

# SANJAY V. GOYAL & Co. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Add: 1, Atharva Sanskruti, Shrihari Kute Marg, Tidke Colony, Nashik - 422 002.

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© : 0253-2977977, 9822377977

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To, The Members of Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited Nashik

# Report on the standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited (Formerly known as Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited) ("the Company") which comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended March 31, 2024 and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In cur opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, Profit/Loss, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of Ind AS financial statements 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Standalone 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, Changes in Equity and Cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act.



This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the Ind AS 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. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

# Auditor's Responsibility 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.

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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.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("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, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone 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. 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 the "Annexure 'B'" and
- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - a. The Company does not have any pending litigations filed against the company which would impact its financial position in its Ind AS Financial Statements.
  - b. The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - c. The Company was not required to deposit or pay any dues in respect of the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year.
  - d. (i) 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
    - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
    - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
    - (ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
    - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
    - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

- (iii) Based on such audit procedures as 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 (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material misstatement.
- d. As per Section 123 of the Act, Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year.
- (C) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
  - According to the provisions of Section 197 of the Act, No remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.
- (D) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

Firm Reg. No

For Sanjay V. Goyal & Co. Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 124832W

UDIN

: 24103080BKDQDU1410

Place Date : Nashik

: 17/05/2024

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL (*Proprietor*) M. No. 103080

# Annexure- A to the Auditors' Report

The Annexure referred to in Independents Auditors Report to the members of Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited (Formerly known as Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited) on the financial statements of the company for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

i.	(a)		Company is maintaining proper record	ls showing full particulars, including		
11	+: =:	quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.				
20		(B) These fixed assets have been physically verified by the management a				
		reasonab	le intervals and no material discrepanci	es have been noticed		
		Accordin	g to the information and explanations	given to us and on the basis of our		
	(1.)	examinat	ion of the records of the Company, the	e Company has a regular programme		
	(b)	of physic	al verification of its Property, plant an	nd equipment by which all Property,		
			equipment are verified in a phased ma			
9 1	A	Accordin	g to the information and explanations	given to us and on the basis of our		
	(c)		ion of the records of the Company,			
			le properties.			
1 4			g to the information and explanations	given to us and on the basis of our		
1 6	(1)	examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its				
. 1	(d)	Property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-use assets) or Intangible assets or				
			ing the year.			
v.			g to the information and explanations	given to us and on the basis of our		
8		examinat	ion of the records of the Company, th	here are no proceedings initiated or		
	(e)	pending	against the Company for holding	any benami property under the		
o			on of Benami Property Transactions Ac			
ii.	(a)	There are	e no inventory hence not applicable.			
62	(b)	The Com	pany does not have any sanctioned we	orking capital limit in excess of Rs 5		
		crores in	aggregate, from banks or financial in	stitutions on the basis of security of		
- 1		current a	ssets.			
iii.		Accordin	g to the information and explanations	given to us and on the basis of our		
			ion of the records of the Company			
1 5		investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature				
K1   X1			secured or unsecured, to companies, fir	_		
± ,		any other	r parties except the following:	나 [16] 이 아이를 하다는 나라보다		
		Sr. No	Nature of Transaction	Balance as on 31.03.2024 (Rs.)		
		31.140	THE PERSON OF A STREET AND A ST			
		1.	Loan to Companies	1,32,57,57,422/-		



×	
	The company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the
	Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.
	The company has not accepted deposits, hence the directives issued by the Reserve
	Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant
	provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under are not
	applicable.
811111111	The provisions for maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148
	of the Act, are not applicable to the company, hence not applicable.
(a)	According to the records of the company, undisputed statutory dues including
	Provident Fund, Investor Education and Protection Fund, Employees' State
	Insurance, Income-tax, GST, Wealth Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, cess to the
	extent applicable and any other statutory dues have generally been regularly
	deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and
	explanations given to us there were no outstanding statutory dues as on 31st of
	March, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became
	payable.
(b)	According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no amounts
	payables in respect of income tax, wealth tax, service tax, sales tax, GST, customs
	duty and excise duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.
<u> </u>	
	The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of
	accounts but has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax
a A	assessments under the Income Tax act, 1961.
	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 defaulted in
	repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any
	lender during the year.
	According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the
g ×	company examined by us, the company has not raised money by way of initial
	public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), hence not
	applicable.
(a)	According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the
	company examined by us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or
	private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the
d l	year, hence not applicable.
(b)	We have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company noticed
	or reported during the course of our audit nor have we been informed of any such
. , 8	instance by the Management.
	Since the company is not a Nidhi company, hence this clause is not applicable.



xiii.		According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the
		company examined by us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance
		with provision of sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 as applicable and
		details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required.
xiv.		a) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and
		nature of its business.
		b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date for
		the period under audit.
xv.		According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the
2 1		company examined by us, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions
		with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, provisions of section
N 1		192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable.
xvi.		The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve
J2 1 10		Bank of India Act, 1934.
xvii.		The Company has not incurred cash losses in the Current Financial Year and in the
		immediately preceding Financial year.
xviii.		There is no resignation of statutory auditor during the year.
xix.	M. A.	According to the information and explanations given to us and 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, 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
- 5.0	2 6	exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting
1-1	-	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
. 4		year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when
		they fall due.
XX.		a) In our opinion in respect of ongoing projects, the company do not have unspent
3		amount and is not required to transfer any amount to a special account, within a
		period of 30 days from the end of the FY as per section 135(6) Companies Act, 2013.
	- × 1	b) In our opinion in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company did not
		have to transfer any unspent amount to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to
	8 8	Companies Act, 2013
xxi.		The company is not a holding company, hence the clause of qualification or adverse
	., 2	remarks of the Order is not applicable.

For Sanjay V. Goyal & Co. Charter & Accountants Firm Registration No. 124832W

: 24103080BKDQDU1410 : Nashik

: 17/05/2024

UDIN Place Date

Firm Reg. No.: 124832W EREB ACCOUNTANTS

\* CA SANJAYV. GOYAL (Proprietor) M. No. 103080

## Annexure - B to the Auditor's 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 Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited (Formely known as Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited) ("the Company"), as of 31 March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

## Management's Responsibility for the Internal Financial Control

The Companies 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.

## Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Control 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 auditor's 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 opinion on the Company's Internal Financial Controls System over financial reporting.

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## 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 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 changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

#### Opinion

**UDIN** 

Place

Date

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 31st March 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Firm Reg. No.

124832W

For Sanjay V. Goyal & Co. Chartered Accountants

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL (Proprietor) M. No. 103080

Firm Registration No. 124832W

:24103080BKDQDV1410 : Nashik

: 17/05/2024

CIN: U45203DL2014PLC265735

**BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31,2024** 



(₹ In Lakh)

( All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )		( III Lakii)	
Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	8.36	12.49
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Other Financial assets	3	0.10	0.10
(c) Other non-current assets	4	89.12	42.08
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		97.58	54.67
CURRENT ASSETS			
(a) Financial assets	5	13,257.57	5,195.42
(i) Loan	6	1,494.31	-
<ul><li>(i) Trade receivables</li><li>(ii) Cash and cash equivalents</li></ul>	7	3.98	2,600.49
(iii) Bank balances other than (i) above	7		5,086.00
(iv) Other Financial assets	8	4,198.85	6,871.94
(b) Other current assets	9	405.99	60.99
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		19,360.70	19,814.84
TOTAL ASSETS		19,458.28	19,869.50
I EQUITY & LIABILITIES			
EQUITY	40	5,523.00	5,523.00
(a) Equity Share Capital	10 11	11,846.23	10,555.73
(b) Other Equity	11	17,369.23	16,078.73
TOTAL EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES  (a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings (ii) Trade payables	12		3,485.95
Total Outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and	13		-
Small Enterprises			
Total Outstanding dues other than of Micro		1,867.89	69.49
Enterprises and Small Enterprises	14	221.15	190.06
(b) Other current liabilities	14	ZZ 1, 10	45.28
(c) Current tax liabilities TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		2,089.04	3,790.78
TOTAL CONNERT LIABILITIES			-,
		2,089.04	3,790.78
		19,458.27	19,869.50
TOTAL LIABILITIES		19,400.27	19,009.30

Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:

Material Accounting Policy Information

The accompanying summary of Material acconting policies and other explanatory information are an intergral part of

As per our report of even date attached For SANJAY V. GOYAL & CO.

Chartered Accountants

the financial Statements.

Firm Regn. No

CA SANJA

Proprie Membership No. 103080

Firm Reg. No.: 124832W

(Manoj A. Kulkarni) Company Secretary

(Paresh C. Mehta)

Director & CFO DIN: 03474498

(Sanjay P. Londhe)

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited

Director DIN: 00112604

Place: Nashik Date: May 17, 2024



CIN: U45203DL2014PLC265735

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31,2024

( All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )



(₹ In Lakh)

	Postinulare	Note	For the Year Ended	For the Year Ended	
	Particulars	No.	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	
1	INCOME				
	Revenue from Operations	15	5,276.77	3,566.12	
	Other Income	16	1,157.42	727.11	
	Total Income		6,434.19	4,293.23	
II	EXPENSES:				
	Construction Expenses	17	4,154.54		
	Finance Expenses	18	50.32		
	Depreciation and Amortisation	19	4.13		
	Other Expenses	20	655.63	112.10	
	Total Expenses		4,864.62	2,368.13	
Ш	Profit before Tax (I-II)		1,569.57	1,925.10	
IV	Tax Expense: Current Tax		274.24	336.35	
	Tax For Earlier Years		4.83	25.70	
			279.07	362.05	
٧	Profit for the year (III - IV)		1,290.50	1,563.05	
VI	Other Comprehensive Income (OCI):  (a) Items not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Re-measurement gains/(losses)on defined benefit plans Income tax effect on above  (b) Items to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			- -	
	Other Comprehensive Income			-	
VII	Total comprehensive income for the year (V+VI)		1,290.50	1,563.05	
VII	Earnings per Equity Shares of Nominal Value ₹ 10 each:  Basic (₹)  Diluted (₹)		2.3d 2.3d		
	Material Accounting Policy Information 1				

The accompanying summary of material acconting policies and other explanatory information are an intergral part of the financial statements.

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As per our report of even date attached

Firm Reg. No.: 124832W

For SANJAY V. GOYAL & CO. SANJAY

Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 4832W

V. GOYAL CA SANJAY

Proprieter

Place: Nashik Date: May 17, 2024 (Manoj A. Kulkarni) Company Secretary

(Paresh C. Mehta)

Director & CFO DIN: 03474498

(Sanjay P. Londhe)

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited

Director DIN: 00112604

CIN: U45203DL2014PLC265735

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024



(₹ In Lakh)

( All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )			(₹ In Lakn)		
	Year Ended 31-	-March-2024	Year Ended 31-I	March-2023	
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :				1.925.10	
Profit before tax from continuing operations		1,569.57	8.09	1,925.10	
Depreciation & Amortisation	4.13		571.07	ž.	
Interest, Commitment & Finance Charges (Net)	50.32		5/1.0/		
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	(111.68)		(396.54)	4	
Interest Income FDR	(111.00)	(57.23)		182.62	
Operating Profit Before Changes in Working Capital	The second second	1,512.34		2,107.72	
Adjustments for changes in Operating Assets / Liabilities		AL PARKET		in a	
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Receivable	(1,494.31)	整型。1878年	3,254.21		
(Increase) / Decrease in Trade Recordable (Increase) / Decrease in Bank Balance other than		The Health Co.	÷ ;		
Cash & Cash equivalents	5,086.00		(5,086.00)	2	
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial assets	2,673.09	数 第 第 第 第 1	2,737.67		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other non current assets	(47.04)		17.94		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	(345.00)	<b>"林","特","特"</b>	(21.09)		
Increase / ( Decrease ) in Trade Payable	1,798.40		(9.98)		
Increase / ( Decrease ) in Other financial liabilities		2000年,由市门	(25.89)		
Increase / ( Decrease ) in Other current liabilities	(14.19)	7,656.95	43.00	909.86	
Cash Generated from Operations		9,169.29		3,017.58	
Taxes paid (net of refunds)	(279.07)		(362.05)	(000.05)	
Taxes para (not or retaines)	在產業監查	(279.07)		(362.05)	
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES (A)		8,890.22	1	2,655.53	
			ž		
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	111.68		396.54		
Interest Income FDR		111.68		396.54	
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	11. 2. 2. 3	A. St. M. Mary	. 1	× .	
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	為海绵症	生物 数型 1			
Loans Given (Net)	(8,062.15)		(2,297.48)		
Proceeds (Repayment) of Long Term Borrowings	(3,475.17)	上海 种 对 9 7	(6,221.84)		
Proceeds (Repayment) of Current Borrowings	(10.78)		0.98		
Interest, Commitment & Finance Charges (Net)	(50.32)	生活。 1941年	(571.07)		
CASH RECEIPT FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES (C)	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	(11,598.42)		(9,089.41	
		电路 热 和 和		(6,037.34	
Net Change in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		(2,596.52)		* 20 g 2	
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		2,600.49	1	8,637.83 2,600.49	
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	The Tay The Third	3.98	-		
		2,596.52		6,037.34	
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		和 为 ( ) ( ) ( )			
Balance with schedule banks in Current accounts		3.94		167.28	
Deposits with maturity for more than 3 months				2,433.00	
Cash on hand		0.04		0.21	
Total Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		3.98		2,600.49	

The accompanying summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (notes) are an integral part of the financial statements.

Notes:

1. All figures in bracket are outflow.

2. Direct taxes paid are treated as arising from operating activities and are not bifurcated between investing and financing

3. The cash flow statement has been prepared under Indirect Method as per Ind AS 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" as under section 133 of Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date attached For SANJAY V. GOYAL & CO.

Chartered Accountants 24832W Firm Regn. No

CA SANJAY V. GOYAL Proprieter

Membership No. 103080

Place: Nashik Date: May 17, 2024 Firm Reg. No.: 124832W EREB ACCOUN

> (Manoj A. Kulkarni) Company Secretary

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited

(Paresh C. Mehta) Director & CFO DIN: 03474498

(Sanjay P Londhe) Director DIN: 00112604

CIN: U45203DL2014PLC265735

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

( All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )

#### 1 Equity Share Capital

(₹ In Lakh)

ASHOKA

E '' Ol	As at March 31, 2024		As at 31-March-23	
Equity Share	Number of Shares	Rs. in lakhs	Number of Shares	Rs. in lakhs
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued, Subscribed and fully paid				
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	55,230,000	5,523.00	55,230,000	5,523.00
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	2.	1	-	-
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior errors	55,230,000	5,523.00	55,230,000	5,523.00
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	00,200,000	CARL CAPTER SOF	_	-
Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year				
Issued during the period		Control of the		
Balance at the close of the period	55,230,000	5,523.00	55,230,000	5,523.00

iliation of Shares and holding more than 5%

Name of Share Holder	As at March 31, 2024			As at 31-March-23		
Name of Share Holder	No. of % Holding	Number of Shares	Rs. in lakhs	No. of % Holding	Number of Shares	Rs. in lakhs
Ashalia Duildean Ltd	100%	55.229.400	5,523	100%	55,229,400	
Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	0%	600	0	0%	600	0.06
GVR Infra Projects Ltd.  Total	100%	55,230,000	5,523	100%	55,230,000	5,523.00

Other Equity

Other Equity		Reserves & Surplus		
Particulars	Capital	Share Premium	Retained	Total
Tartionaro	Contribution	Account	earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2022	229.04	-	8,763.64	8,992.68
	-	-	=	-
Changes in accoutung policy or prior period errors  Restated balance as the beginninh og the current reporting period	229.04	-	8,763.64	8,992.68
			1,563.05	1,563.05
Profit for the year  Balance as at March 31, 2023	229.04	-	10,326.69	10,555.73

Balance as at April 1, 2023	229.04		10,326.69	10,549.06
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	229.04		10,326.69	10,549.06
Restated balance as the beginninh og the current reporting period	POT BUSINESS STATES	ACCUSED AND AND ADDRESS OF ADDRESS AND ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS ADDRESS	1,290,50	1,290.50
Profit for the year	229.04	245 V 5 9 3 4 25 1 - 2 5 25	11.617.19	11.839.56
Balance as at March 31, 2024	223.04		11,011110	

As per our report of even date attached

Firm Reg. No. 124832W

For SANJAY V. GOYAL & CO.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 12

CA SANJAY

Proprieter

Membership No. 103080

Place: Nashik Date: May 17, 2024 For & on behalf of the Board of Directors Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited

(Manoj A. Kulkarni) Company Secretary

(Paresh C. Mehta) (Sanjay P. Londhe)

DIN: 03474498

Director Director & CFO DIN: 00112604



#### A Corporate profile

Ashoka GVR Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited is a Special Purpose Entity incorporated on 03rd March, 2014 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. In pursuance of the contract with the Karnataka Road Development Corporation Limited, to carry on the business of Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Maintain and Transfer (DBFOMT) the existing State Highway (SH18) from Mudhol to Maharashtra Border (Approx length 107.937 Kms.) in the State of Karnataka on DBFOMT Annuity Basis During Construction phase the company will receive a total lumpsum annuity amounting to Rs.135.96 crore on achievement of Construction of milestones mentioned in Concession agreement. The Company on completion of the project shall receive 16 semi annuity of Rs.39.49 Crore.

#### **B Material Accounting Policy Information**

#### i) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended thereafter.

The financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024 are prepared in accordance with Ind AS .

The standalone financial statements are presented in INR which is also Companies Functional Currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs Rupees, except otherwise indicated.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The classification of assets and liabilities of the Company is done into current and non-current based on the operating cycle of the business of the Company. The operating cycle of the business of the Company is less than twelve months and therefore all current and non-current classifications are done based on the status of realisability and expected settlement of the respective asset and liability within a period of twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

#### ii) Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These estimates, judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the finacial statement in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

#### iii) Material Accounting Policy Information

The operating cycle of the business of the Company is twelve months from the reporting date as required by Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

#### a) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

#### An asset is current when:

- It is expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading or
- It is expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

#### A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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#### b) Revenue Recognition

"The revenue is recognised to the extent of transaction price allocated to the performance obligation satisfied. Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Group expects it to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party. The Group includes variable consideration as part of transaction price when there is a basis to reasonably estimate the amount of the variable consideration and when it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved."



i Revenue from Operation

The Company is rendering Construction and Maintainance Services to NHAI under the Hybrid Annuity Model.

To recognize revenue, the Company applies the following five-step approach: (1) identify the contract with a customer, (2) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (3) determine the transaction price, (4) allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract, and (5) recognize revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

At contract inception, The company assesses its promise to transfer services to a customer to identify separate performance obligations. The Company applies judgment to determine whether each service promised to a customer is capable of being distinct, and are distinct in the context of the contract, if not, the promised services are combined and accounted as a single performance obligation. For performance obligations where control is transferred over time, revenue is recognized by measuring progress towards completion of the performance obligation. The selection of the method to measure progress towards completion requires judgment and is based on the nature of the services to be provided. The method for recognizing revenues and costs depends on the nature of the services rendered.

For Recognition of Revenue, the Company has identified its performance obligation as Construction Services activity and Maintainance activity.

The Company is in the Construction Phase and the Construction income is recognised over time based on the progress of the work i.e., cost incurred during the period and margin on the Construction Activity.

Maintenance after COD date till the tenure of the Project will be recognised over time proportionately over the concession period on the basis of the allocation of the transaction price over this performance obligation.

Periodic Maintenance which is required to be done as per the service concession agreemnet is not recognised as a separate Obligation since the same is required to be done on a strength test.

Finance income is recognised on the basis of the IRR considered in the project.

Utility shifting Income is recognised as and when the work is completed and the same is certified by the Client.

#### ii Interest Income

Interest income from financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

#### c) Financial Asset

The Company recognises its expenditure incurred on the project as a financial asset in accordance with the principles laid down in Appendix D of Ind AS 115, Service Concession Agreements. The project satisfies the test of Financial Asset

#### d) Borrowing costs

All borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

#### e) Taxes

#### Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### f) Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.





g) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before OCI 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.

#### h) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

#### i Provisions

The Company recognizes a provision when: it has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events; it is likely that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and the amount has been reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

#### ii Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent assets is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

#### i) Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes pLakhse 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.

#### i) 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**

#### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (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 four categories;

Debt instruments at amortised cost

Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

#### Debt instruments at amortised cost

A financial assets is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company. All the Loans and other receivables under financial assets (except Investments) are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their nominal value.

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.



#### Debt instrument at FVTPL

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

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated certain debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

#### **Equity investments**

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

#### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material lay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset, or

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

#### Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a. Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance.
- b. Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables and
- Other financial assets

#### Trade receivable:

The company Management has evaluated the impairment provision requirement under IND As 109 and has listed down below major facts for trade and other receivables impairment provisioning:

Also the receivable from Company are considered to be good and there are neither been any past instances of default and also management doesn't expect any default in case of Company receivables.





#### Receivable under concession arrangements

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

The Company recognises the considerations given by the grantor i.e. National Highway Authority of India ('NHAI') in accordance with Appendix C-'Service Concession Arrangements' of Ind AS 115- 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'. The Company recognises a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor of the contract for the construction services; the grantor has little, if any, discretion to avoid payment, usually because the agreement is enforceable by law.

#### Other Financial Assets:

Other Financial Assets mainly consists of Unbilled revenue measured at amortised cost.

Following are the policy for specific financial assets:-

Type of financial asset	
Prepaid expenses	Prepaid expenses include upfront fees paid by the Company for sanction of term loan which shall be adjusted against the subsequent disbursement of loan to the Company.

#### Financial liabilities

#### Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

#### Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

#### Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

#### Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. However, the company has borrowings at floating rates. Considering that the impact of restatement of effective interest rate, year on year due to reset of interest rate, is not material and hence the company is amortising the transaction cost in straight line basis over the tenure of the loan. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the transaction cost amortisation process.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

#### 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 or loss.

#### Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



CIN: U45203DL2014PLC265735

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



( All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )

# 2 Property Plant and Equipment

Details of Additions, Adjustments, Depreciation and Net Block - Asset class wise for 2023-24 (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Plant & Machinery	Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation			
As at April 1, 2022	7.73	65.17	72.89
Additions		=	-
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments			
As at March 31, 2023	7.73	65.17	72.89
Additions			
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments			
As at March 31, 2024	7.73	65.17	72.89
Depreciation			
As at April 1, 2022	3.01	49.30	52.31
Charge for the period	1.78	6.32	8.09
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments			<b>=</b>
As at March 31, 2023	4.78	55.62	60.40
Additions			
Charge for the period	1.11	3.02	4.13
Sales/Disposals/Adjustments			
As at March 31, 2024	5.89	58.64	64.53
Net Block Value			
As at March 31, 2024	1.84	6.53	8.36
As at March 31, 2023	2.95	9.55	12.49
As at March 31, 2022	4.72	15.86	20.58



CIN: U45203DL2014PLC265735

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )

# **ASHOKA**

3 Financials Assets - Non Current (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Advances Recoverable other than in Cash:		
Secured Considered Good	0.10	0.10
COCATON COTTONICO COCA		
Total :::::	0.10	0.10

4 Other Non Current Asset

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Income Tax Assets (Net)	89.12	42.08
Total :::::	89.12	42.08

5 Loans - Non Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As At Mar 31, 2024	As At Mar 31, 2023
Loans to related parties (Refer Note No. 29 On Related Party Disclosure)		
Secured, Considered good:		
Unsecured, Considered good:	A STATE OF THE STA	
Holding Company	8,023.34	
Fellow Subsidaries	5,234.23	3,146.41
Total :::::	13,257.57	5,195.42

Loans to related parties includes following: (refer note 29)

Particulars	As At Mar 31, 2024	As At Mar 31, 2023
Ashoka Buildcon Limited	8,023.34	2,049.01
Viva Highways Ltd.	5,234.23	3,146.41
Total :::::	13,257.57	5,195.42

Loan from related Parties carry a interest rate of SBI 1 Year FDR plus 1 % and repayable on demand by the company. Based on the management's assessment of repayment the same has been classified as current.

#### 6 Trade Receivables-Current

(`In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Unsecured		
Considered Good	1,494.31	-
Considered doubtful		_
Total :::::	1,494.31	-

(\*) Trade receivable includes amount dues from KSHIP

## ii Expected Credit loss:-

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss on portfolio of its trade receivable. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivable and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward-looking estimates are analysed. Since the Company does not have trade receivable except for Annuity, COS and other small regular receivable, no expected credit loss is being provided.



CIN: U45203DL2014PLC265735

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )

#### iii Age of Receivables as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	0-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables	是可能的E22.1914	用非计划性数位数			对于1000年1000年1000年1	SEATON THE
- Considered good	783.49	710.82			Parties Calculation	1,494.31
– Considered doubtful				And	7 (1984)	
- Which have siginificent credit risk						
Disputed Trade receivables –				<b>以证据和证明</b>		
- Considered good						
- Considered doubtful		THE BUILDING			(A. A. B. A. B.	
- Which have siginificent credit risk					-71	
Total :::::	783.49	710.82		Assaultanile		1,494.31

<sup>\*</sup> Provision already made against the Disputed Trade receivables considrd doutful if any.

#### Age of Receivables as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	0-6 Months	6-12 Months	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade receivables						
- Considered good			-	-		
– Considered doubtful		-	-	-	-	æ
– Which have siginificent credit risk	-	-	-	-	4	•
Disputed Trade receivables –						
- Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	
– Considered doubtful	2	-	-	-	-	-
– Which have siginificent credit risk	-	-	-	-		
Total :::::		-	-	-	-	

<sup>\*</sup> Provision already made against the Disputed Trade receivables considrd doutful if any.

## 7 Cash and cash equivalents

## (₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
(A) Cash & Cash Equivalents	10 mm (m. 1644 - 17)	
(I) Cash on hand	0.04	0.21
(II) Balances with Banks		
On Current account	3.94	167.28
Deposits with Original maturity less than 3 months		2,433.00
Sub Total ::::	3.98	2,600.49
(B) Other Bank Balances		
Deposits with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months		2,986.00
Deposits with Remaining maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months		2,100.00
Sub Total :::::		5,086.00
Total ::::	3.98	7,686.49

#### Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing Activities:

Particulars	April 01,2023	Cash Flows	Non- Cash Flows	March 31,2024
Borrowings	3,485.95	(3,475.17)	(10.78)	
Total Liabilities from financing activities	3,485.95	(3,475.17)	(10.78)	

Particulars	April 01,2022	Cash Flows	Non- Cash Flows	March 31,2023
Borrowings	9,706.81	(6,202.69)	(18.17)	3,485.95
Total Liabilities from financing activities	9,706.81	(6,202.69)	(18.17)	3,485.95

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )



Other Financial Asset - Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
(A) Receivable under service concession arrangements		
Receivable from KSHIP (Un-certified work)	4,198.85	6,820.08
(A) Others		
Interest Receivable on FDR		51.86
Total :::::	4,198.85	6,871.94

(₹ In Lakh)

Other Current Asset		( III Lakii)
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
(A) Advances other than Capital Advances :		
Advances Recoverable other than in Cash	1.80	30.42
(B) Others	是"一个是6世纪"	
Prepaid Expenses	26.00	30.57
Balance with Tax Authority	378.19	•
Total ::::	405.99	60.99

## 10 Equity Share Capital

(I) Authorised Capital:

·		As at 31-Mar-24		As at 31-Mar-23	
Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)
Equity Shares	10.00	60,000,000	6,000.00	60,000,000	6,000.00
Total :::::			6,000.00		6,000.00

(II) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital (Fully Paid-up):

		As at 31	-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23	
Class of Shares	Par Value (₹)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)	No. of Shares	Amount (₹ In Lakh)
Equity Shares	10.00	55,230,000	5,523.00	55,230,000	5,523.00
Total :::::			5,523.00	_	5,523.00

## (III) Terms/rights attached to equity shares:

(IV) Reconciliation of Number of Shares Outstanding:

utstanding as at beginning of the period	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Class of Shares	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
Outstanding as at beginning of the period	55,230,000	55,230,000
Outstanding as at end of the period	55,230,000	55,230,000

(V) Shares in respect of each class in the company held by its holding company or its ultimate holding company including shares held by or by subsidiaries or associates of the holding company or the ultimate holding company in aggregate

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Ashoka Buildcon Limited	55,229,400	55,229,400
GVR Infra Projects Limited	600	600
Total	55,230,000	55,230,000

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated)



(VI) Details of shares in the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

	As at 31-	As at 31-Mar-23		
Class of Shares	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Ashoka Buildcon Limited	55,229,400	100.00%	55,229,400	100.00%
		Resolution (See See		

## (VII) Details of shares in the Company held by Promoters

Sr.	I Name of Promoter	Par Value (₹)	As at 31-Mar-24		As at 31-March-23	
No	Traine or Fremete.	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding
1	Ashoka Buildcon Limited	10	55,229,400	99.999%	55,229,400	99.999%
2	GVR Infra	10	600	0.001%	600	0.001%
	Total		55,230,000	100.000%	55,230,000	100.000%

Sr.	Sr. News of Brownston Box Volum (#)		Name of Bramatar Par Value (₹) As at 31-Mar-23		As at 31-1	% of Change	
No	Name of Promoter	Par Value (₹)	No. of Shares	% Holding	No. of Shares	% Holding	during the year
1	Ashoka Buildcon Limited	10	55,229,400	100.00%	55,229,400	100.00%	-
2	GVR Infra Projects Limited	10	600	0.00%	600	0.00%	-
	Total		55,230,000	100.00%	55,230,000	100.00%	

11 Other Equity (₹ In Lakh)

Other Equity (**		( =)
Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Capital Contribution on Account of CG		
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	229.04	229.04
Addition During the Year	等。"不可以是一个人,不可以是一个人,不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不可以不	-
Deduction During the year		_
As at end of year	229.04	229.04
Surplus / Retained Earnings		
Balance as per Last balance Sheet	10,326.69	8,763.64
Addition During the Year	1,290.50	1,563.05
Deduction During the year		-
Amount available for appropriations	11,617.19	10,326.69
Gross Total ::::	11,846.23	10,555.73

#### 12 Borrowings - Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Secured - at amortized cost	The second secon	
Current Maturities of Long-Term Debt		3,475.17
Unsecured - at amortized cost		
Loans from related parties (Holding Company)		10.78
Total ::::		3,485.95

## 13 Trade Payables - Current

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars		As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
Trade Payables:		STEEL STATE	
•	AV V. GOYAV	<b>建设置为建设性企业</b> 的	
Others	CH3	2.27	10.64
Related Parties (Refer Note 29)	Firm Reg No.	1,838.67	-
Unpaid Expenses	124832	26.95	58.85
	3		
Total ::::	TEREB ACCOUNT	1,867.89	69.49

(Refer Note no 22 for disclosures under section 22 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006)

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )



Ageing of Payables as at March 31, 2024

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
Particulars (1997)	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total		
Undisputed Dues of Creditors			CLEON IN THE				
- Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	3.500 March 415-400 V						
- Other than Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	1,866.57	1.32			1,867.89		
Disputed Dues of Creditors							
- Micro Small & Medium Enterprises			K : - : :				
- Other than Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	1 THE LEWIS LAW - 484		-				
Total :::::	1,866.57	1.32			1,867.89		

Age of Receivables as at March 31, 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total	
Undisputed Dues of Creditors						
- Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-		
- Other than Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	64.20	0.66	4.63	-	69.49	
Disputed Dues of Creditors						
- Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-		æ	-		
- Other than Micro Small & Medium Enterprises	-	-	-	-	×-	
Total :::::	64.20	0.66	4.63	-	69.49	

## 14 Other current liabilities

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
	24.00	
Duties & Taxes	31.09	
Other Payables	190.07	190.06
Total ::::	221.15	190.06

## 15 Revenue From Operations

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
Contract Revenue:		
Add: Contract Revenue	4,214.45	1,765.58
Other Operating Revenue		
Financial Income	1,062.32	1,800.54
Total :::::	5,276.77	3,566.12

### 16 Other Income

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
(A) Interest Income on financials assets carried at Cost/Amortised Cost:		
Interest on Bank Deposits	111.68	396.54
(B) Other Non Operating Income:		
Miscellaneous Income	0.02	0.04
Interest Received (Gross)	1,045.72	330.53
Total :::::	1,157.42	727.11

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All figures are in ₹ in Lakh unless itherwise stated )



17 Construction Expenses

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	图	
Sub-contracting Charges	4,123.81	1,659.97
Miscellaneous Site Expenses	0.74	0.13
Technical Consultancy Charges	30.00	16.76
Total :::::	4,154.54	1,676.86

18 Finance Expenses

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
	A STANDARD	
Interest on Loans	46.62	551.75
Interest on Others	0.22	1.08
Financial Charges	0.09	0.08
Bank Annual Fees	Indiana. Th	2.77
Unwinding of discount on financials liabilities carried at amortised cost	3.39	15.40
Total ::::	50.32	571.08

19 Depreciation And Amortisation

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
Depreciation on tangible fixed assets	4.13	8.09
Total :::::	4.13	8.09

20 Other Expenses

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
Rent Rates & Taxes	0.53	2.22
Insurance	35.89	43.50
Printing and Stationery	是是一种人的。 第二章	0.02
Power & Fuel	7.76	18.83
Vehicle Running Charges	4.30	2.67
Legal & Professional Fees	2.62	8.00
Corporate Social Responsibility Ref Note No 23 (ii)	27.85	31.46
Donation	572.00	-
Director's Sitting Fee	3.75	3.53
Auditor's Remuneration (Refer Note No 23) (i)	0.87	1.32
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.06	0.55
Total :::::	655.63	112.10



#### Note 21: Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by

Particulars  Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders	Year ended 31-Mar-2024	Year ended 31-Mar-2023
tens (2005) attributable to Equity Shareholders	1,290.50	1,563.05
No of Weighted Average Equity Shares outstanding during the Year (Basic)	55,230,000	55,230,000
No of Weighted Average Equity Shares outstanding during the Year (Diluted)	55,230,000	55,230,000
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (in ₹ )  Basic Earnings per Share (in ₹ )	10.00	10.00
	2.34	2.83
An explanation of how the transition to Ind-AS has affected the company's equity and Its net profit/Loss is provided	2.34	2.83

# Note 22 : Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

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

## Note 23 (i): Remuneration to Auditors:

		(₹ In Lakh)
Particulars Audit fees	Year ended 31-Mar-2024	Year ended 31-Mar-2023
Other Services	0.50	0.50
GST expenses	0.30	0.67
Total :-	0.07	0.15
	0.87	1.32

# Note 23 (ii): Expenditure incurred on Corporate Social Responsibility:

Particulars		(₹ In Lakh)
Opening Unspent Amount	0	0
	· 理學是很多的學了	_
Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the period	27.85	31.46
Amount Spent during the period	27.85	31.46
Contrubution to Ashoka Institute of Medical Science	ensetal en entere	31.46
(an Company registerd under Section 8 of the Company Act 2013 providing Medical & Health facilities)	_	-
Unspent/(Excess Spent) Amount at the end of the year on ongoing project	2014年1月20日 2014年1月20日	

# Note 24 : Segment information as required by Ind AS 108 are given below :

The Company is engaged in "Road Infrastructure Projects" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

## Note 25 : Capital management :

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, 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 maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management'sjudgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total Capital plus Net debt is calculated as borrowing less cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances and mutual funds investments.

		(₹ In Lakh)
Particulars Borrowings	As At 31-Mar-2024	As At 31-Mar-2023
Less: Cash and cash equivalents		3,485.95
Less: Bank balances other than (1) above	3.98	2,600.49
Net debt (A)		5,086.00
Equity	-3.98 17,369.23	5,971.46
Capital and Net debt (B)	17,365.25	16,078.73 <b>22,050.19</b>
Gearing ratio (%) (A/B)	-0.02%	27.08%

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#### Note 21: Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the company by

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2024	Year ended 31-Mar-2023
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders	1,290.50	1,563.05
No of Weighted Average Equity Shares outstanding during the Year (Basic)	55,230,000	55,230,000
No of Weighted Average Equity Shares outstanding during the Year (Diluted)	55,230,000	55,230,000
Nominal Value of Equity Shares (in ₹ )	10.00	10.00
Basic Earnings per Share (in ₹ )	2.34	2.83
An explanation of how the transition to Ind-AS has affected the company's equity and Its net profit/Loss is provided	2.34	2.83

#### Note 22: Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

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

#### Note 23: Remuneration to Auditors:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-2024	Year ended 31-Mar-2023	
Audit fees	0.50	0.50	
Other Services	0.30	0.67	
GST expenses	0.07	0.15	
Total :-	0.87	1.32	

#### Note 24 : Segment information as required by Ind AS 108 are given below :

The Company is engaged in "Road Infrastructure Projects" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

#### Note 25: Capital management:

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, 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 maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of its strategic and day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total Capital plus Net debt is calculated as borrowing less cash and cash equivalent and other bank balances and mutual funds investments.

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As At 31-Mar-2024	As At 31-Mar-2023
Borrowings		3,485.95
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	3.98	2,600.49
Less: Bank balances other than (1) above		5,086.00
Net debt (A)	-3.98	5,971.46
Equity V. GO	17,369.23	16,078.73
Capital and Net debt (B)	17,365.25	22,050.19
Gearing ratio (%) (A/B)	-0.02%	27.08%



## Note 26: Disclosure under Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 115)

(₹ In Lakh)

	Particular	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(i)	Contract revenue recognised as revenue in the period	5,276.77	3,566.12
(ii)	For Contracts that are in progress:		
	(a) Aggregate amount of costs incurred upto the reporting date	60,098	54,821
	(b) Recognised profits (less recognised losses) upto the reporting date	- 1	-
	(c) Advances received from customer for contract work	Edillo Belle For	-
	(d) Retention money		-
(iii)	Gross amount due from customers for contract work	4,199	6,820
(iv)	Gross amount due to customers for contract work		-

#### Note 27: Financial Instrument - fair values and risk management

#### Fair value measurements

(₹ In Lakh)

(* m = 20m)			
	Carrying amount		
Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023	
Financial Assets			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	And the second s		
Cash and cash equivalents	3.98	2,600.49	
Other Financial Assets Non Current	0.10	0.10	
Bank Balance Other than Cash above		5,086.00	
Other Financial Assets - Current	4,198.85	6,871.94	
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings		3,485.95	
Trade payable	1,867.89	259.55	
Others financial liabilities	-	-	

Disclosure of Fair value of financial instruments carried at Cost/ Amortised cost (but fair value disclosures are required)

(₹ In Lakh)

	Fair	Fair value			
Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023			
Financial Assets					
Financial assets measured at cost					
Investments	4 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	-			

#### NOTE:

- 1. The management assessed that carrying amount of all other financial instruments are reasonable approximation of the fair value.
- 2. Fair value of Investments carried at amortised cost has been determined using approved valuation technique of net assets value method.

#### Note 28: Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2024:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024 /	Fair value measurement as at March 31, 2024 using		
	TOTAL	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets	The Co		<b>有关,就是是是</b> 为	
Investments mandatory measured at FVTPL 5/ Firm	Had My	\\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	-	

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024



The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2023:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Fair value measurement as at March 31, 2023 using			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial Assets					
Investments mandatory measured at FVTPL	-	- 1	-	-	

Level 1 - The hierarchy In level 1 Includes financial Instruments measured using quoted prices. This Includes mutual funds that have quoted price. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV declaired by fund houses.

Level 2 - The fair value of financial Instruments that are not traded In an active market (like Investment in Preference Shares) Is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant Inputs required to fair value as Instrument are observable, the Instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant Inputs Is not based on observable market data, the Instrument Is Included In level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, etc. included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1,2 and 3 during the year.

#### Financial risk management

#### Interest Rate Risk

As infrastructure development and construction business is capital intensive, the company are exposed to interest rate risks. The Company is in its initial stages of operation and does not have any intererst bearing debt during the period and hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

#### Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. During the period, Company did not enter into any forign currncy transaction, hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

#### Commodity Price Risk

The company requires for implementation (construction, operation and maintenance) of the projects, such as cement, bitumen, steel and other construction materials. For which, the company entered the fixed price contract with the EPC contractor and O&M Contractor so as to manage our exposure to price increases in raw materials. Hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

## Credit risk on Financial Assets

The company engaged in infrastructure development and construction business on Annuity mode Basis and currently derive the turnover from EPC contracts with KSHIP. Payments are typically not secured by any form of credit support such as letters of credit, performance guarantees or escrow arrangements. Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, and other financial instruments.

Financial assets that are potentially subject to concentrations of credit risk and failures by counter-parties to discharge their obligations in full or in a timely manner consist principally of cash, cash equivalents and trade and other receivables. Credit risk on cash balances with Bank are limited because the counterparties are entities with acceptable credit ratings. The exposure to credit risk for trade receivable is low as its mainly consist of NHAI and amount is received on timely basis within the credit period.

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Ageing analysis of the age of trade receivable/ Other Financial Assets amounts that are past due as at the end of reporting year but not impaired:

(₹in Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Less than 90 days	Nil
Over 120 days	Nil
Total	Nil

#### Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company top management in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the top management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's board of directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate sources of financing including debt and overdraft from banks at an optimised cost.

The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial guarantees and financial instruments is noted in note 28 and the liquidity table below:

				( ₹ in Lakh)
Particular	< 1 Year	>1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs	INR lacs
As at March 31, 2024				
Borrowings	The state of the state of the state of	CONTRA		
Trade and other payables	2,089.04		ura Panasa - A.	2,089.04
Other financial liabilities	<b>第四人的人们在第一个时间</b>			
	2,089.04			2,089.04
As at March 31, 2023				
Borrowings	3,485.95	-	-	3,485.95
Trade and other payables	259.55	_	=	259.55
Other financial liabilities	-			-
	3,745.50		•	3,745.50

At present, the Company does expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.



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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024



Note 29: Related party disclosure as required by Ind AS 24 are given below:

#### 1. Name of the Related Parties and Description of Relationship:

Nature of Relationship

Name of Entity

Holding Company:

Ashoka Buildcon Limited

Key management personnel:

Director

Sanjay P. Londhe

Director

Paresh C. Mehta

Key management personnel:

Paresh C. Mehta

Key management personnel:

Manoj A. Kulkarni

Key management personnel:

Jagadish S. Nad

An explanation of how the transition to Ind-AS has affected the company's equity and Its net profit/Loss is provided

#### 2. Transaction during the Year

(₹in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Related Party	Description	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2024	For the Year Ended 31-Mar-2023
	Sub-Contract Charges:			
1.	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	4,123.81	1,659.97
	Interest On Loan Taken:			
1.	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	0.22	1.08
	Loan Given ( Net off ):			
1.	Viva Highways Limited	Associate Company	1,650.00	79
2.	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	5,471.00	-
	Interest On Loan Given:			
1.	Viva Highways Limited	Associate Company	486.46	276.08
2.	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	559.26	54.45

#### 3. Outstanding Payable/Receivable at the end of the Year

(₹in Lakh)

Sr. No.	Related Party	Description	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
	Payable to Contractor & Service Provider:			
1.	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	1,838.67	_
	Loan Payable:			
1.	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	-	10.78
	Loan Receivable:			
1.	Ashoka Buildcon Ltd.	Holding Company	8,023.34	2,049.01
2.	Viva Highways Limited	Associate Company	5,234.23	3,146.41

## Note 30 :Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 116 - "Leases"

On March 30, 2020, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified new Ind AS on leases, Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116 applicable from 01/04/2020. Ind AS 116 has been implemented w.e.f. April 1, 2020 and the associated disclosure requirements are applicable for financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024. As per the Standard it is optional to apply the standard for short term leases (period of 12 months or less). Since the lease agreements are for a period of 11 months, company has availed the exception of short term leases. Apart from this, there are no other assets taken on lease and hence IND AS 116 is not applicable.

Total amount of lease payments towards short term leases is ₹ 0.31 Lakh and shown as expense in the P & L Statement.

#### Note 31: Wilful Defaulter

The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.



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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024



#### Note 32: Relationship with Struck off Companies

The information about transaction with struck off Companies (defined under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956) has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the Company and the same is relied upon by the auditors.

#### Note 33: Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

All the charges or satisfaction as per the sanction are duly registered with Registrar of Companies as at March 31, 2023 in favour of the lenders for facilities availed by the Company.

#### Note 34: Others Matters

Information with regard to other matters specified in Schedule III to the Act, is either nil or not applicable to Company for the year.

#### Note 35: Disclosure of Financial Ratios

Sr.		For the Year	For the Year		
No.	Particulars	Ended	Ended	% of Change	Reason for Variance
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023		19)
1	Current Ratio (in Times)	9.27	3.96	133.85 %	Due to Increase of Current
					liabliites for Periodical Maint.
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in Times)	× -	0.22	(100.00)%	No Debt balance at year end
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in Times)	0.97	0.87	11.35 %	
4	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	8.09%	10.22%	(20.78)%	
5	Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA		
6	Trade Rece. turnover ratio (in Times)	NA	NA		
7	Trade pay. turnover ratio (in Times)	4.29	22.51	(80.95)%	Due to Increase of Trade
					Payable for Periodical Maint.
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in Times)	0.31	0.33	(7.23)%	Working Capital reduced due
					to Increase of Trade Payable
					for Periodical Maint.
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	24.46%	43.83%	(44.20)%	Due to Increase of Contract
				,	Revenue due to Periodical
					Maintenance activity.
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	7.72%	10.91%	(29.23)%	Due to reduction in probit on
					account of other expenses.
11	Return on investment **	NA	NA	NA	

Formula used for calculating the below mention ratios:

- 1) Current Ratio = Current Assets / Current Liabilities
- 2) Debt Equity Ratio = Outstanding Debt / Net Worth (Net worth = Share Capital + Other Equity + Compulsorily Convertible Debentures Outstanding Debt = Non Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings + Current Maturities of Non Current Borrowings)
- 3) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) = (Profit after tax + Exceptional Items + Interest on borrowings + Deprecation and Amortization Revenue Recognised as per Ind AS + Annuity Payment Major Maintenance Reserve Debt Service Reserve) / (Interest on borrowings + Scheduled principal repayment of long term borrowings (excluding prepayments/refinancing)).
- 4) Return on Equity = Profit After Tax / Average Shareholder's Equity
- 5) Inventory Turnover Ratio = Cost of Goods Sold / Average inventories \* 365 / no.of days
- 6) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio = Net Credit Sales / Average Accounts Receivable \* 365 / no.of days
- 7) Trade Payable Turnover Ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Accounts Payable \* 365 / no.of days
- 8) Net Profit ratio = Net Profit / (Net Sales = Total Sales Net Sales) \* 100
- 9) Return on Capital Employed Ratio = EBIT / Capital Employed (Total Equity plus total debt) \*100
- 10) Net Capital Turnover Ratio = Total Sales / Sharesholder's Equity
- 11) Return on Investment = Income on investment / Investment
- \* Inventory Turnover is NIL as the Company does not have Inventory
- \*\* Return on Investment is NIL as the Company does not have Investment



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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024

Firm Reg. No. 124832W



Note 36: Events after reporting period

No subsequent event has been observed which may required on adjustment to the balance sheet.

Note 37: Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

The Company has a defined process to take daily back-up of books of account maintained electronically however the current accounting application does not support maintenance of logs of backups taken on a daily basis. The management is in the process of taking necessary steps to configure systems to ensure that logs of daily backup for books of account is maintained in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the applicable statute.

The Company has used 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, there are no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

Note 38: Previous year comparatives:

Previous year's figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary, to conform to current year classification.

As per our report of even date attached

For SANJAY V. GOYAL & CO.

Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 124832W

CA SANJAY

Proprieter

Membership No. 103080

Place: Nashik

Date: May 17, 2024

For & on behalf of the Board of Directors Ashoka Mudhol Nipani Roads Limited

(Manoj A. Kulkarni)

Company Secretary

(Paresh C. Mehta) Director & CFO

DIN: 03474498

(Sanjay P. Londhe) Director

DIN: 00112604

