

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**To the Members of JR Toll Road Private Limited****Report on the Audit of Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **JR Toll Road Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, 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 material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, 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, 2026, its losses 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to :

- (a) Note No. 30 & 31 of the accompanying financial statements wherein the company has disclosed that the concession agreement has been terminated by NHAI and it has filed its petition under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act for wrongful termination of the project and / or compensation in lieu thereof. The management is hopeful of recovering its entire claims based on its best estimates. However, on a prudent basis, the company has made a provision towards Impairment on Intangible Assets.
- (b) Note No. 37 of the accompanying financial statements which state that the Company has received summons under Prevention of Money Laundering Act, which is at a preliminary stage and the Company has sought time for response to the same.



Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note No. 30 & 31 of the Financial Statements which indicates that the Company has incurred a net loss 11.57 Million during the year ended March 31, 2026 and as of date the net-worth of the company is negative 3413.41 Million and its current liabilities exceed the current Assets. Further, the concession agreement has been terminated by NHAI and the project assets have been handed over. This indicate that uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as going concern. However, the Statement of the Company has been prepared on going concern basis for the reasons stated in the said Note.

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. The other information is likely to be provided to us after the date of our report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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. 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) The Matter described in Uncertainty related to Going Concern section and Emphasis of Matter above, in our opinion, may have an adverse impact on the functioning of the company;
 - f) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - g) 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".
 - h) 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.
 - i) 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, 2026 on its financial position in its Financial Statement. – Refer Note No. 30 & 31 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. 35 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. 35 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.
- vi. Based on our examination, which included test check, the company has used an accounting Software for maintaining its books of account for the year ended March 31, 2026 which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in software. Further, during the course of audit, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved for the statutory period of record retention.

For **M K P S & Associates LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration no. 302014E / W101061


Narendra Khandal
Partner

Membership No.: 065025
UDIN : 26065025JLSERD1202
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2026



"ANNEXURE A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF JR TOLL ROAD PRIVATE 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 any 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 other than building forming part of its Intangible Assets in respect of which ownership vests with the Company.
- (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, 2026 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) The company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the reporting requirement of clause 3(iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) & (f) of the Order are not applicable.
- 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 not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for the company in view of there being no operational activities during the year under audit.
- 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 not 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, which are deposited with delay.

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, 2026 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:

Name of the statute	Nature of Dues	Period for which the amount related	Forum where dispute is pending	Amount involved (in Rs.)
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	October 2010 to September 2015	Bombay High Court	2,37,89,544

- 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) (i) The Company has been at continuing default in respect of payment of dues to its lenders as at the beginning of the year, which had been repaid during the year. As at the year-end there are no default.
- (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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 during the year 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) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (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 and section 177 of the Act and their details have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (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 draft internal audit reports of the Company 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 any core investment company (CIC) as part of the group as per the definition of group contained in Core Investment Companies (Reserved Bank) Directions, 2016.
- (xvii) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations provided to us, Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 11.57 Million in the current financial year and Rs. 4.74 Million 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 and the various conditions specified under paragraph "Uncertainty related to Going Concern" & "Emphasis of Matter" above, which indicates and causes us to believe that uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is capable of meeting all 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.
- (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 M K P S & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 302014E / W101061


Narendra Khandal
Partner

Membership No.: 065025
UDIN : 26065025JLSERD1202
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 18, 2026



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

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (g) 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 **JR Toll Road Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 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 March 31, 2026, 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 M K P S & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration no. 302014E / W101061



Narendra Khandal
Partner

Membership No.: 065025

UDIN : 26065025JLSERD1202



Place : Mumbai

Date : May 18, 2026

JR TOLL ROAD PVT LTD

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

as at Mar 31, 2026

JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
CIN: U45203MH2009PTC197721
Balance Sheet as at Mar 31, 2026 (Discontinued Operation)

Particulars	Note	₹ Millions	
		As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Concession Intangible Assets	4	2.60	2.60
(b) Current Tax Assets (Net)		-	-
Total Non-Current Assets		2.60	2.60
Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5a	1.66	1.53
(ii) Other financial assets	5b	-	674.83
(b) Other current assets	6	-	0.12
Total Current Assets		1.66	676.48
Total Assets		4.26	679.08
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity share capital	7	0.11	0.11
(b) Subordinated debt (in nature of Equity)	8a	1,561.81	1,561.81
(c) Other equity	8b	(4,975.33)	(4,963.76)
Total Equity		(3,413.41)	(3,401.84)
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Provisions	12	336.34	336.34
Total Non-Current Liabilities		336.34	336.34
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	2,928.24	2,773.85
(ia) Trade payables - Micro and Small Enterprises		80.85	90.73
(ib) Trade payables - Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	10		
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11	72.24	880.00
Total Current Liabilities		3,081.33	3,744.58
Total Equity and Liabilities		4.26	679.08

Material Accounting Policies, Judgements & Estimates 1-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements
As per our attached report of even date.

For M K P S & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E/W101061


Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership Number : 065025



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board


Dibyaduti Bera
Director
DIN: 11583776


Raja Ram
Director
DIN: 11600475



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2026

JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd

CIN: U45203MH2009PTC197721

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year Ended Mar 31, 2026 (Discontinued Operation)

Particulars	Note	₹ Millions	
		Year Ended Mar 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Other Income	13	6.89	0.99
Total Income		6.89	0.99
Expenses			
Finance costs	14	3.41	-
Other expenses	15	15.05	5.73
Total expenses		18.46	5.73
Profit / (loss) before exceptional items and tax		(11.57)	(4.74)
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(11.57)	(4.74)
Tax expense			
Income Tax for earlier year		-	0.63
Profit/(Loss) After Tax		(11.57)	(5.37)
Total Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)		(11.57)	(5.37)
Earning/ (loss) per equity share (Face Value per share ₹10 each)			
Basic & Diluted	21	(1,080.94)	(501.71)

Material Accounting Policies, Judgements & Estimates 1-3

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For M K P S & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 302014E/W101061


Narendra Khandal
Partner

Membership Number : 065025

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 18, 2026

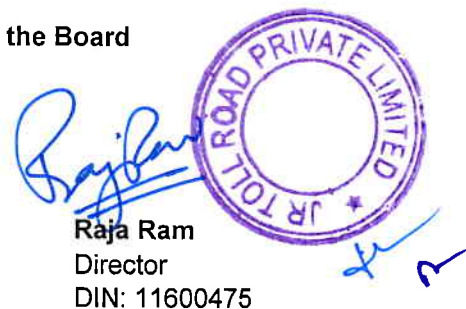


For and on behalf of the Board


Dibyaduti Bera
Director
DIN: 11583776

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 18, 2026


Raja Ram
Director
DIN: 11600475



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd

CIN: U45203MH2009PTC197721

Statement of Cash flow for the year ended Mar 31, 2026 (Discontinued Operation)

Particulars	Year Ended Mar 31, 2026	₹ Millions Year ended March 31, 2025
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(11.57)	(4.74)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	-	-
Excess provision for written back	(6.89)	(0.99)
Finance Cost	3.41	-
	(15.05)	(5.73)
Cash Generated from Operations before working capital changes		
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	0.12	(0.12)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	(9.88)	5.85
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	-	-
	(9.76)	5.73
Cash generated from operations	(24.81)	-
Net cash generated from operating activities - [A]	(24.81)	-
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Net cash (used in) / generated from investing activities - [B]	-	-
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from Inter-corporate deposits	2,038.29	(200.00)
Repayment of Secured Loan	(1,883.92)	200.00
Other Finance charges	(3.41)	-
Interest paid	(126.03)	-
Net cash used in financing activities - [C]	24.94	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents - [A+B+C]	0.13	-
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.53	1.53
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	1.66	1.53
Components of Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks - in Current accounts	1.66	1.53
Cash on hand	-	-
Total Cash and cash equivalents (Refer Note 5a)	1.66	1.53

Refer Note 28 - Disclosure pursuant to para 44 A to 44 E of Ind AS 7 -Cash flow Statements

The balance in current account with banks of Rs. 1.66 million (Rs.1.53 million) lying in Escrow account with bank held as security against borrowings.

For M K P S & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 302014E/W101061



Narendra Khandal

Partner

Membership Number : 065025



Place: Mumbai

Date: May 18, 2026

For and on behalf of the Board



Dibyaduti Bera

Director

DIN: 11583776

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 18, 2026



Raja Ram

Director

DIN: 11600475



A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹ Millions

Particulars	Notes	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
For the year ended March 31, 2025		0.11	-	0.11
For the year ended March 31, 2026	7	0.11	-	0.11

B. SUB-ORDINATED DEBT

Particulars	Notes	Balance at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	Balance at the end of the year
For the year ended March 31, 2025		1,561.81	-	1,561.81
For the year ended March 31, 2026	8a	1,561.81	-	1,561.81

C. OTHER EQUITY

₹ Millions

Particulars	Note	Equity Component of compound financial instruments (Note 8b)	Reserves and Surplus	Total
			Retained Earnings (Note 8c)	
Balance at April 01, 2024		32.50	(4,990.89)	(4,958.39)
Profit/ (loss) for the year			(5.37)	(5.37)
Other comprehensive income for the year			-	-
Remeasurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit plans			-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(5.37)	(5.37)
Balance at March 31, 2025		32.50	(4,996.26)	(4,963.76)
Balance at April 01, 2025		32.50	(4,996.26)	(4,963.76)
Profit/ (loss) for the year			(11.57)	(11.57)
Other comprehensive income for the year			-	-
Remeasurement gains/ (loss) on defined benefit			-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	(11.57)	(11.57)
Balance at March 31, 2026	8b	32.50	(5,007.83)	(4,975.33)

As per our attached report of even date.

For M K P S & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 302014E/W101061


Narendra Khandal
Partner
Membership Number : 065025

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board


Dibyaduti Bera
Director
DIN: 11583776

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2026


Raja Ram
Director
DIN: 11600475



Note 1: Corporate information

JR Toll Road Private Limited ("the Company") has been awarded on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) basis, strengthening of the existing carriageway from 246 Km. to 298 Km. on the Jaipur – Reengus section of National Highway No. 11 in the State of Rajasthan and widening thereof to 4 lanes and its improvement, operation and maintenance under the Concession Agreement dated February 19, 2010 with National Highways Authority of India. The Concession Agreement is for a period of 18 years from August 14, 2010, 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 May 18, 2026 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 Material 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 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.

The Company is entitled to Toll collections from the users of the infrastructure facility constructed by it under the Service Concession Arrangement recognize income upon completion of the performance obligation which largely coincides with actual toll collection from the user i.e. when the traffic passes through toll plazas.

Annual toll passes provide customers the right to access and use the toll road for a specified period. The Company's obligation is to provide continuous access over the validity period of the pass. Toll revenue, including revenue from passes, is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when the right to collect toll arises in accordance with the concession arrangement.

Variable Consideration

The nature of the Company's contracts gives rise to several types of variable consideration, including claims, award, and change in law, liquidated damages and penalties. The Company recognizes revenue for variable consideration when it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur.

The Company's claim for extra work and escalation in rates relating to execution of contracts are recognized as revenue in the year in which said claims are finally accepted by the customers.

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.

Other income includes gain on sale of investments, insurance proceeds and other miscellaneous income. Other Income is recognized when right to receive 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.

Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Expenses and assets are recognised for the amount of GST paid, except:

(a) When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.

(b) When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of other current/non-current assets/ liabilities in the balance sheet.

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 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year is adjusted for the events for bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders, share split and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

3.15 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 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 NHAI
- 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.



3.16 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.

3.17 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 NHAI 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's tax computation is based on its judgement with respect to various abatements and benefits available under the tax law. Similarly, deferred tax asset mainly comprises on account of brought forward losses hence, the net deferred tax asset has not been recognised in the financial statements in the absence of the reasonable certainty that taxable income will be generated in near future to offset the 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.

3.18 Recent accounting pronouncements

New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. The Company has not early adopted any standard interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.



(i) Amendments to Ind AS 21 - Lack of exchangeability:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2025, which amend Ind AS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates to specify how an entity should assess whether a currency is exchangeable and how it should determine a spot exchange rate when exchangeability is lacking. The amendments also require disclosure of information that enables users of its financial statements to understand how the currency not being exchangeable into the other currency affects, or is expected to affect, the entity's financial performance, financial position and cash flows. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2025. When applying the amendments, an entity cannot restate comparative information. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants:

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to paragraphs 69 to 76 of Ind AS 1 to specify the requirements for classifying liabilities as current or non-current. The amendments clarify:

- a. What is meant by a right to defer settlement
- b. That a right to defer must exist at the end of the reporting period
- c. That classification is unaffected by the likelihood that an entity will exercise its deferral right
- d. That only if an embedded derivative in a convertible liability is itself an equity instrument would the terms of a liability not impact its classification

In addition, a requirement has been introduced to require disclosure when a liability arising from a loan agreement is classified as non-current and the entity's right to defer settlement is contingent on compliance with future covenants within twelve months.

If there is a breach of a material covenant of a long term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand as at the reporting date, and the lender agrees—after the reporting period but before the financial statements are approved for issue—not to demand repayment for at least 12 months as a consequence of the breach, this shall be treated as an adjusting event. Accordingly, the entity is not required to classify the liability as current.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 7 and Ind AS 107 - Supplier Finance Arrangements

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and Ind AS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures to clarify the characteristics of supplier finance arrangements and require additional disclosure of such arrangements. The disclosure requirements in the amendments are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company does not have any supplier finance arrangements.

(iv) International Tax Reform—Pillar Two Model Rules – Amendments to Ind AS 12:

In August 2025, the MCA notified amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Taxes in response to the OECD's BEPS Pillar Two rules and include:

- a. A mandatory temporary exception to the recognition and disclosure of deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules; and
- b. Disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation particularly before its effective date.



The mandatory temporary exception – the use of which is required to be disclosed – applies immediately. The remaining disclosure requirements apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025, but not for any interim periods ending on or before 31 March 2026.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company is not in scope of the Pillar Two model rules.

Standards issued but not yet effective.

The new and amended standards that are notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company will adopt these new and amended standards, when they become effective.

- (i) Amendments to Ind AS 1 - Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current and Non-current Liabilities with Covenants and Ind AS 10 Events after the Reporting Period:

Ind AS 10 has been amended to remove the previous treatment under which a lender's post reporting date waiver granted before the financial statements were approved for issue of a breach of a material covenant in a long term loan arrangement that occurred on or before the end of the reporting period, resulting in the liability becoming payable on demand at the reporting date, was regarded as an adjusting event.

For annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2026, any breach of a covenant whether material or immaterial occurring on or before the reporting date will, in accordance with Ind AS 1, require the related liability to be classified as current, unless the lender has granted a waiver of the breach on or before the reporting date and has agreed not to demand repayment for at least 12 months after the reporting date as a consequence of the breach. Such a waiver shall be treated as an adjusting event.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 01, 2026 retrospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8.



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 4 -Concession Intangible Assets

₹ Millions

Particulars	Intangible Assets
	Toll Collection rights
As at March 31, 2025	
Opening gross carrying amount	4,619.66
Additions	-
Impairment of Assets	2,265.60
Closing gross carrying amount	2,354.06
Accumulated Amortization and impairment	
Opening accumulated Amortization and impairment	1,941.04
Amortization charge for the year	410.42
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated Amortization and impairment	2,351.46
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	2.60
As at Mar 31, 2026	
Opening gross carrying amount	2,354.06
Additions	-
Loss on Impairment of Assets	-
Closing gross carrying amount	2,354.06
Accumulated Amortization and impairment	
Opening accumulated Amortization and impairment	2,351.46
Impairment of Assets for the year	-
Closing accumulated Amortization and impairment	2,351.46
Net carrying amount as at Mar 31, 2026	2.60

Note:

- 1) Intangible Assest pledged as security with lenders.
- 2) Flat ar Bohisar in Maharashtra of Rs 2.60 Million is included in gross block of Intangible Assets.
- 3) All the title deeds of Immovable property are held in the name of the company



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 5 - Financial Assets - Current

₹ Millions

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 5 (a) - Cash and Cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	1.66	1.53
	<u>1.66</u>	<u>1.53</u>
Note 5 (b) - Other financial assets - current		
Claims receivable from NHAI	-	674.83
	<u>-</u>	<u>674.83</u>
Detail of Claim Receivable		
Penalty agst Maintenance	-	10.94
Interest Receivable on loan till FY 25	-	663.89
	<u>-</u>	<u>674.83</u>
Note 6 - Other Current assets		
Duties and taxes receivable		0.12
	<u>-</u>	<u>0.12</u>



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 7 - Share Capital and Other equity

Particulars	Nos of Shares	As at	₹ Millions
		Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 7a - Authorised Share Capital			
At the beginning of the year	64,00,000	64.00	64.00
Add : Increase during the year	of ₹10 each	-	-
At the end of the year		64.00	64.00
Note 7b - Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital			
At the beginning of the year	10,704	0.11	0.11
Add : Increase during the year	of ₹10 each	-	-
At the end of the year		0.11	0.11

Note 7c - 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/-. Each holder of the share is entitled to one vote per share in the event of liquidation.

Note 7d - Reconciliation of nos of Shares

Nos of Shares at the beginning of the year	10,704	10,704
Add : Nos of Shares issued during the year	-	-
Nos of Shares at the end of the Year	10,704	10,704

**Note 7e - Shares held by the Holding Company
or their subsidiaries/associates**

Reliance Infrastructure Limited and its nominee (Holding Company)	10,704	10,704
--	--------	--------

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

Reliance Infrastructure Limited and its nominee

Nos of Shares	10,704	10,704
% of holding	100%	100%

The Holding Company has pledged 5,138 Equity Shares of the Company for availing various term loans.

Note 7h - No of Shares Pledged/safekeep & unpledged by the Promoters : -

Particulars	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025
Pledged Shares	5138	5138
Safekeep	-	-
Unpledged	5566	5566
Total	10704	10704

Note 7i - Details of Shares held by promoters

Name	No of Shares	% of Holding
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	10704	100%



Note 8a - Sub-ordinated debt (in nature of equity)

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
At the beginning of the year	1,561.81	1,561.81
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	1,561.81	1,561.81
Note 8a -(i) Sub-ordinated debt infused by Holding Company Reliance Infrastructure Ltd (Holding Company)	1,561.81	1,561.81

Terms and rights attached to Sub-ordinated debts infused by Holding Company

i) Subordinated debt is the part of 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

Particulars	₹ Millions	
	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Note 8b (i) - Corporate Guarantee (in nature of equity)		
At the beginning of the year	32.50	32.50
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At the end of the Year	32.50	32.50

Note 8b (ii) - Retained Earnings

At the beginning of the year/quarter	(4,996.26)	(4,990.89)
Net Profit / (Loss) for the Year	(11.57)	(5.37)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
- Remeasurements of post-employment obligations (net of tax)	-	-
At the end of the year	(5,007.83)	(4,996.26)



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Financial Liabilities

Note 9 - Borrowings - Current

₹ Millions

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured		
(unsecured, repayable on demand and interest free)		
Loan from related parties	2,906.54	868.24
Loan from others	21.70	21.70
Secured		
Current Maturities of long term debt	-	1,883.92
	2,928.24	2,773.85

Note 10 - Trade Payables

₹ Millions

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade Payables - Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise	80.85	90.73
	80.85	90.73

a) Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2026

₹ Millions

Particulars	Outstanding for below periods from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Others	-	0.01	17.22	63.61	80.85
3) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
5) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.01	17.22	63.61	80.85

As at March 31, 2025

₹ Millions

Particulars	Outstanding for below periods from date of transaction				
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
1) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
2) Others	9.35	4.33	39.17	37.87	90.73
3) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-
4) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
5) Disputed Dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9.35	4.33	39.17	37.87	90.73

(b) 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.



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026
Note 11 - Other financial liabilities - current

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	₹ Millions
		As at March 31, 2025
Interest Accrued and due	-	807.79
Employee Benefit Payable	0.69	0.69
Retention money payable	71.53	71.53
Total	72.24	880.00

Retention Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31 ,2026

Particulars	Outstanding for below periods from date of transaction				₹ Millions
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
1) Retention money payable	-	-	0.71	70.82	71.53
Total	-	-	0.71	70.82	71.53

As at March 31 ,2025

Particulars	Outstanding for below periods from date of transaction				₹ Millions
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
1) Retention money payable	-	2.19	1.86	67.48	71.53
Total	-	2.19	1.86	67.48	71.53

Note 12 - Provisions - Non - Current

- Resurfacing expenses

336.34	336.34
336.34	336.34

As disclosed in Note No. 30 & 31, the project has been terminated and the matter is under Arbitration which interalia includes the matters pertaining to Maintenance Obligation and hence the provision created is being carried out and necessary effect, if any, shall be taken in the year in which the matters is settled.

Movement of Resurfacing provisions is as follows:

At the beginning of the year	336.34	336.34
At the end of the year	336.34	336.34



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

₹ Millions

Particulars	Year Ended Mar 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Note 13 - Other income		
Excess provision for written back	6.89	0.99
Insurance claim received	-	-
	<u>6.89</u>	<u>0.99</u>
Note 14 - Finance Costs		
Interest on Loan	-	369.04
Less Interest on loan transferred to claim receivable (Refer note.31)	-	(369.04)
Other finance charges	3.41	-
	<u>3.41</u>	<u>-</u>
Note 15 - Other expenses		
Legal and Professional Charges	14.99	5.67
Audit Fees	0.06	0.06
Other miscellaneous expenses	0.01	-
	<u>15.05</u>	<u>5.73</u>



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 16 - Fair value measurements

Financial Instruments by category

(a) Significance of financial instruments

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	₹ Millions
		As at March 31, 2025
Financial assets		
At amortised Cost		
Cash and Cash equivalent	1.66	1.53
Claims receivable from NHAI	-	674.83
Total financial assets	1.67	676.35
Financial liabilities		
At amortised Cost		
Floating Rate Borrowings	-	1,883.92
Short Term Borrowings	2,928.24	889.94
Trade Payables	80.85	90.73
Retention money payable	71.53	71.53
Interest accrued and due	-	807.79
Employee Benefit Payable	0.69	0.69
Total financial liabilities	3,081.33	3,744.59



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 17 - Fair value Hierarchy

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

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	₹ Millions
		As at March 31, 2025
Financial liabilities		
Level 3		
Floating Rate Borrowings	-	1,883.92
Retention money payable	71.53	71.53
Total financial liabilities	71.53	1955.45

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

		₹ Millions
Particulars	As at	As at
	Mar 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Financial liabilities		
Carrying value of financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Floating rate borrowings	-	1,883.92
Retention money	71.53	71.53
	71.53	1,955.45
Fair value of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost		
Floating rate borrowings	-	1,883.92
Retention money	71.53	71.53
	71.53	1,955.45

The carrying value amounts of retention money receivable, insurance claim receivable, cash and cash equivalents, trade payables, interest accrued, employee benefits payable and creditors for capital expenditure approximate their fair value due to their short term nature. For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 18 - Concession arrangements - Main features

₹ Millions

Name of entity	Description of the arrangement	Significant terms of the arrangement	Intangible Assets	
			Gross book value	Net book value
JR Toll Road Private Limited	Financing, design, building and operation of 52 kilometre long four lane toll road between Jaipur and Reengus on National Highway 11	Period of concession: 2010 - 2028 (Project Terminated w.e.f dt.15.12.2022 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	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2026
			2,354.06	2.60
			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
			2,354.06	2.60



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

Note 19 – 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 (group treasury) under policies approved by board of directors. Group treasury 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

	₹ Millions	
Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Variable Rate Borrowings	-	1,883.92
Fixed Rate Borrowings	-	-
Total	-	1,883.92

Sensitivity

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Impact on profit/loss after tax

Interest rates (increase) by 100 basis points	-	(15.90)
Interest rates decrease by 100 basis points	-	15.90



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

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. 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.

	₹ Millions		
As at March 31, 2026	Upto 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Floating Rate Borrowings	-	-	-
Short Term Borrowings	2,928.24	-	2,928.24
Interest on Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	80.85	-	80.85
Other financial liabilities	72.22	-	72.22
Total non-derivatives	3,081.30	-	3,081.30
As at March 31, 2025	Upto 1 Year	More than 1 Year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Floating Rate Borrowings	1,883.92	-	1,883.92
Short Term Borrowings	889.94	-	889.94
Interest on Borrowings	807.79	-	807.79
Trade and other payables	90.73	-	90.73
Other financial liabilities	72.22	-	72.22
Total non-derivatives	3,744.59	-	3,744.59



Note 20 - 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, 2026 and March 31, 2025..

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 Mar 31, 2026	₹ Millions
		As at March 31, 2025
Net debt (a)	2,926.57	2,772.32
Equity (b)	(3,413.41)	(3,401.84)
Net debt to equity ratio (a) / (b)	(0.86)	(0.81)

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	₹ Millions
		As at March 31, 2025
Net debt (a)	2,926.57	2,772.33
Equity (b)	(3,413.41)	(3,401.84)
Net debt plus Equity (c = a+b)	(486.84)	(629.52)
Gearing ratio (a) / c	(6.01)	(4.40)



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026****Note 21 - Earning Per Share**

Particulars	Year Ended Mar 31, 2026	Year Ended March 31, 2025
Profit / Loss attributable to equity shareholders (Rs Millions) (A)	(11.57)	(5.37)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted earnings per share (B)	10,704	10,704
Earnings / (Loss) per share (Basic and diluted) (Rupees) (A/B)	(1,080.94)	(501.71)
Nominal value of equity shares (Rupees)	10.00	10.00



Note 22 - Income Tax Expense

The balance comprises temporary differences attributable to :

₹ Millions

Particulars	As at Mar 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	-	0.63
Total current tax expense	-	0.63
<i>Deferred tax</i>		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets	-	-
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	-	-
 Income tax expense	 -	 0.63

Income tax expense is attributable to:

Profit as per Ind AS from continuing operations before income tax expense	(11.57)	(4.74)
Income Tax as per effective Tax Rate of 26%	(3.01)	(1.23)
Reversal/ (Created) Deferred Tax	-	-
Expenses Disallowed and Others	3.01	0.60
Total Tax Expense	-	(0.63)

Note 23 - Deffered Tax Assets/ Liability not provided in books due to reasonable uncertainty in reliastionn of future profit.



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026****Note 24 - 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

Sh.Dibyaduti Bera - Director (Appointed w.e.f 12.03.2026)

Sh. Raja Ram -Director (Appointed w.e.f 12.03.2026)

Sh.Shailendra Hastimal Jain - Director (Cessation dt.12.03.2026)

Sh.Arup Ashok Gupta - Director (Cessation dt.12.03.2026)

Sh.Amitabh Kumar Jha -Director (Cessation dt.08.11.2025)

Details of transactions and closing balance

₹ Millions

Particulars	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Transactions during the year :		
Payment done behalf of the Company :-		
NK Toll Road Ltd	8.20	1.71
Inter-corporate deposit received :		
Reliance Aerostructure Limited	2,013.55	-
NK Toll Road Ltd	21.51	-
DS Toll Road Ltd	3.24	-
Balance of Inter-corporate deposit transfer through Assignment Deed		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	137.75	-
NK Toll Road Ltd	(134.51)	-
DS Toll Road Ltd	(3.24)	-
Balances at the year end		
Inter-corporate deposit		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	892.99	755.24
NK Toll Road Ltd	-	113.00
Reliance Aerostructure Limited	2,013.55	-
Retention Money		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	58.64	58.64
Trade Payable		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	17.56	17.56
NK Toll Road Ltd	-	6.35
Sub-debts (in nature of equity)		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	1,561.81	1,561.81
Equity share capital (excluding premium)		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited	0.11	0.11
Corporate Guarantee given on behalf of the company		
Reliance Infrastructure Limited :-		
Amount of Guarantee		2,691.71



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd**Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026****Note 25 –Foreign currency Exposure**

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

Note 26 - Assets pledged as security

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

₹ Millions

Particulars	Notes	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Current			
Financial assets			
<i>First charge</i>			
Cash and cash equivalents	5a	1.66	1.53
Other Financial Assets	5b	-	674.83
Non-financial assets			
<i>First charge</i>			
Other Current Assets	6	-	0.12
Total current assets pledged as security		1.66	676.48
Non-current			
<i>First charge</i>			
Intangible Asset	4	2.60	2.60
Total non-current assets pledged as security		2.60	2.60
Total assets pledged as security		4.26	679.08

Note 27 - Auditor Remuneration

₹ Millions

Particulars		March 31, 2026	March 31, 2025
Audit Fees		0.06	0.06
Certification Fees		0.00	0.00
		0.06	0.06



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended Mar 31, 2026

₹ Millions

Note 28 - Disclosure pursuant to para 44A to 44E of Ind AS 7 - Cash Flow Statement

Particulars	Year Ended March 31,2026	Year Ended March 31,2025
Long term Borrowings		
Opening Balance	1,883.93	2,083.93
Interest convert into Loan	-	-
Changes in Fair Value		
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	-	-
Repaid During the year	(1,883.93)	(200.00)
Closing Balance	(0.00)	1,883.93
Sub-ordinated debt (In nature of equity)		
Opening Balance	1,561.81	1,561.81
Availed during the year	-	-
Repaid During the year	-	-
Closing Balance	1,561.81	1,561.81
Interest Expenses		
Opening Balance	807.79	438.76
Interest Charge as per Statement Profit & Loss	3.41	369.04
Changes in Fair Value		
- Interest convert into Loan	-	-
- Impact of Effective Rate of Interest	-	-
- Unwinding of Discount on provisions	-	-
- Provision on finance cost adjust with penal interest	-	-
Other Misc	(681.75)	-
Interest paid to Lenders	(129.44)	-
Closing Balance	0.00	807.79



JR Toll Road Pvt Limited**Notes to the Financial Statements as of and for the Year Ended March 31, 2026****Note 29 - Contingent liabilities**

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 30 - Arbitration Claims

The Company initiated arbitration for claims totaling Rs. 2,391.49 million (including EPC Contractor claims). The Arbitral Tribunal awarded Rs. 337.81 million (including Rs. 57.14 million interest) on January 20, 2023, with 12% post-award interest.

Both the Company and NHAI filed Section 34 petitions challenging the award on April 18, 2023, and the Company also filed for execution under Section 36. NHAI deposited Rs. 367.5 million with the Delhi High Court on September 6, 2023. As per Delhi High Court order both parties have submitted written submissions. Next hearing on Section 34 petitions is scheduled for October 05, 2026

Separately, NHAI terminated the Concession Agreement on December 15, 2022 citing contractual defaults. The Company's Section 9 petition challenging the termination was dismissed by DHC on May 19, 2023.

The Company invoked a second arbitration on March 11, 2023, seeking Rs. 8,504 million for wrongful termination. NHAI filed counterclaims of Rs. 8,214 million. Rejoinders and witness statements have been exchanged; cross-examination of Company witnesses is ongoing. On 06.04.2026, NHAI filed application under section 23 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 to amend the Counter Claim and submitted additional documents; Arbitration Tribunal heard arguments on the NHAI's application and the order is reserved. The Company requested time to respond if amendments are allowed. Accordingly, the Company granted 3 weeks to reply to the amended Counter Claim, followed by 3 weeks for the NHAI to file a rejoinder. The next case management hearing is set for June 8, 2026.

31 - Going Concern:

Despite the termination and ongoing disputes as mentioned above based on the assessment performed and out of prudence the company had made provision for impairment of assets of Rs 2676.02 Million previous year.

During the year the Company has incurred Net loss for the year is Rs 11.57 million, its net worth negative Rs.3413.41 millions and its current liabilities exceeded its current assets.

Further the interest on the loans outstanding are being accrued and considered as claims receivable from NHAI. As the operation has been taken over by NHAI, NHAI is responsible for all the liabilities related to the project accruing during this period. Any adjustments, if required, in the books of account on account of above will be carried out on outcome of ongoing disputes with NHAI.

Notwithstanding the dependence on above said uncertain events, the company continues to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Note 32 – Events after reporting period

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

Note 33 –Foreign currency Exposure

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



JR Toll Road Pvt Ltd
Notes to the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended Mar 31, 2026
Note 34 - Ratio Analysis

₹ Millions

Particulars	Mar-26	Mar-25	Variance %	Reason for change
1) Current ratio (a/b)	0.00	0.36		
Current Assets (a)	1.66	676.48		
Current Liability (b)	3,081.33	1,860.66	(100)	Current ratio improved mainly due to increased in current asset.
2) Debt Equity ratio (c/d)	(0.86)	(0.82)		
Debt (c)	2,928.24	2,773.85	5	
Equity (d)	(3,413.41)	(3,401.84)		
3) Debt Service Coverage ratio (e/f)	(0.00)	(0.02)		
EBITDA (e)	(8.16)	(4.74)		
Interest on Term Loan	126.03	-	(83)	Due to repayment during year
Principal Repayment	1,883.92	200.00		
Total Interest & Principal Repayment (f)	2,009.95	200.00		
4) Return on Equity ratio (g/h)	0.00	0.00		
Profit after Tax (g)	(11.57)	(5.37)	115	Return on equity is low mainly because of the company is incurring losses.
Average Shareholder's Equity (h)	(3,407.63)	(3,399.16)		
5) Trade Payable Turnover ratio (i/j)	0.09	0.03		
Net Credit Purchases (i)	15.05	5.73	170	Due to project terminated no operation in current year
Average Trade payable (j)	171.57	176.60		
6) Net Capital Turnover ratio (n/k)	NA	NA		
Net Sales (k)	-	-		
Current Assets (l)				
Current Liabilities (m)				
Working Capital (n) {l-m}				
7) Net Profit ratio	NA	NA		
Profit after Tax (m)				
Net Sales (n)				
8) Return on Capital Employed (o/r)	0.02	0.01		
EBITA (o)	(8.16)	(4.74)		
Net Worth (p)	(3,413.41)	(3,401.84)	123	
Total Debt (q)	2,928.24	2,773.85		
Total Capital Employed (r) {p+q}	(485.18)	(627.99)		
9) Return on Investment (s/t)	NA	NA		
10) Inventory Turnover ratio	NA	NA		
11) Trade Receivable Turnover ratio	NA	NA		



JR Toll Road Pvt Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements as of and for the Year Ended March 31, 2026

Note 35 : Other Statutory Information

- i) The company has no transactions with struck off companies under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section
- ii) The Company do not have any Capital-work-in progress or intangible assets under development, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan.
- iii) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including
 - (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.
- iv) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities
 - (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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- v) The Company have not 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 36 Note on segmental 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 37 : Summon receipt

The company has received a summon from The Directorate of Enforcement dated 13th May 2026 under section 50 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002. The Company has sought for Four weeks time for furnishing the information/documents as sought. The matter is presently at a preliminary stage. The Company as per its assessment is compliant with the provisions of the said Act and does not envisage any material financial impact on account of the said proceedings.

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 M K P S & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 302014E/W101061


Narendra Khandal
Partner

Membership Number : 065025

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 18, 2026



For and on behalf of the Board


Dibyaduti Bera
Director
DIN: 11583776

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 18, 2026


Raja Ram
Director
DIN: 11600475

