

NK Toll Road Limited

Financial Statements

For the year ended March 31, 2023

mkps & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of NK Toll Road Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **NK Toll Road Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, its Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's report and shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we required to report that fact. The other information is likely to be provided to us after the date of our report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the Financial Position, Financial Performance including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of the appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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 fair presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in:

- i. planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and
- ii. to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, 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 appears from our examination of those books;
- c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act;
- e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that no remuneration has been paid by the company to its directors during the year. Hence the requirement of the company for compliance under this section is not applicable.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rules 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and as represented by the management:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigation as at March 31, 2023 on its financial position in its Financial Statement. – Refer Note No. 26 of the accompanying financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

- iv. (a) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note No. 38 to the financial statement 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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) Management has represented to us that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note No. 38 to the financial statement no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (c) Based on our audit procedure conducted that are considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our attention that cause us to believe that the representation given by the management under paragraph (2) (i) (iv) (a) & (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

For **MKPS & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 302014E

Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership No.: 065025
UDIN : 23065025BGRDLP2092

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2023

"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NK TOLL ROAD LIMITED.

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on other legal and regulatory requirements" of our report of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i) (a) (A) The company does not carry an property, plant and equipment in its financial statements and hence the reporting requirements under this sub-clause is not applicable.
(B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of its intangible assets.
- (b) In view of there being no property, plant and equipment, the reporting requirements under this sub-clause is not applicable.
- (c) There are no immovable properties disclosed in the accompanying financial statements and hence the reporting requirements under sub-clause (c) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (d) As explained to us, the company has not revalued any of its Intangible assets during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, we report that no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- ii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company does not carry any inventories. Hence, the reporting requirements under sub-clause (a) of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions and hence the reporting requirements under sub-clause (b) of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- iii) With respect to investments made in or any guarantee or security provided or any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, granted during the year by the Company to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties:
- (a) As per the information and explanations given to us and books of accounts and records examined by us, during the year the Company has not provided any guarantee or security. However, the Company has granted following loans to companies:

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Million)
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year	
Holding	-
Fellow subsidiary	116.00

Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases		CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Holding		100.00
Fellow subsidiary		179.00

- (b) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the investments made, guarantee provided, security given and the terms and conditions of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantee provided are, prima facie, not prejudicial to Company's interest.
- (c) According to the books of accounts and records examined by us in respect of the loans and advances in the nature of loans, where the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated, the repayments or receipts are generally regular as per stipulated terms.
- (d) According to the books of accounts and records examined by us in respect of the loans, there is no amount overdue for more than ninety days.
- (e) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given and the books of accounts and records examined by us, loans granted which have fallen due during the year have been renewed or extended as per details below and no fresh loans have been granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to the same parties:

Particulars	Aggregate amount of existing loans renewed or extended	Percentage of the aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year for
Holding Company	Rs. 100 Million	58.42
Fellow Subsidiary	Rs. 63 Million	

- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not advanced any loans to directors / to a company in which the Director is interested to which the provisions of section 185 of the Act apply. Further, based on the information and explanations given to us, being an infrastructure company, the provisions of section 186 of the Act to the extent of loans, guarantees and securities granted are not applicable to the company. Hence, the reporting requirements under clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits during the period under audit. Consequently, the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed thereunder are not applicable.
- vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for the company. We have broadly reviewed such records and are of the opinion that prima-facie, the prescribed records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the

- vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books of the company, the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed applicable statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, and any other material statutory dues to the appropriate authorities.

There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, and any other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 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 statutory dues referred to in clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of any dispute other than the following:

Nature of statute	Nature of Dues	Period for which the amount related	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount involved (in Rs.)
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	A.Y. 2012-13	High Court Bombay	1,77,36,714

- viii) According to the information and explanations and representation given to us, there are no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

- ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given and books of accounts and records examined by us, the Company does not have any borrowing from banks or financial institution during the year and hence the reporting under sub-clause (a) and (b) of clause (ix) of the order are not applicable.

- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fresh term loans have been taken during the year.

- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, in our opinion, no funds raised on short term basis have been prima-facie being used for long term purposes during the year.

- (e) The company does not have any subsidiary, joint venture or associate and hence the reporting requirements under sub-clause (e) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.

- (f) The company does not have any subsidiary, joint venture or associate and hence the reporting requirements under sub-clause (f) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.

- (x) (a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and hence clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment of shares or fully or partly or optionally convertible debentures and Hence

reporting under clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (xi) (a) Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and as per information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/Secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) The company is not mandated to have a vigil mechanism in terms of section 177(9) of the Act.
- (xii) In our opinion, Company is not a nidhi company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act and their details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards. As per information and explanation given to us, section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the company.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 for the purpose of planning our audit procedures.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations provided by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of the Act.
- (xvi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year as per the Reserve bank of India Act 1934.

(c) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) As represented by the management, the group does not have more than one core investment company (CIC) as part of the group as per the definition of group contained in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016.

MKPS & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- (xvii) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, provisions of clause (xviii) of Paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) contribution under section 135 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause (xx) (a) & (b) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 302014E

Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership No.: 065025
UDIN : 23065025BGRDLP2092

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 26, 2023

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF NK TOLL ROAD LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 with reference to financial statement of **NK Toll Road Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting With Reference To These Financial Statements

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company ; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised 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 With Reference To These Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, 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 with reference to these financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For MKPS & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 302014E

Narendra Khandal

Partner

Membership No.: 065025

UDIN : 23065025BGRDLP2092

Place : Mumbai

Date : April 26, 2023

NK Toll Road Limited

CIN: U67190MH2005PLC154359

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

		Rs. Millions	
Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Concession Intangible assets	4	1,265.14	1,532.94
(b) Financial Assets			
- Other Financial Assets	5e	0.13	0.13
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)		1.60	3.87
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	29	39.51	62.63
Total Non-Current Assets		1,306.38	1,599.57
Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5a	58.74	12.55
(ii) Bank balances other than (i) Cash and cash equivalents above	5b	-	-
(iii) Loans	5c	279.00	163.00
(iv) Other financial asset	5d	16.36	8.04
(b) Other current assets	6	4.88	4.02
Total Current Assets		358.98	187.61
Total Assets		1,665.36	1,787.18
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	7	44.77	44.77
(b) Subordinated debt (in nature of Equity)	8a	1,902.69	1,982.69
(c) Other equity	8b	(637.16)	(566.28)
Total Equity		1,310.30	1,461.18
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(b) Provisions	11b	5.18	1.87
Total Non-Current Liabilities		5.18	1.87
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables			
(A) Total outstanding due of micro enterprises & small enterprises	9	-	-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises		26.61	56.52
(iii) Other financial liabilities	10	21.70	7.16
(b) Other current liabilities	12	0.66	0.59
(c) Provisions	11a	300.91	259.86
Total Current Liabilities		349.88	324.13
Total Equity and Liabilities		1,665.36	1,787.18

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our attached report of even date

For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E

For and on behalf on board

(Narendra Khandal)
Partner
Membership Number : 065025
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2023

Sandeep Joshi
Director
DIN no: 09586595
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2023

Mahesh Gaikwad
Director
DIN: 06664942

NK Toll Road Limited
CIN: U67190MH2005PLC154359
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	Rs. Millions	
		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Revenue from Operations	13	466.43	377.15
Other Income	14	23.61	12.68
Total Income		490.04	389.83
Expenses			
Toll Operation and Maintenance expenses	15	194.64	107.05
Employee benefits expense	16	19.03	13.01
Finance costs	17	31.14	78.53
Depreciation and amortization expense	4	267.80	274.84
Other expenses	18	21.10	19.83
Total expenses		533.71	493.26
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(43.67)	(103.43)
Exceptional Items		-	-
Loss before tax		(43.67)	(103.43)
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		23.12	51.32
Income tax for earlier years		-	1.59
		23.12	52.91
Profit/(Loss) after tax		(66.79)	(156.34)
Other Comprehensive Income /(Loss)			
- Items that will not be reclassified to Income/(Loss)			
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans : Gains / (Loss)		(4.09)	(0.37)
benefit plans : Gains / (Loss)			
Other Comprehensive Income Income/(Loss)		(4.09)	(0.37)
Total Comprehensive Income Income/(Loss)		(70.88)	(156.71)
Earnings/(loss) per equity share (Face value of Rs. 10 per share)			
Basic & Diluted	25	(14.92)	(34.92)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
As per our attached report of even date

For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E

For and on behalf on board

(Narendra Khandal)
Partner
Membership Number : 065025
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2023

Sandeep Joshi
Director
DIN no: 09586595
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2023

Mahesh Gaikwad
Director
DIN: 06664942

NK Toll Road Limited
CIN: U67190MH2005PLC154359
Cash flow Statement for the period ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Loss before tax	(43.67)	(103.43)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	267.80	274.84
Interest income	(2.92)	(12.60)
Finance Cost	31.14	78.53
Provision for Gratuity and Leave encashment	0.61	0.35
Provision for Resurfacing expenses	121.96	43.25
Miscellaneous income	(0.01)	(0.08)
Cash Generated from Operations before working capital changes	374.91	280.87
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in financial assets	(0.17)	2.74
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	(0.86)	0.09
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(29.91)	(9.59)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	(98.91)	(3.25)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	0.07	0.49
	(129.78)	(9.52)
Cash generated from operations	245.13	271.35
Taxes (paid) net of refunds	(3.19)	6.17
Net cash generated from operating activities - [A]	241.94	277.52
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
(Purchase)/sale proceeds of intangible assets	-	0.13
(Investment)/Redemption in Fixed deposits with Banks	-	212.19
Inter corporate deposits given	(116.00)	(63.00)
Interest received	0.25	18.00
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities - [B]	(115.75)	167.32
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Repayment of Sub-debt	(80.00)	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	-	(574.40)
Interest paid	-	(58.26)
Net cash used in financing activities - [C]	(80.00)	(632.66)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents - [A+B+C]	46.19	(187.82)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	12.55	200.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	58.74	12.55
Components of Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks - in Current accounts	58.62	12.47
Cash on hand	0.12	0.08
Total Cash and cash equivalents	58.74	12.55

Note:

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The balance lying in escrow / current account with banks of Rs. 14.86 million (Rs.12.47 million) held as security against borrowings.

As per our attached report of even date

For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No, 302014E

For and on behalf on board

(Narendra Khandal)
Partner
Membership Number : 065025
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2023

Sandeep Joshi Mahesh Gaikwad
Director Director
DIN no: 09586595 DIN: 06664942
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2023

NK Toll Road Limited
CIN: U67190MH2005PLC154359
Statement of Changes in Equity

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Rs. Millions

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the year/period	Changes in equity share capital during the year/period	Balance at the end of the year/period
For the year ended March 31, 2022	44.77	-	44.77
For the year ended March 31, 2023	44.77	-	44.77

B. SUB-ORDINATED DEBT (In nature of equity)

Rs. Millions

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the year/period	Changes during the year/period	Balance at the end of the year/period
For the year ended March 31, 2022	1,982.69	-	1,982.69
For the year ended March 31, 2023	1,982.69	80.00	1,902.69

Rs. Millions

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
Balance at April 01, 2021	(409.56)	(409.56)
Profit for the year	(156.34)	(156.34)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	-	-
Remeasurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	(0.37)	(0.37)
Total comprehensive income for the year	(156.71)	(156.71)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(566.28)	(566.28)
Balance at April 01, 2022	(566.28)	(566.28)
Profit for the year	(66.79)	(66.79)
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	-	-
Remeasurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	(4.09)	(4.09)
Total comprehensive income for the period	(70.88)	(70.88)
For the year ended March 31, 2023	(637.16)	(637.16)

As per our attached report of even date

For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E

For and on behalf on board

(Narendra Khandal)
Partner
Membership Number : 065025

Sandeep Joshi
Director
DIN no: 09586595

Manish Gaikwad
Director
DIN: 06664942

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2023

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 26, 2023

NK Toll Road Limited

CIN: U67190MH2005PLC154359

Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023**Note 1: Corporate information**

NK Toll Road Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on June 29, 2005, was awarded on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, the widening of existing two-lane covering 33.48 kms stretch from Km 258.645 (End of Namakkal By pass) -Km 292.60 (Start of Karur Bypass) Section of National Highway No.7 in the State of Tamilnadu and operation and maintenance thereof, under the Concession Agreement dated January 30, 2006 with National Highways Authority of India. The Concession Agreement is for a period of 20 years from July 29, 2006 being the appointed date.

The Company is wholly owned subsidiary of Reliance Infrastructure Limited. At the end of the Concession period, the entire facility will be transferred to NHAI.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on April 26, 2023 Pursuant to the provisions of section 130 of the Act the Central Government, income tax authorities and other statutory regulatory body and section 131 of the Act the board of directors of the Company have powers to amend / re-open the financial statements approved by the board / adopted by the members of the Company.

The Company is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Reliance Centre, 19, Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Estate, Mumbai 400 001.

Note 2: Basis of preparation

These Financial Statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III of the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value.

These Financial Statements are presented in ` Millions, except where otherwise indicated.

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the information and disclosures mandated by Schedule III to the Act, applicable Ind AS, other applicable pronouncements and regulations.

Note 3: Summary of Significant accounting policies**3.1 Current versus non-current classification**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- 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
- 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 at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

3.2 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The functional statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is the company's functional and presentation currency.

3.3 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

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

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring and non-recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

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

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions of Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost (note 20) and Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 21).

3.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized up on transfer of control of promised services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those services.

Toll revenue

The income from toll revenue from operations of the facility is accounted on accrual basis.

Others

Interest Income on financial assets measured at amortized cost is recognised using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends are recognised in the Statement of profit and loss only when the right to receive payment is established.

3.5 Accounting of intangible assets under service concession arrangement

The Company has Toll Road Concession rights where it Built, Operates and Transfers (BOT) infrastructure used to provide public service 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.

These arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the Company receives a right (a license) to charge users of the public service. The financial asset model is used when the Company has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor for the construction services. When the unconditional right to receive cash covers only part of the service, the two models are combined to account separately for each component. If the Company performs more than one service (i.e., construction or upgrade services and operation services) under a single contract or arrangement, consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair values of the services delivered, when the amounts are separately identifiable.

The intangible assets is measured at the fair value of consideration transferred to acquire asset, which is the fair value of consideration received or receivable for the construction services delivered.

Amortization of concession intangible assets

The Intangible asset recognized are amortised over the concession period on the basis of projected toll revenue which reflects the pattern in which the assets economic benefits are consumed. The projected total toll revenue is based on the independent traffic volume projections; Amortization is revised in case of any material change in the expected pattern of economic benefits. Refer note 24 for description and significant terms of the concession agreements.

Financial assets model

The financial asset model applies when the operator has an unconditional right to receive cash or another financial asset from the grantor in remuneration for concession services. In the case of concession services, the operator has such an unconditional right if the grantor contractually guarantees the payment of amount specified or determined in the contract or the shortfall, if any, between amounts received from users of public service and amounts specified or determined in the Contract.

Financial Assets resulting from application of Appendix D of Ind AS 115 are recorded in the Balance Sheet under the heading "Other Financial Assets" and recognized at amortised cost.

However in case of certain arrangements, the contract may include a payment commitment on the part of the concession grantor covering only part of investment, with the balance to be recovered from by charging users of service. In such arrangements the investment amount guaranteed by the concession grantor is recognized under the financial asset model and the residual balance is recognized under the intangible asset model.

Any asset carried under concession arrangements is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its future use or disposal or when the contractual rights to the financial asset expire.

Maintenance obligations

Contractual obligations to maintain, replace or restore the infrastructure (principally resurfacing costs and major repairs and unscheduled maintenance which are required to maintain the Infrastructure asset in operational condition except for any enhancement element) are recognized and measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date for which next resurfacing would be required as per the concession arrangement. The provision is discounted to its present value at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

3.6 Taxes**Current 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 countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Current income tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. 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.

Minimum Alternate Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the statement of profit and loss. MAT paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the balance sheet when it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) Intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are recognized for all taxable temporary differences

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilized.

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 utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside the Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

3.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

3.8 Leases

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the income statement on a straight line basis over the lease term.

3.9 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 Company 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 contingent liability is not recognised in the books of accounts but its existence is disclosed in the Financial Statements. A Contingent asset is not recognized in financial statements, however, the same are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

3.12 Employee benefits**(i) Short term obligations**

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

(ii) Leave obligations

The Company provides sick leave and privilege leave to its employees.

Privilege and sick leave obligation is provided based on actuarial valuation which takes into account the estimated portion of leave that will be en-cashed, availed and the portion that will lapse. The

portion that is expected to be en-cashed is provided for based on the basic salary of the employee and for the portion that is expected to be availed; the valuations are based on the employees' total compensation. The liability for earned leave is also classified as current where it is expected to be availed/ en-cashed during the next 12 months. The remaining portion is classified as non-current. The amounts of current and non-current liability are based on actuarial estimates.

(iii) Post - employment obligations

The Company operates various post-employment schemes, including

- (a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity
- (b) Defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity Obligations

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognized immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined Contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognized as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.14 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, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, net of directly attributable transaction cost 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

Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in following categories;

- at amortised cost
- at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial Assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- 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.

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 amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and other receivables.

Financial Assets at Fair Value through Statement of Profit and Loss/Other Comprehensive Income

All investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. The Company has investment in mutual funds which are held for trading, are classified as at FVTPL. 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 instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income. There is no recycling of the amounts from Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of the Company's similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (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 delay 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.

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 recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes 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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

The Company has three types of financial assets subject to Ind AS 109's expected credit loss model.

- Loans receivables measured at amortised cost
- Retentions receivable, grant receivable from NHA
- Loans given to employees

The impairment methodology for each class of financial assets stated above is as follows:

Loans receivables measured at amortised cost: Loans receivables at amortised cost are generally short term in nature considered to be low risk, and thus the impairment provision is determined as 12 months expected credit losses.

Loans given to employees: For loans given to employees outstanding as on the reporting dates, the has determined reliably that assessing the probability of default at the initial recognition of each and every loan or receivable would result in undue cost and effort. As permitted by Ind AS 109, the credit provision will be determined based on whether credit risk is low only at each reporting date, until the loan is derecognized. Using the impairment methodology the Company has assessed that no loan loss allowance needs to be recorded in the books of accounts.

Expected credit loss ('ECL') impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

Financial assets measured as at amortized cost and other contractual revenue receivables - ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, loans and borrowings, trade payables or other payables.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value.

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

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities at amortized cost: After initial measurement, such financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and 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. The impact of restatement of effective interest rate, year on year due to reset of interest rate, is not material. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the transaction cost amortization process.

Trade Payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade payables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Retention money payable

This is the category most relevant to the Company. Retention moneys are measured at Fair value initially. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the EIR (Effective interest rate) method. Gains and losses are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and 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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.15 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM). Chief operating decision maker's function is to allocate the resources of the entity and access the performance of the operating segment of the entity.

The Board assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. It is identified as being the chief operating decision maker for the company.

3.16 Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the entity and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are disclosed below.

(i) Applicability of service concession arrangement accounting to toll roads concessionaire arrangements

The Company has determined that Appendix D of Ind AS 115 'Service concession arrangements' is applicable to the Company which provides on accounting by the operators for public-to-private service concession arrangements. The Company has entered into concession arrangement with NHA as per which the Company would participate in the Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) basis the toll roads infrastructure. After the end of the concession arrangement, the Company has to transfer the infrastructure i.e. toll roads constructed to National Highway Authorities of India (NHA).

Accordingly the Company has recognized the intangible assets recognized as per the accounting policy mentioned in Note no 3.5 'Accounting of intangible assets under service concessionaire arrangement'.

(ii) Income taxes

The Company has recognized deferred tax assets relating to carried forward tax losses to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, the utilization of tax losses also depends on the ability of the Company to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped. Management has forecasted future taxable profits and has therefore recognized deferred tax assets in relation to tax losses.

(iii) Amortization of concession intangible assets

The Intangible asset recognized are amortised over the concession period on the basis of projected toll revenue which reflects the pattern in which the assets economic benefits are consumed. The projected total toll revenue is based on the independent traffic volume projections; Amortization is revised in case.

of any material change in the expected pattern of economic benefits.

(iv) Provision for resurfacing obligation (major maintenance expenditure)

The Company records the resurfacing obligation for its present obligation as per the concession arrangement to maintain the toll roads at every five years during the concession period. The provision is included in the Financial Statements at the present value of the expected future payments. The calculations to discount these amounts to their present value are based on the estimated timing of expenditure occurring on the roads.

The discount rate used to value the resurfacing provision at its present value is determined through reference to the nature of provision and risk associated with the expenditure.

3.17 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1- Presentation of Financial Statements –This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2023.

Ind AS 8-Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors –This amendment has introduced a definition of accounting estimates and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2023.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes-This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April 2023.

The Company is evaluating the impact of the amendments on the financial statement.

NK Toll Road Limited

Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 4 - Concession Intangible assets

Rs. Millions

Particulars	Toll Collection right (Intangible Assets)
Year ended March 2022	
Opening gross carrying amount	3,146.18
Additions	-
Disposals/Adjustment	-
Closing gross carrying amount	3,146.18
Accumulated Amortisation and impairment	1,338.40
Opening accumulated Amortisation and impairment	1,338.40
Amortisation charge for the year	274.84
Disposals/Adjustment	-
Closing accumulated Amortisation and impairment	1,613.24
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2022	1,532.94
Year ended March 31, 2023	
Opening gross carrying amount	3,146.18
Additions	-
Disposals/Adjustment	-
Closing gross carrying amount	3,146.18
Accumulated Amortisation and impairment	1,613.24
Opening accumulated Amortisation and impairment	1,613.24
Amortisation charge for the year	267.79
Disposals/Adjustment	-
Closing accumulated Amortisation and impairment	1,881.04
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2023	1,265.14

Note :

- 1) The company has included flat at Dahisar west in Mumbai district of Rs 0.93 Million in gross block of Intangible assets.
- 2) All the title deeds of Immovable property are held in the name of the company
- 3) No proceedings has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988. Therefore the disclosure of details of Benami Property held is not applicable.

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 5 (a) - Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	58.62	12.47
Cash on hand	0.12	0.08
	<u>58.74</u>	<u>12.55</u>
Note 5 (c) - Loans		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans		
- Intercompany deposits to Related Party (Refer Note No 31)	279.00	163.00
	<u>279.00</u>	<u>163.00</u>

Note:

Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:

- (a) repayable on demand; or
(b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment,

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature
Related parties		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	Rs 100 Mn amount of Intercompany deposits given	100%
JR Toll Road Limited	Rs 113 Mn amount of Intercompany deposits given	100%
Reliance Aerostructure	Rs 66 Mn amount of Intercompany deposits given	100%

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 5 (d) - Other financial assets - current (Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest accrued on ICD	2.68	-
Claim receivable from NHAI	10.14	4.66
Security deposits	1.48	1.48
Other receivables	2.07	1.90
	<u>16.36</u>	<u>8.04</u>
Note 5 (e) - Non Current financial assets (Unsecured considered good)		
Security deposits	0.13	0.13
	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.13</u>
Note 6 - Other Current assets (Unsecured considered good)		
Advance to vendors	0.39	0.29
Advance to employees	0.72	-
Prepaid Expenses	3.21	1.38
Duties and taxes receivable	0.56	2.35
	<u>4.88</u>	<u>4.02</u>

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 7 - Share Capital

Rs. Millions

Particulars	Nos of Shares	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
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Note 7 (a) - Authorised Equity Share Capital

At the beginning of the year	10,00,00,000	1,000.00	1,000.00
Add : Increase during the year	-	-	-
At the end of the year	10,00,00,000	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>

Note 7 (b) - Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital

At the beginning of the year	44,77,000	44.77	44.77
Add : Increase during the year	-	-	-
At the end of the year	44,77,000	<u>44.77</u>	<u>44.77</u>

Note 7 (c) - Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as Equity Shares having a Par Value of Rs.10/-. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

Note 7 (d) - Reconciliation of nos of Shares

Nos of Shares at the beginning of the year	44,77,000	44,77,000
Add : Nos of Shares issued during the year	-	-
Nos of Shares at the end of the year	<u>44,77,000</u>	<u>44,77,000</u>

Note 7 (e) - Shares held by the holding company or their subsidiaries/associates

Reliance Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company) & its nominees		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company) & its nominees	44,77,000	44,77,000

(Name of Other Company holding Shares)
(Relationship of Company)

Note 7 (f) - Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Reliance Infrastructure Limited		
Nos of Shares	44,77,000	44,77,000
% of holding	100%	100%

Note 7g - Details of Shares held by promoters

Promoter Name	No. Of Shares	% of Shares
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	44,77,000	100.00%
Total	44,77,000	

Note 7i - Details of Shares Pledged, Safekeep and Unpledged by promoters

Particulars	No of Share	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Pledged		13,43,100	36,26,370
Safekeep		8,50,570	8,50,570
Unpledged share		22,83,330	60
Total No of Share		44,77,000	44,77,000

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 8a - Sub-ordinated debt (in nature of equity)		
At the beginning of the year	1,982.69	1,982.69
Increase / (decrease) during the year	(80.00)	-
At the end of the year	<u>1,902.69</u>	<u>1,982.69</u>

Note 8a(i) - Sub-ordinated debt infused by holding company

Reliance Infrastructure Limited (Holding Company)	1,982.69	1,982.69
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Terms and rights attached to Sub-ordinated debts infused by holding company.

- i) Subordinated debt is the part of holding company Equity from the promoters of the company for the project, which is unsecured and interest free as per Common Loan Agreement with the lenders;
- ii) No repayment/redemption/interest servicing allowed during the moratorium period of the long term project loan.

Note 8b- Other equity -Reserves and Surplus

Retained Earnings	(637.16)	(566.29)
	<u>(637.16)</u>	<u>(566.29)</u>

Note 8(b)(i) - Retained Earnings

At the beginning of the year	(566.28)	(409.56)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(66.79)	(156.34)
directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment obligations (net of tax)	(4.09)	(0.37)
At the end of the year	<u>(637.16)</u>	<u>(566.28)</u>

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 9 - Trade Payables		
Total outstanding due to Micro and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises & small enterprises	-	-
Related	-	-
Other	2.24	2.24
Total	24.37	54.28
	26.61	56.52

a) Trade Payables ageing schedule
As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for below periods from date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Others	0.06	4.19	4.50	8.05	16.89
3) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
5) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	9.72
Total Trade Payables	0.06	4.19	4.59	1.54	26.61

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for below periods from date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Others	3.83	5.93	1.54	30.26	41.57
3) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
5) Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	14.95
Total Trade Payables	3.83	5.93	1.54	1.54	56.62

c) Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises

Disclosure of payable to vendors as defined under the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of registration of such vendors under the said Act, as per the intimation received from them on requests made by the company. There are no overdue principal amounts/interest payable amounts for delayed payments to such vendors at the Balance Sheet date. There are no delays in payment made to such suppliers during the year or for any earlier years and accordingly there is no interest paid or outstanding interest in this regard in respect of payments made during the year or brought forward from previous years.

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022

Note 10 - Other financial liabilities - current

Interest accrued but not due	-	-
Employee benefits payable	3.95	2.61
Retention money payable (Refer Foot Note)	17.75	4.55
Total	21.70	7.16

Foot Note:

Retention Payables ageing schedule
As at 31st March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for below periods from date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Retention money payable	14.34	0.78	0.27	2.37	17.76
Total	14.34	0.78	0.27	2.37	17.76

As at 31st March 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for below periods from date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Retention money payable	0.78	0.27	-	3.50	4.55
Total	0.78	0.27	-	3.50	4.55

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 11 (a) - Provisions - Current		
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity	0.70	0.33
- Leave encashment	0.04	0.04
Others		
- Resurfacing expenses - Refer Note	300.16	259.49
Total	300.91	259.86

Note

Movement of Resurfacing provisions is as follows:

At the beginning of the year	259.49	193.07
Charged / (credited) to Statement of Profit and Loss		
Provision made during the year	121.96	43.25
Excess provision written back	-	-
unwinding of discount	31.14	23.17
Amount utilised during the year	(112.42)	-
At the end of the year	300.16	259.49

Resurfacing provisions - significant estimates

As per the service concession arrangement with NHAI, the company is obligated to carry out resurfacing of the roads under concession. The company estimates the likely provision required towards resurfacing and accrues the costs on a straight line basis over the period at the end of the which resurfacing would be required, in the Statement of Profit and Loss in accordance with Ind AS 37 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 11 (b)- Provisions - Non - Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity	5.09	1.60
- Leave encashment	0.09	0.07
Total	5.18	1.67

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Note 12 - Other current liabilities		
Duties and taxes payable	0.66	0.59
Total	0.66	0.59

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

	Rs. Millions	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Note 13 - Revenue from operations		
Operating income		
- Income from toll collections - Refer Note . 26:2	466.43	377.15
	466.43	377.15
Note 14 - Other income		
- On fixed deposits	-	12.60
- Others Interest on ICD	2.68	-
- Others Interest on income tax refund	0.25	-
Excess provision for exps written back	20.68	-
Miscellaneous income	0.01	0.08
	23.61	12.68
Note 15 - Toll Operation and Maintenance expenses		
Subcontracting expenses	8.42	18.45
Maintenance of Roads	181.07	84.94
Electricity expenses	4.77	2.51
Handling Charges	-	0.09
Site and other direct expenses	0.38	1.06
	194.64	107.05
Note 16 - Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries wages and bonus	17.22	11.99
Contribution to provident funds and other funds	0.93	0.56
Gratuity	0.33	0.24
Leave encashment	0.28	0.11
Staff welfare expenses	0.27	0.11
	19.03	13.01
Note 17 - Finance Costs		
Interest on loan	-	54.10
Unwinding of discount on provisions	31.14	23.17
Other finance charges	-	1.26
	31.14	78.53
Note 18 - Other expenses		
Rent	0.24	0.33
Rates & taxes	0.38	0.30
Insurance	7.77	9.14
Legal and Professional Charges	9.59	7.46
- Audit Fees	0.24	0.24
Travelling and Conveyance	0.34	0.22
Other miscellaneous expenses	2.54	2.14
	21.10	19.83

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 20 - Fair value Hierarchy

(a) Fair value hierarchy - Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial liabilities		
Level 3		
Floating Rate Borrowings	-	-
Debentures	-	-
Retention money payable	17.75	4.55
Total financial liabilities	17.75	4.55

Recognised fair value measurements

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) 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 an 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 borrowings, debentures, Retention money payable and hedging derivative included in level 3

Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and principal swap is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

(b) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial liabilities		
Carrying value of financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Floating rate borrowings	-	-
Debentures	-	-
Retention money payable	17.75	4.55
	17.75	4.55
Fair value of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Floating rate borrowings	-	-
Debentures	-	-
Retention money payable	17.75	4.55
NHA Premium Payable	-	-
	17.75	4.55

The carrying value amounts of security deposits, retention money receivable, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, employee benefits payable approximate their fair value due to their short term nature.

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 19 - Fair value measurements

Significance of financial instruments

Classification of financial instruments

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets		
At amortised Cost		
Loans	279.00	163.00
Security Deposits	1.61	1.61
Interest accrued on fixed deposits	2.68	-
Cash and Cash equivalents	58.74	12.55
Claim receivable from NHAI	12.21	6.56
Total financial assets	354.23	183.72
Financial liabilities		
At amortised Cost		
Floating Rate Borrowings	-	-
Debentures	-	-
Trade Payables	26.61	56.52
Retention money payable	17.75	4.55
Interest accrued but not due	-	-
Employee Benefits Payable	3.95	2.61
Total financial liabilities	48.31	63.68

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 21 – Financial risk management

The company activities exposes it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.
This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity is manage the risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Aging analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Market risk — foreign exchange	Recognized financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	Actively Managed
Market risk — interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable Rates	Sensitivity analysis	Actively Managed
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

The company's risk management is carried out by a project finance team and central treasury team under policies approved by board of directors. Company identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risk in close co-operation with the group's operating units. The Management of the company provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk and credit risk, use of derivative financial instrument and non-derivative financial instrument, and investments of excess liquidity.

Commodity 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 into 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.

Market risk — interest rate risk

The Bank loans follows floating rates with resets defined under agreements. While interest rate fluctuations carry a risk on financials, the company earn toll income which is linked to WPI thus providing a natural hedge to the interest rate risk.

a) Interest rate risk exposure

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Variable Rate Borrowings	-	-
Fixed Rate Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	-

b) Sensitivity analysis

from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Impact on profit/loss after tax	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Interest rates (increase) by 100 basis points	-	-
Interest rates decrease by 100 basis points	-	-

Note 22 - Capital risk management

The company objectives when managing capital are to

- safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and

- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

For the purpose of the company capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium, sub-debts and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the company capital management is to maximize the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue interest free sub-ordinate debt. The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The company policy is to keep optimum gearing ratio. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the company capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital for year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Consistent with others in the industry, the group monitors capital on the basis of the following gearing ratio:

Net debt including total borrowings (net of cash and cash equivalents)

divided by

Total 'equity' (as shown in the balance sheet).

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Rs. Millions
		As at March 31, 2022
Net debt (a)	-	-
Equity (b)	1,310.30	1,461.19
Net debt to equity ratio (a) / (b)	-	-

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Rs. Millions
		As at March 31, 2022
Net debt (a)	-	-
Equity (b)	1,310.30	1,461.19
Net debt plus Equity (c = a+b)	1,310.30	1,461.19
Gearing ratio (a) / c	-	-

NK Toll Road Limited

Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 23 - Concession arrangements - Main features

Name of entity	Description of the arrangement	Significant terms of the arrangement	Rs. Millions		
			Gross book value	Intangible Assets	Net book value
NK Toll Road Limited	Financing, design, building and operation of 41 kilometre long four lane toll road between Namakkal and Karur on National Highway 7	Period of concession: 2006 - 2026 Remuneration : Toll Investment grant from concession grantor : Yes Infrastructure return at the end of concession period : Yes Investment and renewal obligations : Nil Re-pricing dates : Yearly Basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined : Inflation Premium payable to grantor : Nil	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23
			3,146.18	3,146.18	1,265.14
			31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-22
			3,146.18	3,146.18	1,532.94

Note 24

Liquidity risk - Table

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 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 from banks at an optimized cost. The liquidity risk is managed on the basis of expected maturity dates of the financial liabilities. The average credit period taken to settle trade payables is about 30 to 60 days. The carrying amounts are assumed to be a reasonable approximation of Fair Value (2). The following table analyses financial liabilities by remaining contractual maturities.

The table below analyses the group's non-derivative financial liabilities and net-settled derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date. Derivative financial liabilities are included in the analysis if their contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

	Rs. Millions		
As at March 31, 2023	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Interest on Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	26.61	-	26.61
Other financial liabilities	21.70	-	21.70
Total non-derivatives	48.31	-	48.31

	Rs. Millions		
As at March 31, 2022	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Interest on Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	56.52	-	56.52
Other financial liabilities	7.16	-	7.16
Total non-derivatives	63.68	-	63.68

Note 25 Earning per share

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Profit / (Loss) attributable to equity shareholders (Rs. Millions) (A)	(66.79)	(156.34)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.) (B)	44,77,000	44,77,000
Earnings / (Loss) per share (Basic and diluted) (Rs.) (A/B)	(14.92)	(34.92)
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

Note 26 - Contingent Liability

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts and under litigation		
Income Tax Claim	17.74	-

2. FasTag Penalty :- The company has been collecting penalty from the users for using FasTag lanes without valid FasTAG, the same has been considered as part of income of the company since the company is of the view that the same is not payable to NHAI notwithstanding the demands from NHAI. The aggregate amount of penalty collected and appropriated under Income for March 2023 is Rs. 7.04 Million (upto March 2022 is Rs. 11.60 Million)

3. Independent Engineers/ NHAI have issued various communication to the company purportedly towards default in meeting the maintenance obligation, of the company and consequential penalty on account of the same. The company has contested the same and hence no effect of the same is considered necessary in the financial statements

4. There are numerous interpretative issues relating to the Supreme Court (SC) judgement dated February 28th, 2019 on Provident Fund (PF) on the inclusion of allowances for the purpose of PF contribution as well as its applicability of effective date. The Company has evaluating and there is no material impact on its financial statement. The Company, in respect of the above mentioned Contingent Liabilities has assessed that it is only possible but not probable that outflow of economic resources will be required.

5. The indirect tax authorities during an investigation in Financial Year 2016 stated that the Company was not eligible to avail CENVAT credit as there was no output service liable to tax. The department issued an order in April 2016 demanding interest on the CENVAT credit availed for period October 2010 to March 2012 and penalty on account of wilful suppression of facts. The Company has appealed against such order before the Tax Appellate Tribunal. The tribunal has set aside the said adjudication order against which department has now gone in appeal before the Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai.

Note 26 a

The Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities as per Section 186 (11) read with Schedule VI of the Act. Accordingly, Section 186 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

Note 27 - Arbitration Claims by the Company

EPC Contractor had raised claims against the Company under the provisions of the EPC Agreement which primarily arose due to events attributed to NHAI. The claims were scrutinized by the Company and after due deliberations, it was agreed between the Company and the EPC Contractor that the claims shall be referred to NHAI for consideration.

Accordingly the Company along with its claims, submitted the claims of the EPC Contractor to NHAI amounting to 1,058.20 millions for consideration. The claims were rejected by NHAI and accordingly after following the due procedure of Dispute resolution, the claims were referred to Arbitration. The Arbitral Tribunal pronounced an Award in favour of the Company for an amount of Rs. 699.42 millions (includes interest of Rs. 363.59 millions till the date of award). Further, the Tribunal has also awarded an interest @ 12% from the date of Award till the date of realization if the awarded amount is not paid within 60 days from the date of Award. On January 7, 2017 NHAI as per the Award passed by the Arbitral Tribunal paid an amount of Rs. 4.77 millions towards cost of arbitration and an amount of Rs. 7.21 millions towards delay in payment of grant during construction period.

NHAI challenged the arbitration award passed by tribunal before the single bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi on March 23, 2017 dismissed the plea of NHAI on merits. NHAI has challenged the Order passed by the single bench of the High Court of Delhi in the division bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. Based on an interim Order of the division bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, NHAI made further payment of Rs. 12.40 million as per the descending note of the Arbitration Award.

The EPC Contractor has agreed to await the conclusion of the process in the Courts. It is also agreed between the EPC Contractor and Company that payment towards EPC Contractor's claims shall be made to the EPC Contractor by the Company when the same is received by NHAI. The Company will update the EPC Contractor with regard to the status of the matter pending before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

In another arbitration between the Company and NHAI, an Award was passed in favour of the Company amount to Rs. 111.2 million. The arbitral award was challenged by NHAI before the Hon'ble High Court Delhi. However the parties entered into an Agreement through which NHAI release an amount of Rs. 101.3 millions as full and final settlement of the Arbitral Award.

Note 28 - Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined contribution plan

The following amount recognized as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Contribution to provident fund and other funds	1.54	0.91
Total	1.54	0.91

a) Defined benefit plan

The company has a defined benefit plan (Gratuity) for its employees. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the Act, employee who has completed five years of service is entitled to specific benefit. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service as per the provision of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 with total ceiling on gratuity of Rs.1,000,000/-. The said gratuity plan is funded.

The following tables summarises the The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Expenses Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	0.21	0.16
Interest cost on benefit obligation	0.12	0.08
Expenses Recognised	0.33	0.24
Income/(Expenses) Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Actuarial Loss/(Gain) arising on account of demographic assumptions	0.07	(0.01)
Actuarial Loss/(Gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	0.38	0.22
Actuarial Loss/(Gain) arising on account of experience changes	4.40	0.16
Experience (gains)/losses	-	-
Return on Plan Assets excluding Interest Income	(0.00)	(0.00)
Amount recognized in OCI	4.09	0.37

Major Categories of plan assets as a percentage of total

Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%
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The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past

Maturity Analysis of Project Benefit Obligation		
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	1.10	0.43
Between 2 and 5 years	3.36	1.25
Between 6 and 10 years	2.19	0.77
Beyond 10 years	1.49	0.47
Total expected payments	8.14	2.93

The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period

4 years 4 years

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Starting Period	01-Apr-22	01-Apr-21
Date of Reporting	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
Period of Reporting	12 Months	12 Months
Assumptions		
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.31%	5.66%
Rate of Discounting	7.31%	5.66%
Rate of Salary Increase	8.00%	8.00%
Rate of Employee Turnover	20.00% p.a. for all service groups.	20.00% p.a. for all service groups.
Mortality Rate During Employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Urban	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

Mortality Rate After Employment

N.A. N.A.

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Change in the Present Value of Projected Benefit Obligation	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the Beginning of the Period	2.31	1.68
Interest cost	0.13	0.09
Current service cost	0.21	0.16
(Benefit Paid Directly by the Employer)	(0.75)	-
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Demographic Assumptions	0.07	(0.01)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	(0.38)	0.22
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	4.40	0.16
Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the End of the Period	5.99	2.31

Change in the Fair Value of Plan Assets	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the Beginning of the Period	0.18	0.17
Interest Income	0.01	0.01
Return on Plan Assets, Excluding Interest Income	0.00	0.00
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the End of the Period	0.19	0.18

Amount Recognized in the Balance Sheet	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(Present Value of Benefit Obligation at the end of the Period)	(5.99)	(2.31)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the Period	0.19	0.18
Funded Status (Surplus/ (Deficit))	(5.79)	(2.13)
Net (Liability)/Asset Recognized in the Balance Sheet	(5.79)	(2.13)
Provisions		
Current	(0.70)	(0.30)
Non-current	(5.09)	(1.83)

A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Assumptions -Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level	100 bp	100 bp
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	-3.45%	-3.53%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	3.73%	3.83%
Assumptions -Future salary increases		
Sensitivity Level	100 bp	100 bp
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % increase	3.67%	3.71%
Impact on defined benefit obligation -in % decrease	-3.46%	-3.49%

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan based on past service of the employees as at the valuation date:

Plan Assets Composition

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Non Quoted		
* Insurer Managed Funds	0.19	0.18
	0.19	0.18

* As per Actuarial Valuation Report

Note 29 Income tax expense

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year - (tax expense for earlier years)	-	1.59
Total current tax expense	-	1.59
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	48.18	95.69
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	(25.06)	(44.37)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	23.12	51.32
Income tax expense	23.12	52.90
Income tax expense is attributable to:		
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Profit/(Loss) as per Ind AS from operations before income tax expense	(43.67)	(103.43)
Income Tax as per effective Tax Rate of 27.82% (26%)	(12.15)	(28.78)
Expenses not allowed for tax purpose	12.15	28.78
Reversal / (Creation) of Deferred Tax	23.12	51.32
Income Tax for Earlier Years	-	1.59
Total Tax Expense	23.12	52.90

(b) Tax loss on which tax credit not recognised in Financial Statement

	As at March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Unused tax on business losses for which no deferred tax assets has been recognised	-	-

(c) Deferred tax balances

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to:

Rs. Millions

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liability on account of:		
Concession Intangible Assets	181.14	206.20
Borrowings	-	-
	181.14	206.20
Deferred tax asset on account of:		
Provision for resurfacing expenses	78.04	67.47
Retirement Benefits	1.54	0.58
Unabsorbed losses (including depreciation)	141.06	200.78
	220.65	268.83
Net deferred tax (liability)/Asset	39.51	62.63

(d) Movement in deferred tax balances:

Particulars	Intangible assets - toll collection rights	Unused Tax Losses	Others items	Total
As at April 01, 2021	(270.16)	345.11	39.01	113.96
Charged/(credited) during the year				
to profit or loss	63.96	(144.33)	29.04	(51.33)
to other comprehensive income				
As at March 31, 2022	(206.20)	200.78	68.05	62.63
As at April 01, 2022	(206.20)	200.78	68.05	62.63
Charged/(credited) during the quarter				
to profit or loss	25.06	(59.72)	11.53	(23.12)
to other comprehensive income				
As at March 31, 2023	(181.14)	141.06	79.58	39.51

NK Toll Road Limited**Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023****Note 30 - Related Party Transactions**

As per Ind AS-24 "Related Party Disclosure" the Company's related parties and transactions with them in the ordinary course of business are disclosed below :

Holding Company

Reliance Infrastructure Limited

Key Management Personnel

Madan Pendse - Director

Rajesh Das - Director - Resigned w.e.f 26th April 2022

Mahesh Gaikwad - Director

Sandeep Arvind Joshi - Appointed w.e.f 26th April 2022

Details of transactions and closing balance

Particulars	Rs. Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Transactions during the year : -		
Inter-corporate deposit		
JR Toll Road Private Limited	50.00	63.00
Reliance Aerostructure	66.00	-
Sub-debts (in nature of equity)		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited - Repayment	80.00	-
Balances at the year end: -		
Inter-corporate deposit		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	100.00	100.00
JR Toll Road Private Limited	113.00	63.00
Reliance Aerostructure	66.00	-
Interest accrued on ICD		
Reliance Aerostructure	2.68	-
Trade Payable		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	2.24	2.24
Sub-debts (in nature of equity)	1,902.69	1,982.69
Reliance Infrastructure Limited		
Equity share capital (excluding premium)	44.77	44.77
Others (specify)		

(B) Key Management Personnel (KMP) and details of transactions with KMP :

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023
Note 31 : Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for current and non-current borrowings are:

		Rs. Millions	
	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Current			
Financial assets			
<i>First charge</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5a	58.74	12.55
Other Financial Assets	5b	16.36	8.04
Non-financial assets			
<i>First charge</i>			
Other Current Assets	7	4.88	4.02
Total current assets pledged as security		79.99	24.61
Non-Current			
<i>First charge</i>			
Intangible Asset	4	1,265.14	1,532.94
Other Financial Assets	5e	0.13	0.13
Total non-current assets pledged as security		1,265.27	1,533.07
Total assets pledged as security		1,345.26	1,557.68

Note 32 : Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 -Cash flow Statements

	Rs. Millions	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Long term Borrowings		
Opening Balance	-	574.09
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	-	0.31
Repaid During the year	-	574.40
Closing Balance	-	0.00
Interest Expenses		
Opening Balance	-	3.21
Interest Charge as per Statement Profit & Loss /		
Intangible assets under development	31.14	78.53
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	-	(0.31)
- Unwinding of Discount on provisions	(31.14)	(23.17)
- Other		
Interest paid to Lenders	-	(58.26)
Closing Balance	-	-

Note 32a - Auditors Remuneration

	Rs. Millions	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Audit Fees	0.24	0.24
Certification Fees	-	-
Total	0.24	0.24

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023
Note 33 - Ratios

Particulars	Mar-23	Mar-22	% Change	Reason
1) Current ratio (a/b)	1.03	0.58	77.26	Ratio improved mainly due to
Current Assets (a)	358.98	187.61		repayment of entire secured
Current Liability (b)	349.88	324.13		loan.
2) Debt Equity ratio (c/d)	-	-	NA	NA, In current year due to
Debt (c)	-	-		Company is made full
Equity (d)	1,310.30	1,461.19		repayment of Secured Term
3) Debt Service Coverage ratio (e/f)	-	0.40	NA	DSCR is low as compare to last
EBITDA (e)	255.27	249.94		year because Loan was entirely
Interest on Term Loan	-	58.26		repaid out of surplus cash flow
Principal Repayment	-	574.40		accrued during the life of the
Total Interest & Principal Repayment (f)	0.00	632.66		project.
4) Return on Equity ratio (g/h)	(0.05)	(0.10)	(52.54)	Due to increase in losses as
Profit after Tax (g)	(66.79)	(156.34)		compare to last year, resulting
Average Shareholder's Equity (h)	1,385.75	1,539.54		reduction in equity ratio.
5) Trade Payable Turnover ratio (i/j)	5.19	2.07	150.75	
Net Credit Purchases (i)	215.74	126.88		
Average Trade Payable(j)	41.56	61.31		
6) Net Capital Turnover ratio (k/n)	51.23	(2.76)	(1,954.41)	Ratio increase mainly due to
Net Sales (k)	466.43	377.15		repayment of entire secured
Current Assets (l)	358.98	187.61		Loan and reduction in cash
Current Liabilities (m)	349.88	324.13		balances.
Working Capital (n) (l-m)	9.10	(136.51)		
7) Net Profit ratio	(0.14)	(0.41)	(65.45)	Due to increase in losses as
Profit after Tax (m)	(66.79)	(156.34)		compare to last year, resulting
Net Sales (n)	466.43	377.15		reduction in ratio.
8) Return on Capital Employed (o/r)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(43.88)	Ratio reduced mainly due to
EBITA (o)	(12.53)	24.91		repayment of entire secured
Net Worth (p)	1,310.30	1,461.19		Loan during the year
Total Debt (q)	-	-		
Total Capital Employed (r) (p+q)	1,310.30	1,461.19		
9) Return on Investment (s/t)	NA	NA		
10) Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	NA		
11) Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	NA	NA		

NK Toll Road Limited
Notes to Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 34 – Segment Reporting

The Company is engaged in "Road Infrastructure Projects" which in the context of Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" 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 35 - Events after reporting period

There are no subsequent event after the reporting year which required adjustments to the Financial Statements.

Note 36 –Foreign currency Exposure

The Company does not have any exposure in the foreign currency.

Note 37 Other Statutory Information

- i) The company has no transactions with struck off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956
- ii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries:
- iii) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- iv) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961.

Note 38 Details of Crypto currency or virtual currency

Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

As per our attached report of even date

For MKPS & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E

For and on behalf on board

(Narendra Khandal)
Partner
Membership Number : 065025

) Sandeep Joshi Mahesh Gaikwad
Director Director
DIN no: 09586595 DIN: 06664942

Date: April 26, 2023
Place: Mumbai

Date: April 26, 2023
Place: Mumbai