



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF IRB MP EXPRESSWAY PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of IRB MP Expressway Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, its profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS Financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.



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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS Financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS Financial statements, Management and the Board of Directors are 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS 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 Ind AS Financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS 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 in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "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, based on our audit we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.



- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) Based on the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position except as disclosed in the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are 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. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 35 in notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 35 in notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - c. According to the information and explanations given to us, representations obtained and based on the examination of books of accounts and records obtained, nothing has come to our notice that has causes us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.



- v. The company has not declared or paid dividends during the financial year.
 - vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014 for maintaining of accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Accounts) Rule, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
3. With respect to the matter to be included in Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act:
- i. According to information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not paid/provided for Managerial Remuneration; and
 - ii. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For GOKHALE & SATHE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W



CHINMAYA DEVAL
PARTNER.

Membership No: 148652

UDIN: 23148652BGSVCE1525

Place: Mumbai

Date: 9th May 2023



ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of IRB MP Expressway Private Limited of even date)

- i. In respect of the Company's fixed assets:
 - a) A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situations of Property, Plant and Equipment.

B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of the intangible assets being right to collect toll on the Yashwantrao Chavan Expressway and NH 48 on the Mumbai Pune Section.
 - b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were identified on such verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given by the management and based on the examination of the books of accounts, the company had, during the year, disposed of its property, plant and equipment being land vide a deed of sale dated October 28th, 2022, and as such holds no property plant and equipment as at 31st March 2023.
 - d) According to the information and explanations given by the management and based on the verification of the books of accounts, the company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
 - e) According to the information and explanations given by the management, no proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- ii.
 - a) The Company's operations do not involve inventories and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
 - b) Further, during the year, the company was not sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of INR 5 crore, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions based on the security of its current assets and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(b) are not applicable to the company.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the Books of Accounts, the company has not made investments, provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any parties. The company has during the year



granted unsecured loan to company, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not given any secured or unsecured loan or advance in the nature of loan to firm or Limited Liability partnership.

- a. Based on the audit procedures performed by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans entity as below:

Amount in INR million

Particulars	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year	
-Holding Company (IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited).	3,53.95
Balance outstanding as on the balance sheet date:	
-Holding Company (IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited).	1,151.28

- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed by us, we are of the opinion that the terms and conditions of the grant of loans are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- c. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of interest free loan given, the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular (Also refer point no (e) below.)
- d. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.
- e. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, there are no overdue advances and the company has not granted fresh loans to settle the overdue of existing loans. However, the Company has renewed or extended the terms of repayment of loan given to company specified in point (a) above the details of which are furnished below.



Name of the Parties	Aggregate amount of over dues of existing loans renewed or extended or settled by fresh loans. (Amount in INR million)	Percentage of aggregate to the total loans or advances in the nature of loans granted during the year.
IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	797.33	225%

- f. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, in respect of loan to holding company, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 of the Companies Act 2013. Further, based on the information provided to us, being an infrastructure company, provision of section 186 of the Act is not applicable to the company and hence not commented upon.
- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits and accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the company pursuant to the rules made by the central government for the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and based on the Cost Audit Report furnished to us, are of the opinion that prima facie, the specified accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the same.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the books of accounts, in respect of statutory dues:
- The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues as are applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of books of accounts, there were no transactions which were surrendered or disclosed as income, which were previously unrecorded as income, during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 and accordingly the requirements of the clause 3(viii) are not applicable to the company.
- ix.
- According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the examinations of the books of accounts, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowings to its



financial institutions or banks. The company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowing dues to government or debenture holders or any other lender during the year.

- b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not been declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of the books of accounts, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- d) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of the books of accounts, the company has not raised funds on short term basis which have been used for long-term purposes by the Company. Though, current ratio is less than one the same is on account of current maturities of non-current borrowings.
- e) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of the books of accounts, the company does not hold investments in subsidiary, associate or joint venture and accordingly, the requirements of 3(ix)(e) are not applicable.
- f) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the examination of the books of accounts, the company does not hold investments in subsidiary, associate or joint venture and accordingly, the requirements of 3(ix)(f) are not applicable.

x.

- a) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and accordingly the requirements of 3(x)(a) are not applicable.
- b) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and accordingly the requirements of 3(x)(b) are not applicable.

xi.

- a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company.

xii. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

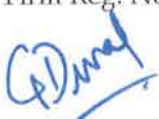


- xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv.
- a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
 - b) Further we have considered the draft reports of the internal auditor of the company issued till date, for the period under audit covered by this report.
- xv. According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with directors. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi.
- a. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
 - b. Further, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or housing finance activities during the year.
 - c. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined under the regulation made by the Reserve Bank of India (Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly requirements of paragraph 3(xvi)(c) is not applicable.
 - d. The Group of which the company is a part of, has no Core Investment Company.
- xvii. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There were no resignations of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the requirements of 3(xviii) is not applicable.
- xix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, 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, the our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.



- xx. According to the information and explanation available to us, and based on the examination of records, Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, is applicable to the company. The Company, however, has incurred losses as computed under Section 198 of the Companies Act in the immediately preceding three years and accordingly the reporting requirements of 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) are not applicable.
- xxi. The company does not hold investments in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and according is not required to prepare Consolidated Financial Statements under the act or the applicable accounting standards and accordingly, the requirements of 3(xxi) are not applicable.

For GOKHALE & SATHE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W



CHINMAYA DEVAL
PARTNER.

Membership No: 148652

UDIN: 23148652BGSVCE1525

Place: Mumbai

Date: 9th May 2023



ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of IRB MP Expressway Private Limited of even date)

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of IRB MP Expressway Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2023, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

For GOKHALE & SATHE
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Reg. No.: 103264W



CHINMAYA DEVAL
PARTNER.

Membership No: 148652

UDIN: 23148652BGSVCE1525

Place: Mumbai

Date: 9th May 2023



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

	Note No.	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
I ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
a. Property, plant and equipment	4	-	0.11
b. Other intangible assets	4	70,954.41	76,768.21
c. Deferred Tax assets (net)	11	-	241.36
		70,954.41	77,009.68
(2) Current assets			
a. Financial assets			
i) Investments	5	1,409.48	3,053.49
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	126.86	55.09
iii) Bank balance other than (ii) above	7	1,757.40	-
iv) Loans	6	1,151.28	797.33
v) Other financial assets	8	265.70	115.51
b. Current tax assets (net)	10	3.85	11.73
c. Other current assets	9	0.26	0.76
		4,714.83	4,033.91
		75,669.24	81,043.59
TOTAL ASSETS			
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
a. Equity share capital	12	3,595.00	3,595.00
b. Other equity	12	436.99	(681.41)
		4,031.99	2,913.59
Liabilities			
(2) Non-current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	13	65,054.63	71,022.96
b. Other liabilities	16	3.88	8.12
c. Deferred tax liabilities (net)	11	62.92	-
		65,121.43	71,031.08
(3) Current liabilities			
a. Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	13	6,340.98	4,972.40
ii) Trade payables	14	-	-
a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises		13.78	11.14
iii) Other financial liabilities	15	154.25	2,104.02
b. Other liabilities	16	6.81	11.36
		6,515.82	7,098.92
		71,637.25	78,130.00
		75,669.24	81,043.59
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			

Summary of significant accounting policies 1-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Gokhale & Sathe

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W

CA Chinmaya Deval
Partner

Membership No.: 148652



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

IRB MP Expressway Private Limited

CIN: U45202MH2000PTC130112

Virendra D. Mhaiskar
Director
DIN: 00183554

Sudhir Rao Hashing
Chief Executive Officer

Mehul Patel
Company Secretary

Dhananjay Joshi
Director

DIN: 02757911

Tushar Kawedia
Chief Finance Officer



Place: Mumbai

Date: May 09, 2023

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 09, 2023

IRB MP Expressway Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

	Note No.	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	14,101.96	12,203.25
Other income	18	174.98	114.65
TOTAL INCOME		14,276.94	12,317.90
Expenses			
Road work and site expenses	19	1,032.07	962.57
Finance costs	20	5,995.29	6,784.25
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	21	5,813.80	4,864.27
Other expenses	22	13.10	9.07
TOTAL EXPENSES		12,854.26	12,620.16
Profit / (loss) before tax		1,422.68	(302.26)
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	11	304.28	(17.46)
Total tax expenses		304.28	(17.46)
Profit/(loss) for the year		1,118.40	(284.80)
Other comprehensive income			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Tax on re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		1,118.40	(284.80)
Total comprehensive income		1,118.40	(284.80)
Earnings per equity share (of Rs. 100 each)			
Basic		31.11	(7.92)
Diluted		31.11	(7.92)

Summary of significant accounting policies

1-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Gokhale & Sathe

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W



CA Chinmaya Deval

Partner

Membership No.: 148652



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

IRB MP Expressway Private Limited

CIN :U45202MH2000PTC130112



Virendra D. Mhaskar

Director

DIN: 00183554



Dhananjay Joshi

Director

DIN: 02757916


Sudhir Rao Hoshing
Chief Executive Officer


Tushar Kawedia
Chief Finance Officer


Mehal Patel
Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai

Date : May 09, 2023

Place: Mumbai

Date : May 09, 2023

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	1,422.68	(302.26)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Finance costs	5,995.29	6,784.25
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,813.80	4,864.27
Interest income	(9.25)	-
(Gain) / loss Profit on sale of fixed assets	(7.14)	-
Net loss / (gain) on sale of current investments	(101.18)	(37.76)
Fair value gain on investments	(50.72)	(76.58)
Operating profit before working capital changes	13,063.48	11,231.92
Movement in working capital:		
Increase in other financial assets	(142.43)	(61.03)
(Increase)/Decrease in other assets	0.50	(0.52)
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payable	2.64	(291.42)
Increase/(Decrease) in other financial liabilities	133.49	18.62
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities	(8.79)	(3.23)
Cash generated from operations	13,048.89	10,894.34
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	7.88	(3.58)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities	13,056.77	10,890.76
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale/(purchase) of current investments (net)	1,795.91	(456.90)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	7.25	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(2,125.50)	(10,502.39)
Subordinated debt repayment to holding company	-	(1,360.26)
Loan given to the fellow subsidiaries and holding company	(363.95)	(1.19)
Loans repaid by fellow subsidiaries and holding company	10.00	1,427.42
Bank deposits placed	(1,757.40)	-
(having original maturity of more than three months)		
Interest received	1.49	-
Net cash flows (used in) investing activities	(2,432.20)	(10,893.32)
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	380.00	6,610.26
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(4,097.58)	(1,531.28)
Finance costs paid	(6,835.22)	(5,063.70)
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	(10,552.80)	15.28
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	71.77	12.72
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 7)	55.09	42.37
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 7)	126.86	55.09
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with scheduled banks		
- Current Account	114.90	39.34
Cash on hand	11.96	15.75
Total Cash and cash equivalents (Note 7)	126.86	55.09
Debt reconciliation statement in accordance with Ind AS 7		
Opening balances		
Long term borrowing	75,785.56	58,881.84
Short term borrowing	-	-
Movements		
Long term borrowing	(3,717.58)	16,903.72
Short term borrowing	-	-
Closing balances		
Long term borrowing	72,067.98	75,785.56
Short term borrowing	-	-

Summary of significant accounting policies

1-3

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants

(ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W)

CA Chinnaya Deval
Partner
Membership No.: 148652



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
CIN: U45202MH2000PTC130112

Virendra D. Mhaskar
Director
DIN: 00183554

Sudhir Rao Hoshing
Chief Executive Officer

Mehul Patel
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 09, 2023

D. K. Joshi

Dhananjay Joshi
Director
DIN: 02757916

Tushar Kawedia
Chief Finance Officer



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a. Equity Share Capital		
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
At the beginning of the year	3,595.00	3,595.00
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	3,595.00	3,595.00

b. Subordinated debt (unsecured and interest free)		
At the beginning of the year	-	13,185.00
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	(13,185.00)
At the end of the year	-	-

c. Other Equity	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
As at March 31, 2022	(681.41)	(681.41)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	1,118.40	1,118.40
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	1,118.40	1,118.40
As at March 31, 2023	436.99	436.99

As at March 31, 2021	(396.61)	(396.61)
Profit / (Loss) for the year	(284.80)	(284.80)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(284.80)	(284.80)
As at March 31, 2022	(681.41)	(681.41)

Summary of significant accounting policies

1-3


The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.


As per our report of even date
For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W



CA Chinmaya Deval
Partner
Membership No.: 148652



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
CIN : U45202MH2000PTC130112


Virendra D. Mhaikar
Director
DIN: 00183554


Dhananjay Joshi
Director
DIN: 02757916


Sudhir Rao Hoshing
Chief Executive Officer


Tushar Kawedia
Chief Finance Officer


Mehul Patel
Company Secretary



Place: Mumbai
Date : May 09, 2023

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 09, 2023

IRB MP Expressway Private Limited (Formerly known as NKT Road and Toll Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1. Corporate Information

IRB MP Expressway Private Limited (Formerly known as NKT Road and Toll Private Limited) ('the Company') is domiciled in India. The Company has been awarded the work of four laning and improvement of Mumbai-Pune section of NH-4 alongwith toll collection and operation and maintenance of Mumbai-Pune section of NH-4 and Yashwantrao Chavan Expressway (YCEW). The Company is a subsidiary of IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited ('IRBIDL'). IRBIDL being a public company, the Company has also become a public company in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 2013. The registered office is located at 1101, Hiranandani Knowledge Park, Technology Street, Opp Hiranandani Hospital, Powai, Mumbai – 400 076, Maharashtra.

2. Basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on **May 09, 2023**.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the years presented in the financial statements.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest millions, except when otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented '0' (zero) construes value less than Rupees five thousand.

C. Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis following historical cost convention, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policies regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.1 Current versus non-current classification

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

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
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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 held primarily for the purpose of trading
- 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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

3.2 Foreign currency translations

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

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.



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited (Formerly known as NKT Road and Toll Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

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

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

Level 1 - Quoted (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, 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.

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured 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.

On an annual basis, the Management presents the valuation results to the Board of Directors and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a detailed discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations. 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 summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 3, 30)
Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 5,6,7,8,13,14 and 15)
Quantative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 29)

3.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in accordance with IND-AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses , assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

Estimates and assumptions

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the year in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited (Formerly known as NKT Road and Toll Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

The areas involving significant judgment are
Fair value measurement of financial instruments (note 28)
Amortisation of Intangible assets (note 4)

3.5 Revenue recognition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, with effect from 01 April 2018. The Company has applied the following accounting policy for revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and including taxes or duties collected as principal contractor.

Toll revenue

The income from Toll collection is recognised on the actual collection of toll revenue. Revenue from Electronic Toll collection is recognised on accrual basis.

Interest income

Financial instruments which are measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividends

Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

Claim Revenue

Claims are recognised as revenue as per relevant terms of the concession agreement with the authority when it is probable that such claims will be accepted by the customer that can be measured reliably.

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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



Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

3.6 Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. The taxable profits are different from profit before tax as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of income/ expenses that are taxable/deductible in other years or are never taxable/deductible. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country as per the applicable taxation laws where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of 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 are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised 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 credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

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



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited (Formerly known as NKT Road and Toll Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI 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.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid as per Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 is in the nature of unused tax credit which can be carried forward and utilised when the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Deferred tax assets on such tax credit are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the unused tax credit can be utilised in the specified future period. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet. At each Balance Sheet date, the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement receivable is reviewed to reassure realisation.

3.7 Property, plant and equipment

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost in accordance with the exemption provided under IND AS 101.

Plant, property and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing cost for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on a WDV basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management which coincides with the rates as per Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognised.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



3.8 Intangible assets

Under the Concession Agreements, where the Company has received the right to charge users of the public service, such rights are recognised and classified as "Intangible Assets". Such right is not an unconditional right to receive consideration because the amounts are contingent to the extent that the public uses the service and thus are recognised and classified as intangible assets. Such an intangible asset is recognised by the Company at cost (which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for the construction services delivered) and is capitalized when the project is complete in all respects and when the companies receives the completion certificate from the authority as specified in the Concession Agreement.

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

Toll Collection Rights

Toll collection rights are stated at cost net of accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Cost includes:

Toll Collection Rights awarded by the authority against payment made to the authority by the company on Tolling, Operation, Maintenance and Transfer basis - Direct and indirect expenses on strengthening of roads, bridges, culverts, infrastructure and other assets at the toll plazas.

Toll Collection Rights are amortised over the period of concession i.e. 10.2 years, using revenue based amortisation as per exemption provided in Ind AS 101. Under this method, the carrying value of the rights is amortised in the proportion of actual toll revenue for the year to projected revenue for the balance toll period, to reflect the pattern in which the assets economic benefits will be consumed. At each balance sheet date, the projected revenue for the balance toll period is reviewed by the management. If there is any change in the projected revenue from previous estimates, the amortisation of toll collection rights is changed prospectively to reflect any changes in the estimates.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets are assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired.

3.9 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 between the foreign currency borrowing and the functional currency borrowing to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.



3.10 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 Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

3.11 Provisions

Provisions are recognised 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. 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 recognised as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.12 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 instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Fair value measurement is given in Note 28.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured of

- amortised cost
- FVOCI - Debt instruments
- FVOCI - equity instruments
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period, the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.



Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at its 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value.

Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to the statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Equity investment

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

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

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



Derecognition

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

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

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

3.13 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent 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 as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.14 Earnings per share

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

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

3.15 Segment information

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Inter segment sales and transfers are reflected at market prices.

Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

The Company is engaged in "Road Infrastructure Projects" which in the context of Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments is considered as the only segment. The Company's activities are restricted within India and hence no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

3.16 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories, deferred tax assets and non-current assets classified as held for sale are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Corporation estimates the asset's



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited (Formerly known as NKT Road and Toll Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or Cash-Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

3.17 Recent Accounting Pronouncement

(i) **Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendment to Ind AS 1 Presentation of financial statements**

The MCA issued amendments to Ind AS 1, providing guidance to help entities meet the accounting policy disclosure requirements. The amendments aim to make accounting policy disclosures more informative by replacing the requirement to disclose 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. The amendments also provide guidance under what circumstance; the accounting policy information is likely to be considered material and therefore requiring disclosure. The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. The Company is currently revisiting their accounting policy information disclosures to ensure consistency with the amended requirements.

(ii) **Definition of Accounting Estimates – Amendments to Ind AS 8 Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors**

The amendment to Ind AS 8, which added the definition of accounting estimates, clarifies that the effects of a change in an input or measurement technique are changes in accounting estimates, unless resulting from the correction of prior period errors. These amendments clarify how entities make the distinction between changes in accounting estimate, changes in accounting policy and prior period errors. The distinction is important, because changes in accounting estimates are applied prospectively to future transactions and other future events, but changes in accounting policies are generally applied retrospectively to past transactions and other past events as well as the current period.

The amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. The amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iii) **Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to Ind AS 12 Income taxes.**

The amendment to Ind AS 12, requires entities to recognise deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences. They will typically apply to transactions such as leases of lessees and decommissioning obligations and will require the recognition of additional deferred tax assets and liabilities.

The amendment should be applied to transactions that occur on or after the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented. In addition, entities should recognise deferred



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited (Formerly known as NKT Road and Toll Private Limited)
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

tax assets (to the extent that it is probable that they can be utilised) and deferred tax liabilities at the beginning of the earliest comparative period for all deductible and taxable temporary differences associated with:

- Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities, and
- Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, and the corresponding amounts recognised as part of the cost of the related assets.

- (iv) The cumulative effect of recognising these adjustments is recognised in retained earnings, or another component of equity, as appropriate. Ind AS 12 did not previously address how to account for the tax effects of on-balance sheet leases and similar transactions and various approaches were considered acceptable. Some entities may have already accounted for such transactions consistent with the new requirements. These entities will not be affected by the amendments.

The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.

Based on the preliminary assessment, the company does not expect these amendment to have any significant impact on its Standalone financial statements.



Note 4 : Property, plant and equipment and Other intangible assets

A. Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Freehold Land		Total	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross block				
Opening Balance	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11
Add: Additions	(0.11)	-	(0.11)	-
Less: Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	0.11	-	0.11
Depreciation				
Opening balance	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	-
Less: Deductions/adjustments	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	-	-	-	-
Net block	-	0.11	-	0.11

B. Other intangible assets

(Rs. in millions)

Particulars	Toll Collection Rights		Total Intangible Assets	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Gross block				
Opening balance	85,710.26	85,710.26	85,710.26	85,710.26
Additions	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	85,710.26	85,710.26	85,710.26	85,710.26
Depreciation / Amortisation				
Opening balance	8,942.05	4,077.78	8,942.05	4,077.78
Additions	5,813.80	4,864.27	5,813.80	4,864.27
Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	14,755.85	8,942.05	14,755.85	8,942.05
Net block	70,954.41	76,768.21	70,954.41	76,768.21

Intangible assets given as security

Intangible assets include toll equipments and are subject to first charge to secured long term borrowings from the lenders (refer note no.13)



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited

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

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets		
Note 5 : Investments		
Current		
(Quoted investments - Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL))		
a) Investments in Mutual Funds		
SBI Banking & PSU Fund Direct Growth (Face value Rs. 1,000.00) * [Units 507,919.92 (March 31, 2022: 507,919.92)]	1,409.48	1,355.14
SBI Liquid Fund Direct Growth (Face value Rs. 1,000.00) * [Units Nil (March 31 2022 : 509,540.994)]	-	1,698.35
Total	1,409.48	3,053.49
Investment in equity instruments (quoted) (FVTPL)	-	-
Investments in Mutual Funds (quoted) (FVTPL)	1,409.48	3,053.49
Investments in debentures (quoted) (FVTPL)	-	-
Investments in bonds (quoted) (FVTPL)	-	-

Security

* The lenders have first charge on mutual fund investments made as Debt Service Reserve Account (DSRA) to the extent of Rs. 1,245.00 millions (March 31, 2022 : Rs.2,430.00 millions) and temporary current investment.

* First charge on above to the extent of amount payable as per the waterfall mechanism as defined in the Concession Agreement/ Common Loan Agreement.

Note 6 : Loans

Current

(Secured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Loans to related parties (refer note 32)	1,151.28	797.33
Total	1,151.28	797.33

Note 7 : Cash and cash equivalent

Cash on hand	11.96	15.75
Balances with banks:		
- In current accounts	114.90	39.34
Total	126.86	55.09

Other bank balances

Debt service reserve account with banks /earmarked balance

- Maturity more than 12 months	1,757.40	-
Total	1,757.40	-

Debt service reserve account and other escrow accounts

Debt service deposits earn interest from at the rate of 7.80% to 7.85% p.a. (March 31, 2022 : Nil p.a.) respective term deposit rates. The deposits maintained by the Company with the bank comprise time deposits, which are held in DSRA accounts as a security to the lenders as per the Common Loan Agreement which can be withdrawn by the Company at any point with prior notice and without penalty on the principal.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the following:

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Cash on hand	11.96	15.75
Balances with scheduled banks		
- On Current Account	114.90	39.34
Total cash and cash equivalents	126.86	55.09



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited**Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(Rs. in million)

March 31, 2023**March 31, 2022****Note 8 : Other financial assets**

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Current

Interest accrued on fixed deposits	7.76	-
Interest receivable from banks	-	4.90
Other receivables		
- related parties (refer note 32)	169.72	76.11
- other parties	38.88	34.17
Balance with government authorities	49.01	-
Security and other deposits	0.33	0.33
Total	265.70	115.51

There is no amount due from director, other officer of the Company or firms in which any director is a partner or private companies in which any director is a director or member at anytime during the reporting period except as specified in note no 32).

Note 9 : Other current assets**Current**

(Unsecured, considered good, unless otherwise stated)

Prepaid expenses	0.26	0.76
Total	0.26	0.76

Note 10 : Current tax assets (net of provisions)

Advance income tax (net of tax provision Rs. Nil) (March 31, 2022: Rs. Nil)

Total

3.85	11.73
3.85	11.73



Note 11 : Deferred tax assets/(liability)

Deferred tax asset		
Impact of expenditure charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in following years	(35.23)	274.38
Sub Total (a)	(35.23)	274.38
Deferred tax liability		
Differences in amortisation on toll collection rights in block of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset as per books and tax Fair Valuation on Current Investment	27.69	33.02
Sub Total (b)	27.69	33.02
Total (a+b)	(62.92)	241.36

Movement in deferred tax assets

March 31, 2023

Particulars	As at	Profit and Loss	Other	As at
	April 1, 2022	April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023	Adjustments	March 31, 2023
Deferred tax assets:				
Impact of expenditure charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in following years	274.38	(274.38)	-	-
Total (a)	274.38	(274.38)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Impact of expenditure charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in following years	-	(35.23)	-	(35.23)
Fair Valuation on Current Investment	(33.02)	5.33	-	(27.69)
Total (b)	(33.02)	(29.90)	-	(62.92)
Deferred tax assets (net)	241.36	(304.28)	-	(62.92)

March 31, 2022

Particulars	As at	Profit and Loss	Other	As at
	April 1, 2021	April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022	Adjustments	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax assets:				
Impact of expenditure charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss account in the current year but allowed for tax purposes in following years	237.65	36.73	-	274.38
Total (a)	237.65	36.73	-	274.38
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Fair Valuation on Current Investment	(13.75)	(19.27)	-	(33.02)
Total (b)	(13.75)	(19.27)	-	(33.02)
Deferred tax assets (net)	223.90	17.46	-	241.36



Note 12 : Equity

(Rs. in million)

March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022

A. Equity share capital

a. Authorised shares

1. Equity share capital

At the beginning and end of the year

35,950,000 (March 31, 2022 : 35,950,000) equity shares of Rs.100 each

3,595.00 3,595.00

2. Preference shares

At the beginning and end of the year

900,000 (March 31, 2022 : 900,000) equity shares of Rs.100 each

90.00 90.00

b. Issued, subscribed and paid up equity share capital

Equity share of Rs. 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up

At the end of the year

35,950,000 (March 31, 2022 : 35,950,000) equity shares of Rs.100 each

March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022
3,595.00 3,595.00

3. Subordinated debt

At the beginning of the year

Increase / (decrease) during the year

Movement during the year

At the end of the year

(Rs. in million)
March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022
- 13,185.00
- -
- (13,185.00)
- -

a. Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year.
equity shares of Rs. 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid.

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	(Rs. in million)	No. of shares	(Rs. in million)
At the beginning and at the end of the year	35,950,000	3,595.00	35,950,000	3,595.00

b. Details of shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/or their subsidiary or promoters

Promotor & promotor Group	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022		% Change during the year
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%	
IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited (Holding Company)	35,950,000	100%	35,950,000	100%	-
Total	35,950,000	100%	35,950,000	100%	-

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders / members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

c. Terms / rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 100 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend, if any.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

B. Other Equity

(Rs. in million)

March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022

B. Other reserves

1. Retained earnings

At the beginning of the year

Profit for the year

Total retained earnings

(681.41) (396.61)
1,118.40 (284.80)
436.99 (681.41)

Nature and purpose of reserves

a) Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial liabilities		
Note 13 : Borrowings		
Non-current		
Secured		
Term Loans		
Indian rupee loan from banks	60,243.24	63,960.82
Less: Current maturities	(6,450.44)	(4,089.34)
	53,792.80	59,871.48
Less : Unamortised transaction cost	(562.91)	(673.26)
Sub Total (a)	53,229.89	59,198.22
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties (refer note 32)	11,824.74	11,824.74
- Subordinated debt		
Sub Total (b)	11,824.74	11,824.74
Total (a+b)	65,054.63	71,022.96
Current		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings		
- Indian rupee loan from banks	6,450.44	4,089.34
Unamortized transaction cost	(114.78)	(113.72)
Interest accrued but not due on secured borrowings	5.32	996.78
Total	6,340.98	4,972.40
Aggregate Secured loans	60,243.24	63,960.82
Aggregate Unsecured loans	11,824.74	11,824.74

Rate of interest

Rate of interest on Indian Rupee loan from banks is 7.30% to 8.35% (March 31, 2022 : 8.35% p.a. to 8.40%)

Repayment terms

The Indian rupee loans are repayable in structured monthly installments commencing after commercial operation date such that the total tenor does not exceed 8 years and repayable as per the repayment schedule specified in common loan agreement with the Lenders.

Nature of Security

- (i) charge/ assignment of all the receivables/ revenues of the Company;
- (ii) charge on all the bank accounts of the Company including but not limited to the Escrow Account opened in a designated bank, where all cash flows from the Project shall be deposited, MMR, and other reserves;
- (iii) charge on all the movable and immovable assets of the Company, both present and future; charge on all intangible assets including but not limited to the rights of the Company, both present and future;
- (iv) charge by way of assignment or creation of Security Interest on all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company in any guarantee including contractor guarantee and liquidated damages and performance bond provided by any party to the Project documents,
- (v) charge by way of assignment or creation of Security Interest on all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company under all Insurance contracts;
- (vi) charge by way of assignment or creation of Security Interest on all the rights, title, interest, benefits, claims and demands whatsoever of the Company under the agreement to assign the rights, title and interest in the Sub Concession to and in favour of the Facility as Nominee pursuant to and in accordance with provisions of the Substitution Concession Agreement and Sub-Concession Agreement;
- (vii) a pledge over Equity Shares held by the Sponsor in the Company representing 51% (fifty one percent) of the issued, paid up and voting equity share capital of the Company till the Final Settlement Date of the borrowings.



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited

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

(Rs. in million)

March 31, 2023 March 31, 2022

Note 14 : Trade Payables

Current

a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 26)	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-
- related parties (refer note 32)	-	-
- others	13.78	11.14
Total	13.78	11.14

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 90 day terms.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to note 30

For MSME and Ageing disclosure - refer note 26.

Note 15 : Other financial liabilities

Current

Obligation for concession fees payment to the authority and construction	-	2,083.26
Due to directors (refer note 32)	0.04	-
Retention money payable	-	-
- related parties (refer note 32)	49.01	-
Deposit (POS)	0.12	0.08
Other payable to	-	-
- related parties (refer note 32)	1.83	-
- others (to the authority)	103.25	20.68
Total	154.25	2,104.02

Note 16 : Other current liabilities

Non-current

Advance from customer	3.88	8.12
Total	3.88	8.12

Current

Advance from customer	4.24	4.24
Statutory dues payable (including TDS, GST & others)	2.57	7.12
Total	6.81	11.36



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
Profit and loss statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Note 17 : Revenue from operations		
Operating income (refer note 33)		
Income from toll collection	14,245.23	12,231.67
Revenue share towards non fastag (double user fee)	(147.51)	(32.66)
Other operating revenue		
Other operating revenue	4.24	4.24
Total	14,101.96	12,203.25
Note 18 : Other Income		
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	8.62	-
Others	0.63	-
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	7.14	-
Gain on sale of investment	101.18	37.76
Other non-operative income (including liability no longer written back)	6.69	0.31
Fair value gain on investments	50.72	76.58
Total	174.98	114.65
Note 19 : Road work and site expenses		
Operation and maintenance expenses (refer note 32)	995.30	945.90
Technical consultancy & supervision charges	36.77	16.67
Total	1,032.07	962.57
Note 20 : Finance costs		
Interest expense		
- Term loan from bank / financial institutions	4,809.73	4,965.47
- on unsecured loan from related parties (refer note 32)	890.57	1,032.03
Other borrowing cost		
Interest cost on unwinding of subconcession fees	42.24	649.12
Amorisation of transaction cost	114.40	112.12
Other finance costs	138.35	25.51
Total	5,995.29	6,784.25
Note 21 : Depreciation and amortisation expenses		
Amortisation on intangible assets (refer note 4)	5,813.80	4,864.27
Total	5,813.80	4,864.27



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
Profit and loss statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Note 22 : Other expenses		
Rates & taxes	1.23	0.83
Directors sitting fees	0.16	0.14
Legal and professional fees	10.42	6.78
Payment to auditor (refer note below)	0.50	0.39
Bank charges	0.01	0.01
Insurance	0.78	0.92
Total	13.10	9.07
Payment to auditor (including GST)		
- Statutory audit fees	0.15	0.13
- Limited review fees	0.27	0.21
- Other services (certification fees)	0.02	0.04
- Reimbursement of expenses	0.06	0.01
Total	0.50	0.39



Note 23 : Income tax

The major components of income tax expense for the periods ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are:

	(Rs. in million)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
a. Profit or loss section		
Income tax expense		
Current tax	-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	-
Current income tax expense	304.28	(17.46)
Deferred tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	304.28	(17.46)
b. Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the period:		
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	-	-
c. Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate		
Accounting profit before tax	1,422.68	(302.26)
Tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax at statutory rate	358.09	-
<u>Add/(Less):</u>		
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods	-	-
Expenses not deductible in determining taxable profits	(53.81)	(17.46)
Adjusted tax expense	304.28	(17.46)
Tax expense	304.28	(17.46)

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Note 24 : Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for period attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

	(Rs. in million)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Profit after tax attributable to equity holders (Rs. in millions)	1,118.40	(284.80)
Weighted average number of equity shares	3,59,50,000	3,59,50,000
Face value per share (Amount in Rs.)	100.00	100.00
Basic earning per share	31.11	(7.92)
Diluted earning per share	31.11	(7.92)

Note 25 : Contingent Liability

There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2023 (March 31, 2022 : Rs.Nil). The Company's pending litigations comprise of claims against the Company primarily by the commuters and regulators. The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required. The Company has not provided for or disclosed contingent liabilities for matters considered as remote for pending litigations/public litigations(PIL)/claims wherein the management is confident, based on the internal legal assessment and advice of its lawyers that these litigations would not result into any liabilities. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a material adverse effect on the financial statements.



Note 26 : Trade payable

a) Details of dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED') which came into force from 2 October 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small mid Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 as set out in the following disclosures.

The disclosure in respect of the amount payable to enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made in the financial statement as at March 31, 2019 based on the information received and available with the Company.

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the period end	-	-
Interest due thereon	-	-
Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting period.	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the period) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED, 2006	-	-
Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting period	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-

MSME ageing schedule as at

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
MSME Undisputed Dues		
Not Due		
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	-

b) Ageing of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises as at

(Rs. in million)

Particulars	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Others Undisputed Dues		
Not Due		
Less than 1 year	13.78	11.14
1-2 Years	-	-
2-3 Years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	13.78	11.14

Note 27 : Loans or advances to specified persons

(Rs. in million)

Sr. No.	Types of borrower	March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
		Amount outstanding	% of Total ^	Amount outstanding*	% of Total ^
1	Promoters	-	-	-	-
2	Directors	-	-	-	-
3	KMPs	-	-	-	-
4	Related Parties (refer note 32)	1,151.28	100%	797.33	100%
	Total aggregate loans (refer note 6) ^	1,151.28		797.33	

^ represents percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loan



Note 28 : Fair Values

The carrying values of financial instruments of the Company are reasonable and approximations of fair values.

(Rs. in million)

	Carrying amount		Fair Value	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Financial assets				
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Loans	1,151.28	797.33	-	-
Other Financial assets	265.70	115.51	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	126.86	55.09	-	-
Other Bank balances	1,757.40	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings (net of unamortised transaction cost)	71,395.61	75,995.36	75,995.36	75,995.36
Trade payables	13.78	11.14	11.14	11.14
Other financial liabilities	154.25	2,104.02	2,104.02	2,104.02

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balance, loans, other financial assets, trade receivables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The discount for lack of marketability represents the amounts that the Company has determined that market participants would take into account when pricing the investments.

Note 29 : Fair Value Hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorised within the fair value hierarchy described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) price is active market for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Valuation technique for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observed, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Valuation technique for which the lowest level input has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

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

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments	1,409.48	1,409.48	-	-
Investments (Unquoted)	-	-	-	-
Loans	1,151.28	-	-	1,151.28
Cash and cash equivalents	126.86	-	-	126.86
Bank balance other than above	1,757.40	-	-	1,757.40
Other Financial assets	265.70	-	-	265.70
Liabilities				
Borrowings	71,395.61	-	-	71,395.61
Trade payable	13.78	-	-	13.78
Other financial liabilities	154.25	-	-	154.25

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2022

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2022	Fair value measurement at end of the reporting year using		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets				
Investments	3,053.49	3,053.49	-	-
Investments (Unquoted)	-	-	-	-
Loans	797.33	-	-	797.33
Cash and cash equivalents	55.09	-	-	55.09
Bank balance other than above	-	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	115.51	-	-	115.51
Liabilities				
Borrowings	75,995.36	-	-	75,995.36
Trade payable	11.14	-	-	11.14
Other financial liabilities	2,104.02	-	-	2,104.02



Note 30 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and FVTOCI investments.

Credit risk on Financial Assets

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Financial instruments

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

Trade receivables and Loans and Advances

Customer credit risk and Loans and advances is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major trade receivables and loan and advances which is pertains to receivable from subsidiary companies. The Company has not identified any impairment loss as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Other financial assets

The Company has other receivables from related parties. The Company does not perceive any credit risk pertaining to other receivables. The Company makes provision of expected credit losses to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date whenever outstanding is for a longer year and involves higher risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Group's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings affected, after excluding the credit exposure on fixed rate borrowing. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. in million)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Long term borrowings - variable interest rate - (Gross of unamortised transaction cost)	72,067.98	75,785.56

Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate instrument

Long term borrowings - variable interest rate

If the interest rate is 50 basis point higher (lower), the impact on profit or loss would be decreased by Rs. 360.34 million (March 31, 2022: Rs. 378.93 million), increased by Rs. 360.34 million (March 31, 2022 : 378.93 million).

Liquidity risk

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



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

The Company maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2023, March 31, 2022

(Rs. in million)

March 31, 2023	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Borrowings	71,395.61	93,984.54	11,886.02	55,325.08	26,773.44
Other financial liabilities	154.25	154.25	154.25	-	-
Trade payables	13.78	13.78	13.78	-	-
Total	71,563.64	94,152.57	12,054.05	55,325.08	26,773.44

(Rs. in million)

March 31, 2022	Carrying amount	Total	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years
Borrowings	74,998.58	107,187.25	10,264.54	52,996.49	43,926.22
Other financial liabilities	11.14	11.14	11.14	-	-
Trade payables	2,104.02	2,104.02	2,104.02	-	-
Total	77,113.74	109,302.41	12,379.70	52,996.49	43,926.22

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

To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curve at the end of the reporting period. The maturity is based on the date on which the company may be required to pay.

Currency Risk

The Company conducts all the transactions in Indian Rupees which is also the functional currency of the Company. Hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

Commodity price risk

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

Note 31 : Capital management

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Borrowings	71,390.29	74,998.58
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(126.86)	(55.09)
Less: Bank balances other than above	(1,757.40)	-
A. Net debt	69,506.03	74,943.49
Equity	4,031.99	2,913.59
B. Total equity	4,031.99	2,913.59
C. Capital and net debt (A+B)	73,538.02	77,857.08
D. Gearing ratio (%) (A/C)	94.52%	96.26%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's 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. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.



Note 32 : Related Party Disclosures

a) Names of Related Parties

i) Where control exists

Holding company - IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited

ii) Fellow subsidiaries

(Only with whom there have been transaction during the year or previous year / there was balance outstanding at the end of the year or previous year)

Modern Road Makers Private Limited

Ideal Road Builders Private Limited

iii) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Virendra D. Mhaikar, Director

Mr. Dhananjay K. Joshi, Director

Mr. Amitabh Murarka, Director

Mrs. Arati Taskar, Director

Mr. Tushar Kawedia, Chief Finance Officer

Mr. Mehul N. Patel, Company Secretary

Related party transactions for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sr. No.	Particular	(Rs. in million)					
		Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Key Management Personnel	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Subordinated debt repaid						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	-	1,360.26	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	1,360.26	-	-	-	-
2	Short-term loan given						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	363.95	1.20	-	-	-	-
	Total	363.95	1.20	-	-	-	-
3	Short-term loan repayment received						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	10.00	1,245.00	-	-	-	-
	Ideal Road Builders Private Limited	-	-	-	182.42	-	-
	Total	10.00	1,245.00	-	182.42	-	-
4	Operation & Maintenance						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	1,030.85	945.90	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,030.85	945.90	-	-	-	-
5	Road Strengthening expenses						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	1,516.17	2,002.40	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,516.17	2,002.40	-	-	-	-
6	Interest on Subdebt						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	890.57	1,032.03	-	-	-	-
	Total	890.57	1,032.03	-	-	-	-
7	Interest on Subdebt repaid						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	1,845.12	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,845.12	-	-	-	-	-
8	ETC Expenses Transfer						
	Modern Road Makers Private Limited (With GST)	-	-	95.22	80.52	-	-
	Total	-	-	95.22	80.52	-	-
9	Expenses Incurred on our behalf						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	6.14	10.03	-	-	-	-
	Total	6.14	10.03	-	-	-	-
10	Reimbursement Expenses Incurred on our behalf						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	4.31	10.03	-	-	-	-
	Total	4.31	10.03	-	-	-	-
11	Director sitting fees paid (excluding taxes)						
	Virendra D. Mhaikar	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Dhananjay K. Joshi	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Amitabh Murarka	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Arati Taskar	-	-	-	-	0.04	0.04
	Total	-	-	-	-	0.16	0.16

Related party outstanding balances for the year ended March 31, 2023

Sr. No.	Particular	(Rs. in million)					
		Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Key Management Personnel	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
1	Short-term unsecured loan given (maturity within one year and interest free)						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	1,151.28	797.33	-	-	-	-
	Total	1,151.28	797.33	-	-	-	-
2	Interest on Subdebt Payable						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	-	993.22	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	993.22	-	-	-	-
3	Subordinated debt received						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	11,824.74	11,824.74	-	-	-	-
	Total	11,824.74	11,824.74	-	-	-	-
4	Heldup Amount						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	49.01	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	49.01	-	-	-	-	-
5	Director sitting fees payable						
	Virendra D. Mhaikar	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	Dhananjay K. Joshi	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	Amitabh Murarka	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	Arati Taskar	-	-	-	-	0.01	-
	Total	-	-	-	-	0.04	-
	(⁰ 0.00 denotes less than Rs 5,000)						
6	Other Receivable						
	Modern Road Makers Private Limited	-	-	169.72	76.11	-	-
	Total	-	-	169.72	76.11	-	-
7	Other payable						
	IRB Infrastructure Developers Limited	1.83	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1.83	-	-	-	-	-



Note 33 : Revenue

(Rs. in million)

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Disaggregated revenue information		
Income from services (Revenue from contracts with Customers)	14,245.23	12,231.67
Income from toll collection	(147.51)	(32.66)
Revenue share to Fastag		
Total revenue from contracts with customers	14,097.72	12,199.01

Performance obligation

Income from toll collection

The performance obligation in service of toll collection is recorded as per rates notified by NHAI and approved by management and payment is generally due at the time of providing service.

There are no reconciling items in the revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with contracted priced.

Note 34 : Disclosures with regard to Toll Collection Rights (Intangible Assets)

i) Name of Concessionaire	IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
ii) Description of the arrangement:	Tolling, operation, maintenance and transfer of Yashwantrao Chavan Expressway & National Highway NH-48 in the state of Maharashtra
iii) Significant terms of the arrangement:	
Period of concession since the appointed date	10 years and two month
Start of concession period under concession agreement (Appointed date)	March 1, 2020
End of concession period under concession agreement	April 30, 2030
Payment terms:	Upfront payment of Rs. 65,000 millions and further staggered payment of Rs. 8,500 millions in period 2, Rs. 8,500 millions in period 3 and Rs. 620 millions in period 4, aggregating to Rs. 82,620 millions

* The above project shall have following rights/ obligations in accordance with the Concession Agreement entered into with the Respective Government Authorities:-

- Rights to use the Specified assets
- Obligations to provide or rights to expect provision of services
- Obligations to deliver or rights to receive at the end of the Concession

Note 35 : Other Statutory Information

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

- Crypto currency or Virtual Currency
- Benami property held under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)
- Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
- material transactions with Companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.
- Relating to borrowed funds:
 - Wilful defaulter
 - Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium
 - Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
 - Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings



Note 36 : Other financial information - ratios

The accounting ratios required derived from the Restated Financial Information under clause 11 of Part A of Schedule VI of the SEBI ICDR Regulations are given below:

Sr. No.	Particulars	note reference	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	% change	Explanation for change in ratio for more than 25%
1	Current Ratio	a	0.72	0.57	27.34%	Increase of toll collection and reduction in current liabilities on account of payment of sub concession obligation.
2	Adjusted Current Ratio	b	1.23	0.80	-52.62%	--
3	Debt – Equity Ratio	c	17.87	26.01	-31.28%	Repayment of secured term loans and increase in equity due to profit in the current year on account of increased toll collection.
4	Adjusted Debt – Equity Ratio	d	1.97	2.70	27.14%	Repayment of secured term loans and increase in equity due to profit in the current year on account of increased toll collection.
5	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	e	1.33	1.49	10.87%	--
6	Adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio	f	1.50	1.77	-15.35%	--
7	Return on Equity (ROE):	g	32.20%	(2.95)%	-991.03%	Increase of toll collection and reduction in finance cost
8	Inventory Turnover Ratio	--	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	--	--
9	Trade receivables turnover ratio (no. of days)	--	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	--	--
10	Trade payables turnover ratio (no. of days)	h	1.79	18.90	-90.51%	Reduction in trade payable at the end of the current reporting period in average trade payable
11	Net profit ratio	i	7.93%	(2.33)%	-239.82%	Increase of toll collection and reduction in finance cost
12	Net capital turnover ratio	j	(5.80)	(3.98)	45.58%	Increased in toll collections and improvement in current ratios
13	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	k	9.75%	8.13%	19.85%	--
14	Adjusted Return on capital employed (ROCE)	l	10.99%	8.39%	-31.06%	--

Note :

- a Current ratio (in times) : Current Assets / Current liabilities
b Adjusted Current ratio (in times) : Current Assets / Current liabilities Less Obligation for construction add interest on sub-debt and repayment of sub-debt
c Debt - Equity ratio : Total Debt divided by Equity
d Adjusted Debt - Equity ratio : Total Secured Debt from lenders divided by Sponsor Contributions which includes Equity shares, subordinated debt from sponsor and cash internal accruals.
e Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) (no. of times) : Net Profit after tax plus Non Cash Operating expenses i.e. Depreciation and other amortisation plus interest and other adjustments i.e. loss on sale of fixed assets divided by principle and interest repayment to lenders
f Adjusted Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) (no. of times) : Net Profit after tax plus Non Cash Operating expenses i.e. Depreciation and other amortisation plus interest, curative equity, shortfall amount transfer from Sponsor and other adjustments divided by principle and interest repayment of project lenders
g ROE : Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any) / Average Shareholder's Equity
h Trade payables turnover ratio = Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payables
i Net profit margin (in %) : profit after tax / Revenue from operation
j Net capital turnover ratio = Net Sales / Average amount of Working Capital
k ROCE : Earning before interest and taxes / Capital Employed (Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)
l Adjusted ROCE : EBITDA less depreciation, amortisation and non cash item in Statement of Profit and Loss / Capital Employed (Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability)



IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended March 31, 2023

Note 37 : Utilisation of proceeds from the long-term borrowings from banks

Project Long-term borrowings

During the year, the Company has raised a sum of Rs.380 millions (March 31, 2022 : Rs. 6,610.26 millions) from banks (long term sanctioned borrowings) -

Particulars	(Rs. in million)	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Net proceeds from the long-term borrowings from banks	380.00	6,610.26
Utilisation during the year	380.00	6,610.26
Less: Staggered payment of Concession fees payment to the Authority	-	-
Balance utilised amounts invested in mutual fund and fixed deposits	-	-

Note 38 : Segment information

The Company has identified one business segment in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segment" notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read together with relevant ruled issued thereunder.

Note 39 : Subsequent events

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted with the standalone financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

Note 40 :

The Company has presented these standalone financial information (for all the periods presented there in) in accordance with the requirement of Schedule III - of the Companies Act , 2013 including amendments thereto , effective from April 01,2022.

As per our report of even date
For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W



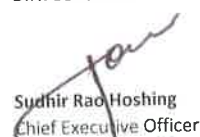
CA Chinmaya Deval
Partner
Membership No.: 148652



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
IRB MP Expressway Private Limited
CIN :U45202MH2000PTC130112



Virendra D. Mhaikar
Director
DIN: 00183554



Sudhir Rao Hoshing
Chief Executive Officer



Mehul Patel
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date : May 09, 2023



Dhananjay Joshi
Director
DIN: 02757916



Tushar Kawedia
Chief Finance Officer



Place: Mumbai
Date : May 09, 2023