2023

UBIN: 2309913 B6UYCS4569