

Shah Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

We draw attention to Note 3, 24 and 35 of the financial statements which indicate that during the previous year the company had undertaken impairment assessment of the railway project and has provided for impairment losses amounting to Rs.4531.17 Lakhs as the project is suspended. During the F.Y 2019-20, Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) unilaterally invoked the Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) on 16.08.2019 without any prior intimation/notice of the intent to invoke the PBG. The matter is in discussion with the various stakeholders for resolving the issues and getting back the PBG amount from KRCL.

As informed to us, the Company is exploring alternative usage of the current infrastructure available / built for the railway network. The Company is engaged at appropriate levels of the Government authorities, Ministry of Railway and other stakeholders / experts in this field for utilization of Company assets.

Considering the explanation given in the above referred notes of the financial statements, the Company has prepared its accounts on going concern basis till the final decision about the utilisation of current assets by the Shareholders as well as the Railway authorities.

Our Report is not qualified in respect of this matter.

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the 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.

Responsibilities of the Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in sub-section (5) of Section 134 of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under clause (i) of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the 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 financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of Section 164 of the Act.
 - f. The going concern matter described in under material uncertainty related to going concern paragraph above, in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, with reference to these financial statements refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**".
 - h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of sub-section (16) of Section 197 of the Act, as amended:
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.



- i. 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, 2015, 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 positions
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts. The company has not entered into any derivative contracts during the year; and
 - 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, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall,
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries"); or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.(b) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are either material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall,
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate on the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representation 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 and paid dividend during the year.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



Vipul K Choksi

Partner

M. No.37606

UDIN: 22037606AJQRDN7608

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 13, 2022



APPENDIX A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited of even date)

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment on the basis of available information.
- (B) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any Intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (i) (a) (B) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The property plant and equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. However, no physical verification was carried out by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, management does not expect material discrepancies on such verification.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us and based on the examination of the registered sale deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land which are freehold, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have inventories and accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b),(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Act. Accordingly, compliance under Section 185 of the Act is not applicable to the Company. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans given, guarantees given or securities provided are not applicable to the Company, since it is covered as a company engaged in business of providing infrastructural facilities. The Company has not made any investments during the year. Accordingly, compliance under Section 186 of the Act in respect of investment made during the year is not applicable to the Company
- (v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the products by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the company examined by us, the Company is generally regular in depositing with the appropriate authorities



undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, service tax, goods and service tax, cess and other material statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, goods and service tax, income tax, duty of excise, value added tax, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.
- (ix) (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not obtained any short-term loans during the period. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (ix) (d) is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the Company taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures does not arise.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the Company has not raised loans during the period on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. does not arise.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (x) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations 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 fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under paragraph 3 (x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under sub-clause (12) of Section 143 of the Act, in Form ADT-4, was not required to be filed. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xii) As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) Based on our audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) The internal audit of the Company is covered under the group internal audit pursuant to which an internal audit is carried out every year. In our opinion, the Company's internal audit system is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with Directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, reporting under 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. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) We have been informed by the management that as per the definition of Group under Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016, there is one Core Investment Company (CIC) which is registered and three CICs which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India, forming part of the promoter group.
- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of (Rs. 106.86 lakhs) in the financial year and of (Rs. 245.48 lakhs) in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 36 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, a material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is 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.
- (xx) (a) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of Order is not applicable for the year.
- (b) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act in compliance with



second proviso to sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of Order is not applicable for the year.

- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



Vipul K Choksi
Partner
M. No.037606
UDIN: 22037606AJQRDN7608
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 13, 2022

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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 Act

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited** (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

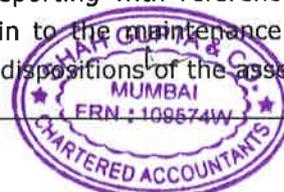
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;



(2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

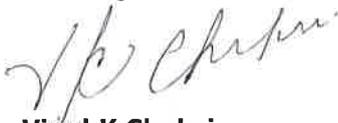
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to these financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **SHAH GUPTA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 109574W



Vipul K Choksi
Partner
M. No.037606



UDIN: 22037606AJQRDN7608
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 13, 2022

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022
CIN: U60232MH2015PLC264711

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note no.	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
INCOME			
Other Income	19	6.90	3.52
TOTAL INCOME		6.90	3.52
EXPENSES			
Employee Benefits Expense	20	15.47	76.33
Finance Cost	21	61.09	72.92
Depreciation and Amortisation Expense	22	1.25	4.40
Other Expenses	23	37.20	99.75
TOTAL EXPENSES		115.01	253.40
PROFIT BEFORE EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS & TAX		(108.11)	(249.88)
Add/(Less): Exceptional Items			
Impairment in respect of Capital Work in Progress and Intangible assets	3	-	(4,531.17)
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		(108.11)	(4,781.05)
TAX EXPENSE			
Current Tax	9	-	-
Deferred Tax	9	-	-
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR		(108.11)	(4,781.05)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement loss/ (Gain) on Employee benefits expenses		0.21	(0.63)
Income tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	0.16
Total other comprehensive income for the year		0.21	(0.47)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		(108.32)	(4,780.58)
Earning per share (₹) (Face value of equity share of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic (₹)		(0.11)	(4.78)
Diluted (₹)		(0.11)	(4.78)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For **Shah Gupta & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 109574W

Vipul K Choksi

Vipul K Choksi
Partner
M.No. 037606
UDIN: 22037606AJCRD517404

Dated : 13-May-2022
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Chaudhri

Amit Chaudhri
Managing Director
DIN : 03512552

Dinesh Kumar

Dinesh Kumar
Director
DIN : 07065851

Sabyasachi Mukherjee

Sabyasachi Mukherjee
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ANYPM6544J

Miraj Shah

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. A41912

Dated : 13-May-2022
Place : Mumbai

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022
CIN: U60232MH2015PLC264711

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Note no.	As at 31st Mar, 2022	As at 31st Mar, 2021
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS :			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	2,996.80	2,776.15
Capital Work-In-Progress	3	-	-
Intangible Assets	3	-	-
Other Non-Current Assets	4	669.82	888.04
Total Non-Current Assets		3,666.62	3,664.19
CURRENT ASSETS :			
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	26.97	163.87
Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	80.00	-
Other Financial Assets	8	2,380.63	2,394.91
Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	2.62	4.18
Other Current Assets	10	2.91	37.91
Total Current Assets		2,493.13	2,600.87
TOTAL ASSETS		6,159.75	6,265.06
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY :			
Equity Share Capital	11	10,000.00	10,000.00
Other Equity	11	(4,720.76)	(4,612.44)
Total Equity		5,279.24	5,387.56
LIABILITIES :			
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES :			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	12	66.19	68.52
Provisions	13	12.49	9.24
Total Non-Current Liabilities		78.68	77.76
CURRENT LIABILITIES :			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	696.13	699.57
Trade Payables	15		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		5.42	5.42
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		43.31	38.45
Other Financial Liabilities	16	46.86	53.36
Other Current Liabilities	17	9.66	2.64
Provisions	18	0.45	0.30
Total Current Liabilities		801.83	799.74
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		6,159.75	6,265.06

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements

As per our attached report of even date

For **Shah Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 109574W

Vipul K Choksi

Vipul K Choksi

Partner

M.No. 037606

UDIN: 22037606AJQRDN7608

Dated : 13-May-2022

Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Chaudhri

Amit Chaudhri

Managing Director

DIN : 03512552

Dinesh Kumar

Dinesh Kumar

Director

DIN : 07065851

Sabyasachi Mukherjee

Sabyasachi Mukherjee

Chief Financial Officer

PAN: ANYPM6544J

Miraj Shah

Miraj Shah

Company Secretary

M. No. A41912

Dated : 13-May-2022

Place : Mumbai

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2022
 CIN: U60232MH2015PLC264711

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
[A] Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(108.11)	(249.88)
Adjustments for:		
Loss on sale of material	-	91.56
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	1.25	4.40
Interest cost	61.09	72.92
Interest income	(3.36)	(0.09)
Balance written back	(3.54)	(3.42)
Provisions for employee benefits	-	0.47
Operating profit before working capital changes	(52.67)	(84.04)
Adjustments for:		
(Increase)/ Decrease in trade and other receivables	19.88	(66.94)
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(16.24)	(90.80)
	3.64	(157.74)
Cash generated from operating activities	(49.03)	(241.78)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	3.60	(2.54)
Net cash generated from operating activities [A]	(45.43)	(244.34)
[B] Cash flows from investing activities		
Sale of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and Asset under development	-	461.89
Purchase of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and Asset under development	(12.77)	-
Sale of financial instruments (investment)	-	193.75
Fixed deposit not considered as cash and cash equivalent	(80.00)	-
Interest received	1.30	0.09
Net cash generated from investing activities [B]	(91.47)	655.73
[C] Cash flows from financing activities		
Repayment of non-current borrowings	-	(200.43)
Interest cost	-	(72.92)
Net cash generated from financing activities [C]	-	(273.35)
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	(136.90)	138.04
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	163.87	25.83
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	26.97	163.87

(a) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS-7) - Statement of Cash Flow

(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents comprises of

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2022	As at 31st Mar, 2021
In current account	26.89	163.79
In cash in hand	0.08	0.08
Cash and Cash Equivalents in Cash Flow Statement	26.97	163.87

As per our attached report of even date

For **Shah Gupta & Co.**
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm Registration No: 109574W

Vipul K Choksi
 Partner

M.No. 037606

UDIN: 22037606AJ0101N7608

Dated: 13-May-2022

Place: Mumbai



For and on behalf of the board of Directors

Amit Chaudhri
Amit Chaudhri
 Managing Director
 DIN: 03512552

Sabyasachi Mukherjee
Sabyasachi Mukherjee
 Chief Financial Officer
 PAN: ANYPM6544J

Dated: 13-May-2022

Place: Mumbai

Dinesh Kumar
Dinesh Kumar
 Director
 DIN: 07065851

Miraj Shah
Miraj Shah
 Company Secretary
 M. No. A41912

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Contd.)
CIN: U60232MH2015PLC264711

(c) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities :

₹ In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2021	Cash Flows	Non cash changes	As at 31st Mar, 2022
Short-term borrowings	699.57		(3.44)	696.13
Total liabilities from financing activities	699.57	-	(3.44)	696.13

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2020	Cash Flows	Non cash changes	As at 31st Mar, 2021
Short-term borrowings	900.00	(200.43)		699.57
Total liabilities from financing activities	900.00	(200.43)	-	699.57

As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 109574W

V K Choksi

Vipul K Choksi
Partner
M.No. 037606
UDIN: 220376064100017606
Dated : 13-May-2022
Place : Mumbai



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Amit Chaudhri
Amit Chaudhri
Managing Director
DIN : 03512552

Sabyasachi Mukherjee
Sabyasachi Mukherjee
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ANYPM6544J

Dated : 13-May-2022
Place : Mumbai

Dinesh Kumar

Dinesh Kumar
Director
DIN : 07065851

Miraj Shah

Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. A41912

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Jaigarh Digni Rail Limited is a Public limited company, domiciled in India and incorporated in under the provision of Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Office No. 905, 9th Floor, Casablanca, Plot No. 45, Sector-11, CBD Belapur, Navi Mumbai – 400614.

The Company has principal objective of development, establishment, financing, construction, operation, maintenance and management of Jaigarh – Digni Rail System.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND KEY ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

2.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rule, 2015 (as amended from time to time), the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) to the extent notified.

Accordingly, the company has prepared these financial statements which comprises the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, the statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flows and the statement of changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as “Financial Statements”).

These Standalone financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 13 May, 2022

2.2 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting year, as explained in the accounting policies below which are consistently followed except where a new accounting standard or amendment to the existing accounting standards requires a change in the policy hitherto applied and acquisition of subsidiaries where assets and liabilities are measured at fair values as at the date of acquisition in accordance with Ind AS 103.

Presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, “as amended”, as applicable to the Standalone Financial Statements have been followed.

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in to account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these Standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The Standalone Financial Statement is presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs except when otherwise stated.

Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents

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

2.3 Revenue Recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services having regard to the terms of the contract. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated having regard to various relevant factors including historical trend and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. Compensation towards shortfall in offtake are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

Revenue from port operations services/ multi-model service including cargo handling and storage are recognized on proportionate completion method basis based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue on take-or-pay charges are recognized for the quantity that is difference between annual agreed tonnage and actual quantity of cargo handled.

Income from fixed price contract – Revenue from infrastructure development project/ services under fixed price contract. Where there is no uncertainty as to measurement or collectability of consideration is recognized based on milestones reached under the contract.

The amount recognised as revenue is exclusive of goods & services tax where applicable.

2.4 Other Income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, mutual fund income, exchange gain/ loss. All debts instrument measured either at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate exactly discounts the estimated cash payments or receipt 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 amortized cost of financial liability. When calculating the EIR, the Company estimates the expected cash flow by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Mutual fund is recognized at fair value through Profit and Loss.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

2.5 Leases

The Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the Company regularly reviews the estimated unguaranteed residual value and applies the impairment requirements of Ind AS 109, recognising an allowance for expected credit losses on the lease receivables. Finance lease income is calculated with reference to the gross carrying amount of the lease receivables, except for credit impaired financial assets for which interest income is calculated with reference to their amortised cost (i.e. after a deduction of the loss allowance).

Company as lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets

The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased asset at the end of the lease term, the recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term.

If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease. For a contract that contain a lease component and one or more additional lease or non-lease components, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

The lease term of Company's RoU assets which comprises only Buildings varies from 3 to 30 years.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. Right-of-use assets are subject to impairment test (Refer to the note no. 11) for Impairment of non-financial assets. When a contract includes both lease and non-lease components, the Company applies Ind AS 115 to allocate the consideration under the contract to each component.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter period of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset. If a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company expects to exercise a purchase option, the related right-of-use asset is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term and are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expense in the period on which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest (using the effective interest method) and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. Lease liabilities has been presented under the head "Other Financial Liabilities". Lease liabilities has been presented under the head "Other Financial Liabilities".

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low value (i.e., below Rs. 50,000). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed.

The Company also applied the available practical expedients wherein it:

- Used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- Relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous immediately before the date of initial application
- Applied the short-term leases exemptions to leases with lease term that ends within 12 months at the date of initial application
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application
- Used hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

Most of the contracts that contains extension terms are on mutual agreement between both the parties and hence the potential future rentals cannot be assessed. Certain contracts where the extension terms are unilateral are with unrelated parties and hence there is no certainty about the extension being exercised.

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the newly recognised lease liabilities pursuant to Ind AS 116

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

2.6 Foreign Currencies:

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The Standalone financial statements are presented in Indian National Rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the prevailing exchange rates on the transaction dates. Realised gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss except exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use, which are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Company Companies

The results and financial position of foreign operations (none of which has the currency of a hyperinflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- a) assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the date of that Balance Sheet
- b) income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless this is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions), and
- c) all resulting exchange differences are recognised in other comprehensive income.

When a foreign operation is sold, the associated exchange differences are reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss, as part of the gain or loss on sale. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the closing rate.

2.7 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale..

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. If any specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related asset is ready for its intended use or sale, that borrowing becomes part of the funds that an entity borrows generally when calculating the capitalisation rate on general borrowings. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

Borrowing Cost includes exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the finance cost.

2.8 Government Grant

Government grants are not recognised until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate or when performance obligations are met.

Government grants relating to tangible fixed assets are treated as deferred income and released to the Standalone Statement of profit and loss over the expected useful lives of the assets concerned.

2.9 Employee Benefits

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits:

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

Defined contribution plans:

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. Payments made to state-managed retirement benefit plans are accounted for as payments to defined contribution plans where the Company's obligations under the plans are equivalent to those arising in a defined contribution retirement benefit plan.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Defined benefit plans:

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting year. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Actuarial valuations are being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period for defined benefit plans. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the year of a plan amendment or when the Company recognizes corresponding restructuring cost whichever is earlier. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expenses'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

The Company pays gratuity to the employees whoever has completed five years of service with the Company at the time of resignation/ superannuation. The gratuity is paid @ 15 days salary for each completed year of service as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the year the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

The liabilities for earned leave and sick leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

2.10 Share based payment arrangements

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity- settled share-based transactions are set out in note 51.

The fair value determined at the grant date of the equity- settled share-based payments is expensed on a straight- line basis over the vesting period, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. At the end of each reporting year, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognised in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to the equity-settled employee benefits reserve.

The Company has created an Employee Benefit Trust for providing share-based payment to its employees. The Company uses the Trust as a vehicle for distributing shares to employees under the employee remuneration schemes. The Trust buys shares of the Company from the market, for giving shares to employees. The Company treats Trust as its extension and shares held by the Trust are treated as treasury shares.

Own equity instruments that are reacquired (treasury shares) are recognized at cost and deducted from Equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments. Any difference between the carrying amount and the consideration, if reissued, is recognized in other equity. Share options exercised during the reporting year are satisfied with treasury shares.

2.11 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in profit or loss because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and 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

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as a deferred tax asset if there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the Company.

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

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.

The Company is eligible and claiming tax deduction available under section 80IA of Income Tax Act, 1961 for a period of 10 years out of eligible period of 15 years for some of its subsidiaries.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are relating to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis

2.12 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by Management. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method as prescribed under Part C of schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 except for the assets mentioned below for which useful life estimated by the management. The Identified components of fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives and the remaining components are depreciated over the life of the principal assets.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful lives and residual value prescribed in Schedule II to the Act except in case of the following class of assets wherein useful lives are determined based on technical assessment made by a technical expert engaged by the management taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of assets, the operating conditions of the assets, anticipated technological changes, in order to reflect the actual usage.

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The Company has estimated the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its certain fixed assets based on assessment made by experts and management estimates.

Assets	Estimated useful lives
Building	5-28 Years
Plant and Machinery	2-18 Years
Ships	28 years
Office equipment	3-20 Years
Computer equipment	3-6 Years
Furniture and fixtures	5-15 Years
Vehicles	8-10 Years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. Freehold land is not depreciated and Leasehold land is amortized over the period of lease. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises of its purchase price including import duties and other non-refundable purchase taxes or levies, directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use and the initial estimate of decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities, if any. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant and equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred

Cost of major inspection/overhauling is recognised in the carrying amount of the item of property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. Any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection/overhauling (as distinct from physical parts) is de-recognised.

Assets in the course of construction are capitalised in the assets under construction account. At the point when an asset is operating at management's intended use, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets and the cost of assets not put to use before such date are disclosed under 'Capital work-in-progress'. Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Repairs and maintenance costs are recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss when incurred. The cost and related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the financial statements upon sale or retirement of the asset and the resultant

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gains or losses are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Assets to be disposed off are reported at the lower of the carrying value or the fair value less cost to sell.

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

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.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of Property, Plant and Equipment which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use

The Company has policy to expense out the assets which is acquired during the year and value of such assets is below ` 5000.

Where an obligation (legal or constructive) exists to dismantle or remove an asset or restore a site to its former condition at the end of its useful life, the present value of the estimated cost of dismantling, removing or restoring the site is capitalized along with the cost of acquisition or construction upon completion and a corresponding liability is recognised.

When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.

Major overhaul costs are depreciated over the estimated life of the economic benefit derived from the overhaul. The carrying amount of the remaining previous overhaul cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss if the next overhaul is undertaken earlier than the previously estimated life of the economic benefit

2.13 Intangible Assets (other than goodwill)

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis, from the date that they are available for use. The estimated useful lives of an identifiable intangible asset is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition, and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry, and known technological advances), and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset. Amortization methods and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

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Useful lives of intangible assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful lives
Computer Software	3 – 5 Years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no further economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gain/loss on de-recognition are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

2.14 Impairment of Non-Financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease to the extent of revaluation reserve.

Any reversal of the previously recognised impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognised.

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2.15 Inventories

Consumables, construction materials and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Obsolete, defective, unserviceable and slow/ non-moving stocks are duly provided for. Cost is determined by the weighted average cost method. Net Realizable Value in respect of stores and spares is the estimated current procurement price in the ordinary course of the business. Cost of inventories includes cost of purchase price, cost of conversion and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

2.16 Fair Value Measurement

The Company measures financial instruments at fair value in accordance with accounting policies at each reporting date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes 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 asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participant at in their economic best interest.

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

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

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

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

2.17 Financial Instruments

Financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

a) Investment in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture:

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint venture at cost.

b) Investments and other financial assets:

Classification

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

- i) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- ii) those measured at amortized cost.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- ii) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

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For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised 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.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at:

- i) fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss) or,
- ii) amortized cost

Debt instruments

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

Measured at amortized cost: Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

effective interest rate ('EIR') method less impairment, if any, the amortization of EIR and loss arising from impairment, if any is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI): Financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both, selling financial assets and collecting contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest, are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. 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). Interest income measured using the EIR method, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss, if any are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Gains or Losses on De-recognition

In case of investment in equity instruments classified as the FVTOCI, the gains or losses on de-recognition are re-classified to retained earnings.

In case of Investments in debt instruments classified as the FVTOCI, the gains or losses on de-recognition are reclassified to statement of Profit and Loss. The cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL): A financial asset not classified as either amortized cost or FVTOCI, is classified as FVTPL. Such financial assets are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value, including interest income and dividend income if any, recognized as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established;
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity;
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably

Gains or Losses on De-recognition

In case of investment in equity instruments classified as the FVTOCI, the gains or losses on de-recognition are re-classified to retained earnings.

In case of Investments in debt instruments classified as the FVTOCI, the gains or losses on de-recognition are reclassified to statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial asset is de-recognised only when

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- i) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or
- ii) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

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

Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not de-recognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument. The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as

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compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet.

Income from financial assets:

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition. Delayed payment charges are recognised on collection or earlier when there is reasonable certainty to expect ultimate collection.

Income recognition

Effective Interest Method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant year. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter year, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

b) Financial liabilities & Equity Instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

The Company subsequently measures all investments in equity instruments at fair value. The Management of the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on its investment equity instruments in other comprehensive income, and there is no subsequent reclassification of these fair value gains and losses to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'

Initial recognition and measurement Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

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Subsequent measurement Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. An exchange between a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

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

Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting year following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost

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		and fair value is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss at the reclassification date.

2.18 Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and

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uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible
- a possible obligation arising from past events, when the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Onerous Contracts - Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

- (a) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;
- (b) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;
- (c) funding related commitment to associate and joint venture companies; and
- (d) other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

2.19 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and short-term deposits in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks, cheque on hand, short-term deposits with a maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the Statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short-term deposits.

2.20 Statement of Cash Flow

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows is prepared using the indirect method segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method adjusting the net profit for the effects of:

- changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables, transactions of a non-cash nature
- non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, and unrealised foreign currency gains and losses etc.; and
- all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows

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

2.21 Earnings per Equity Share

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

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

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

2.22 Segment Reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in one business segment, namely developing, operating and maintaining the Ports services, Ports related Infrastructure development activities and development of infrastructure as determined by chief operational decision maker, in accordance with Ind-AS 108 "Operating Segment".

The BOD of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating decision maker which reviews and assesses the financial performance and makes strategic decisions. Considering the inter relationship of various activities of the business, the chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its business segment on overall basis. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the Standalone financial statements. The reporting of segment information is the same as provided to the management for the purpose of the performance assessment and resource allocation to the segments.

2.23 Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards / amendments under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 23rd March, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022. Key amendments in this notifications are:

- Ind AS 16 | Property, plant and equipment – The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022.
- Ind AS 37 | Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after 1st April, 2022, although early adoption is permitted.
- Ind AS 103 | Business combinations – The amendment adds a new exception in Ind AS 103 for liabilities and contingent liabilities.
- Ind AS 109 | Financial instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10%' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. An entity includes only fees paid or received between the entity (the borrower) and the lender, including fees paid or received by either the entity or the lender on the other's behalf.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

The Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

2.24 New and amended standards adopted by the Company

There is no new standard notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA").

2.25 Key sources of Estimation Uncertainty and Critical accounting judgements

The preparation of the Company's Standalone financial statements requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources, 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 periods. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future year, if the revision affects current and future period.

Key Sources of Estimation uncertainty

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 the next financial year, are described below:

Property, plant and equipment

The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful lives and the expected residual value at the end of its lives. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets, and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, historical trend of plant load factor, historical planned and scheduled maintenance. It is possible that the estimates made based on existing experience are different from the actual outcomes and could cause a material adjustment to the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Taxes

The Company has two tax jurisdiction i.e. at India and UAE, though the Company also files tax return in other overseas jurisdiction. Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realizable, however, could change if estimates of future taxable income changes in the future.

MAT is assessed on book profits adjusted for certain items as compared to the adjustments followed for assessing regular income tax under normal provisions. MAT paid in excess of regular income tax during a year can be set off against regular income taxes within a specified period in which MAT credit arises, subject to the limits prescribed.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of such obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and attrition rate. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques which involve various judgements and assumptions including the Discounted Cash Flows model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include consideration of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility.

Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provisions for Financial Assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystallising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized. The cases which have been determined as remote by the Company are not disclosed.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the Standalone financial statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st Mar, 2022

A) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹ in Lakhs

Balance as at 1st Apr, 2021	Movement during the year	Balance as at 31st Mar, 2022
10,000.00	-	10,000.00

Balance as at 1st Apr, 2020	Movement during the year	Balance as at 31st Mar, 2021
10,000.00	-	10,000.00

B) OTHER EQUITY

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
Balance as at 1st Apr, 2021	(4,612.44)	(4,612.44)
Profit for the year	(108.11)	(108.11)
Other comprehensive income for the year Remeasurements loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Balance as at 31st Mar, 2022	(4,720.76)	(4,720.76)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
Balance as at 1st Apr, 2020	168.15	168.15
Profit for the year	(4,781.06)	(4,781.06)
Other comprehensive income for the year Remeasurements loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	0.47	0.47
Balance as at 31st Mar, 2021	(4,612.44)	(4,612.44)

As per our attached report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For **Shah Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 109574W

Vipul K Choksi

Vipul K Choksi

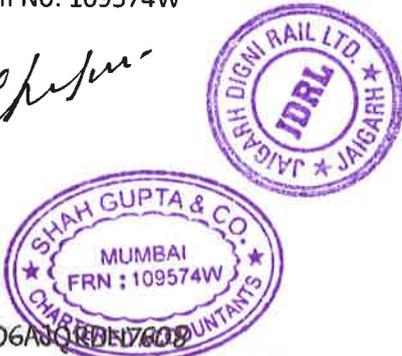
Partner

M.No. 037606

UDIN: 22037606A00000000000000000000000

Dated : 13-May-2022

Place : Mumbai



Amit Chaudhri

Amit Chaudhri

Managing Director

DIN : 03512552

Sabyasachi Mukherjee

Sabyasachi Mukherjee

Chief Financial Officer

PAN: ANYPM6544J

Dated : 13-May-2022

Place : Mumbai

Dinesh Kumar

Dinesh Kumar

Director

DIN : 07065851

Miraj Shah

Miraj Shah

Company Secretary

M. No. A41912

JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement as at 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 3.1:- PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Tangible Assets						Total
	Land	Computer	Mobile	Printer	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	
Deemed Cost:							
As at 01-04-2020	-	9.74	-	1.68	8.66	9.02	29.09
Additions/Adjustments	2,765.81	-	-	-	-	-	2,765.81
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31-03-2021	2,765.81	9.74	-	1.6751	8.66	9.0164	2,794.90
Additions/Adjustments	230.99	-	-	-	-	-	230.99
Disposals/Adjustments	-	0.50	-	0.09	2.24	6.27	9.09
As at 31-03-2022	2,996.80	9.24	-	1.5893	6.42	2.7453	3,016.80
Accumulated Depreciation:							
As at 01-04-2020	-	8.17	-	1.38	3.96	1.46	14.970
Depreciation charge for the year	-	1.08	-	0.21	1.64	0.85	3.78
As at 31-03-2021	-	9.24	-	1.59	5.60	2.32	18.75
Depreciation charge for the year	-	-	-	-	0.82	0.43	1.25
As at 31-03-2022	-	9.24	-	1.59	6.43	2.75	20.01
Net book value							
At 31-03-2020	-	1.57	-	0.30	4.70	7.55	14.12
At 31-03-2021	2,765.81	0.50	-	0.09	3.06	6.70	2,776.15
At 31-03-2022	2,996.80	(0.00)	-	-	(0.00)	(0.00)	2,996.80

1. The Company had in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 36 (IND AS 36) – "Impairment of Assets" carried out impairment assessment in the Previous Financial Year of its Railway project from Jaigarh to Digni in the state of Maharashtra and its cost. Due to, among other things increase in land cost after applicability of Land Acquisition (Resettlement and Rehabilitation) Act, lower estimated cargo traffic as compared to the initial estimates attributable to changes in the policy of Coal imports & development of domestic coal blocks, cancellation of Chiplun Karad railway line which was earlier envisaged at the inception of the project and cost escalation for introduction of GST, the Company has performed the impairment assessment of project cost and accordingly considered provision of Rs. 4531.17 Lakhs in the books.

2. During the Previous Year, the company had recorded an impairment charge of Rs. 4,530.90 lakhs and Rs. 0.27 lakhs in respect of Capital Work in Progress and Intangible assets respectively.

NOTE 3.2 :- OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Computer Software
Deemed Cost:	
As at 01-04-2020	5.24
Additions/Adjustments	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-
As at 31-03-2021	5.24
Additions/Adjustments	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-
As at 31-03-2022	5.24
Accumulated Depreciation:	
As at 01-04-2020	4.33
Depreciation charge for the year	-
Charge for the Year- Impairment (Refer note no. 1 below)	0.91
As at 31-03-2021	5.24
Depreciation charge for the year	-
As at 31-03-2022	5.24
Net book value	
At 31-03-2020	0.91
At 31-03-2021	-
At 31-03-2022	-



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement as at 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 4:- NON-CURRENT ASSETS-OTHERS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Unsecured, considered good Capital Advances	669.82	888.04
	669.82	888.04

NOTE 6:- CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with banks In current accounts	26.89	163.79
Cash on hand	0.08	0.08
	26.97	163.87

NOTE 7:- BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
In Term Deposit with maturity more than 3 months less than 12 months at inception	80.00	-
	80.00	-

NOTE 8 :- CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS- OTHERS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Others Due from related parties (Refer Note 25)	2,380.63	2,394.91
	2,380.63	2,394.91

NOTE 9 :- TAXATION

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current taxes	-	-
Deferred taxes	-	-
	-	-

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before income taxes is summarized below:



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement as at 31st Mar, 2022

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Reconciliation		
Profit before tax	(108.11)	(249.88)
Capital Gains	-	7.02
Accounting profit before income tax	(108.11)	(242.86)
Enacted tax rate in India	26.00%	26.00%
Computed tax expense	(28.11)	(63.14)
Expense not allowed for tax purpose	-	0.73
Tax on short term capital gain	-	-
Income tax expense charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
	-	-

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities as of Mar 31st, 2022 and March 31, 2021:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Income tax assets	2.62	4.18
Income tax liabilities	-	-
Net Current Income Tax Asset/Liabilities	2.62	4.18

Due to temporary suspension of the project the company do not for see and taxable income in near future and the consequent tax liability, hence the existing Deferred Tax Assets has not been recognised in the books.

NOTE 10 :- OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balance with Government authorities	0.92	0.08
Accrued Income	1.94	37.83
Prepayments	0.04	-
	2.91	37.91



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement as at 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 11:- EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2022	As at 31st Mar, 2021
Authorised:		
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (19,30,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each)	19,300.00	19,300.00
Issued, Subscribed and paid-up:		
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each (10,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	10,000.00	10,000.00
Total	10,000.00	10,000.00

(a) Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Issued and Subscribed and paid up share capital	As at 31st Mar, 2022		As at 31st Mar, 2021	
	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00

(b) Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has one class of share capital, i.e., equity shares having face value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(c) Shares held by Holding company:

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2022		As at 31st Mar, 2021	
	No. of shares	₹ in Lakhs	No. of shares	₹ in Lakhs
1. JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	63,000,000	6,300.00	63,000,000	6,300.00
2. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	26,000,000	2,600.00	26,000,000	2,600.00
3. Maharashtra Maritime Board	11,000,000	1,100.00	11,000,000	1,100.00
	100,000,000	10,000.00	100,000,000	10,000.00

(d) Details shareholders holding more than 5 % shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2022		As at 31st Mar, 2021	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
1. JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	63,000,000	63.00%	63,000,000	63.00%
2. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	26,000,000	26.00%	26,000,000	26.00%
3. Maharashtra Maritime Board	11,000,000	11.00%	11,000,000	11.00%
	100,000,000	100.00%	100,000,000	100.00%

(e) Details of share held by promoters and promoter group at the end of year:

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2022		As at 31st Mar, 2021	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Promoters				
1. JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	63,000,000	63.00%	63,000,000	63.00%
2. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	26,000,000	26.00%	26,000,000	26.00%
3. Maharashtra Maritime Board	11,000,000	11.00%	11,000,000	11.00%
	100,000,000	100.00%	100,000,000	100.00%

There are no changes in share holding pattern of promoters and promoter group during the year

B) OTHER EQUITY

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	(4,612.44)	(4,612.44)
Profit for the year	(108.11)	(108.11)
Remeasurements loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	(0.21)	(0.21)
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	(4,720.76)	(4,720.76)

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	168.15	168.15
Profit for the year	(4,781.06)	(4,781.06)
Remeasurements loss on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	0.47	0.47
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	(4,612.44)	(4,612.44)



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement as at 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 12:-NON CURRENT-OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Retention money	66.19	68.52
	66.19	68.52

NOTE 13:- NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (Refer Note 27)	7.10	5.49
Compensated absences (Refer Note 27)	5.39	3.75
	12.49	9.24

NOTE 14:- CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES- BORROWINGS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Unsecured loans measured at amortised cost		
Loan from related party	696.13	699.57
	696.13	699.57

- i) The rate of interest is SBI MCLR plus 175bps (Presently 8.75%) per annum (Previous year: SBI MCLR plus 175bps i.e 9.15% per annum).
- ii) The nature of borrowing is unsecured in current and previous year.
- iii) Repayment date is 28th February 2023 (Previous year 28th February 2022).
- iv) Above loan is taken from JSW Jaigarh Port Limited bearing 8.75% interest rate and repayable on demand.
- v) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.
- vi) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- vii) Quarterly returns or statements of current assets are not required to be filed by the Company with banks or financial institutions.
- viii) The Company has used the borrowings for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.

NOTE 15:- CURRENT FINANCIALS LIABILITIES- TRADE PAYABLES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Total Outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	5.42	5.42
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	43.31	38.45
	48.72	43.87

Ageing of Payables:

As at 31st March, 2022	Undisputed Trade payable		Disputed Trade payable	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Within the credit period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	0.25	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-	-	-
2 to 3 years	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years	-	41.85	5.42	-
Unbilled	-	1.22	-	-
	-	43.31	5.42	-



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement as at 31st Mar, 2022

As at 31st March, 2021	Undisputed Trade payable		Disputed Trade payable	
	MSME	Others	MSME	Others
Within the credit period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
Less than 1 year	-	-	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	0.06	-	-
2 to 3 years	-	37.14	5.42	-
More than 3 years	-	-	-	-
Unbilled	-	1.25	-	-
	-	38.45	5.42	-

Note: Payables are normally settled within 1 to 180 days

The company has not been provided interest for MSME vendor because the amount is in dispute with respect to contract terms and conditions.

DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER THE MSMED ACT, 2006

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Principal Amount due to micro and small enterprises	5.42	5.42
Interest due on above		
Interest paid to the supplier		
Payments made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year		
Interest due and payable for the year of delay		
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of year		
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year		

*Amount unpaid to micro and small enterprises vendors have not been considered for the purpose of interest calculation since they are disputed.

NOTE 16:- CURRENT-OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Interest Accrued		
Interest accrued and due on loans	22.68	29.26
Others		
Employee dues	22.97	22.85
Other payables	1.22	1.25
	46.86	53.36

Note: Due to others include payments to vendors, consultants etc.

NOTE 17:- OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Statutory liabilities	7.66	2.64
Other payables	2.00	-
	9.66	2.64

NOTE 18:- CURRENT PROVISIONS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer Note 27)	0.20	0.16
Compensated absences (Refer Note 27)	0.25	0.13
	0.45	0.30



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement for the year ended 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 19:- OTHER INCOME

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Interest income earned on Financial asset that are not designed as at FVTPL		
Interest income	3.36	0.09
Other non-operating income		
Gain on sale of current investments designated as fair value through Profit and Loss Statement	-	3.43
Other Income	3.54	-
	6.90	3.52

NOTE 20:- EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	12.28	74.92
Gratuity expenses (Refer Note 27)	1.44	0.16
Compensated absences (Refer Note 27)	1.75	1.25
	15.47	76.33

NOTE 21:- FINANCE COST

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Interest on Loan	61.09	72.92
	61.09	72.92

NOTE 22:- DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1.25	3.76
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	-	0.64
	1.25	4.40

NOTE 23:- OTHER EXPENSES

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Director's sitting fees	0.80	0.70
Legal, professional and consultancy charges	17.41	3.42
Travelling expenses	0.05	1.18
Loss on transfer of Material	-	91.56
Telephone and Internet expenses	-	-
Statutory audit fees (refer note 31)	1.35	1.35
Insurance	-	1.06
Vehicle Hire Charges	-	-
Printing and Stationery	-	-
Others	17.59	0.49
	37.20	99.75



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement for the year ended 31st Mar, 2022

Note 24:- CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

A. Contingent Liabilities: (to the extent not provided for)- Nil (Previous Year Nil)

During the last year, Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) invoked the Performance Bank Guarantee (PBG) on 16.08.2019 without any prior intimation/notice of the intent to invoke the PBG. The Company has requested KRCL, vide letter dated 21 August 2019 to return the amount of Rs. 23,25,90,000/- received by it by invoking the PBG unilaterally. Pending acceptance of the claim by KRCL, the Company has shown amount of Rs. 23,25,90,000/- receivable under "Other Financial Assets" (Note 7)

The Management is in discussion with various stakeholders for resolving the issues that concern the project and getting back the invoked PBG amount from KRCL.

NOTE 25:- DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (Ind AS 24) RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

a) List of Related Parties

Name	Nature of Relation
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	Holding Company
JSW Infrastructure Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	Associate Company
Paradip East Quay Coal Terminal Pvt Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary
Maharashtra Maritime Board	Associate Company
Arun Maheshwari	Non executive director
Lalit Singhvi	Non executive director
Dinesh Kochukuttan Thoppil	Non executive director
Gazal Qureshi	Non executive director
Amit Saini	Additional Director
Amitabh Kumar Sharma	Independent director
KC Jena	Independent director
Abhijit Narendra	Nominee Director
Rashmi Ranjan Patra	Non executive director

Key Managerial Personnel

Name	Nature of Relation
Amit Chaudhri	Managing Director
Raju Kumar Dokania (Up to March, 19 2022)	Chief Financial Officer
Sabyasachi Mukherjee (w.e.f May, 13 2022)	Chief Financial Officer
Miraj Shah	Company Secretary

b) The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Nature of transaction/relationship	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited:		
Loan Repaid	(3.44)	(200.43)
Interest on Loan	61.09	72.92
Other Reimbursement	11.90	7.85
Sale of Asset	9.09	408.96
JSW Infrastructure Limited:		
Other Advances	-	4.98
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited		
Other Advances	-	64.03
Paradip East Quay Coal Terminal Pvt Ltd		



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Salary, Travelling and other reimbursement

88.64

-

Konkan Railway Corporation Limited

Other Advances

2,325.90

167.28

2,684.21



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c) Amount due (to) / from related parties

Nature of transaction/relationship	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Accounts (payable)/ receivable		
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited (Interest)	(22.68)	(29.26)
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited (ICD)	(696.13)	(699.57)
JSW Jaigarh Port Limited	3.33	64.03
JSW Infrastructure Limited	-	4.98
Paradip East Quay Coal Terminal Pvt Ltd	51.41	-
Konkan Railway Corporation Limited	2,325.89	2,325.90
	1,661.82	1,666.08

d) Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

Nature of transaction / relationship	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Employee benefits expense	147.18	104.96
	147.18	104.96

a) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

b) Salary of Mr. Raju Kumar Dokania is paid by JSW Jaigarh Port Limited, the holding company.

c) Salary of Mr. Miraj Shah is paid by JSW Jaigarh Port Limited, the holding company.

b) As the future liability of the gratuity is provided on actuarial basis for the company as a whole, the amount pertaining to individual is not ascertainable and therefore not included above.

d) The Independent Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of sitting fees. The Company pays sitting fees at the rate of ₹ 10,000/- for each meeting of the Board and sub-committees attended by them. The amount paid to them by way of commission and sitting fees during the year is ₹0.80 Lakhs (PY ₹0.70 Lakhs), which is not included above.

(e) The remuneration include perquisite value of ESOPs in the year it is exercised ₹ NIL (P.Y. ₹NIL). The company has recognised an expense of ₹ NIL (P.Y ₹ NIL) towards employee stock options granted to Key Managerial Personnel. The same has not been considered as managerial remuneration of the current year as defined under section 2(78) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the options have not been

NOTE 26:- DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (Ind AS) 19 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS
(a) Defined contribution plans:

Amount of Rs. 3.04 Lakhs is recognised as an expense and included in employee benefits expense.

(b) Defined benefit plans:

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

Particulars	Gratuity	Gratuity
	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Change in benefit obligation		
Present value of benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	5.65	5.96
Interest Cost	0.34	0.41
(Liability Transferred Out/ Divestments)	-	(1.69)
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Change in Financial Assumptions	(0.01)	0.16
Actuarial (Gains)/Losses on Obligations - Due to Experience	0.22	(0.79)
Current service cost	1.10	1.60
Present value of benefit obligation at the end of the year	7.30	5.65



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Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet

Present Value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	(7.30)	(5.65)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year		
Amount recognised in the balance sheet	(7.30)	(5.65)
Net (liability) / asset- current	(0.20)	(0.16)
Net (liability) / asset- non-current	(7.10)	(5.49)

Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year

Current service cost	1.10	1.60
Interest Income	0.34	0.04
Total expenses included in employee benefits expense	1.44	1.64

Recognised in other comprehensive income for the year	(0.21)	0.63
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Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	0.20	0.16
Between 2 and 5 years	8.44	6.88
Between 6 and 10 years	-	-
11 years and above	-	-

Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as below:

Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligation at the end of the year:		
One percentage point increase in discount rate	(0.19)	(0.19)
One percentage point decrease in discount rate	0.20	0.20
One percentage point increase in rate of salary increase	0.20	0.20
One percentage point decrease in rate of salary increase	(0.19)	(0.20)
One percentage point increase in employee turnover rate	0.00	0.00
One percentage point decrease in employee turnover rate	(0.00)	(0.00)

Sensitivity analysis is determined based on the expected movement in liability if the assumptions were not proved to be true on different count.

Actuarial assumptions

Discount rate	6.09%	6.06%
Salary escalation	6.00%	6.00%
Mortality rate during employment	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08)
Mortality post retirement rate	N.A.	N.A.
Rate of employee turnover	2.00%	2.00%

Defined benefit obligation - Other details

No. of active members	1	1
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Notes forming part of financial statement for the year ended 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 27:- FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS - ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATIONS AND FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

27.1 Capital Risk Management

The Company being in a capital intensive industry, its objective is to maintain a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt, divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents.

Particulars	₹ in Lakhs	
	As at 31st Mar, 2022	As at 31st Mar, 2021
Short-term borrowings	696.13	699.57
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(26.97)	(163.87)
Less: Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(80.00)	-
Net debt	589.15	535.70
Total equity	5,279.24	5,387.56
Gearing ratio	0.11	0.10

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital.

(ii) Debt is defined as Short-term borrowings.

27.2 Categories of Financial Instruments

The accounting classification of each category of each financial instruments, and their carrying amounts, are set out below:

Particulars	Level	Carrying Amount		Fair Value	
		As at 31st Mar, 2022	As at 31st Mar, 2021	As at 31st Mar, 2022	As at 31st Mar, 2021
Financial assets at amortised cost:					
Cash and bank balances		26.97	163.87	26.97	163.87
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents		80.00	-	80.00	-
Other Financial assets- current		2,380.63	2,394.91	2,380.63	2,394.91
Total		2,487.60	2,558.78	2,487.60	2,558.78
Financial liabilities at amortised cost:					
Other financial liabilities- non current		66.19	68.52	66.19	68.52
Borrowings	3	696.13	699.57	696.13	699.57
Trade Payables		48.72	43.87	48.72	43.87
Other financial liabilities- current		46.86	53.36	46.86	53.36
Total		857.91	865.32	857.91	865.32

Note 1 - The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are 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.

Note 2 - The carrying amounts of trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets and other financial liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

Fair value hierarchy

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

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e.

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).



NOTE 28:- FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES**Financial risk factors**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristic of each customer and the concentration of risk from the top few customers.

Market risk

The company is yet to start its commercial operations accordingly no market risk is perceived.

Credit risk

The company is yet to start its commercial operations hence no credit risk is perceived.

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 is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the Company are principally denominated in floating rates of interest. In order to optimize the company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management.

The following table provides a break-up of the Company's fixed and floating rate borrowings:

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2022	As at 31st Mar, 2021
Floating Rate Borrowings	696.13	699.57
Total borrowing	696.13	699.57

Interest Rate Sensitivity -

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for financial instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

A change of 25 basis points in interest rates would have following impact on profit before tax.

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2022	As at 31st Mar, 2021
25 bp increase - Decrease in profit	(1.74)	(1.75)
25 bp decrease - Increase in profit	1.74	1.75

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's principal source of cash and cash equivalent and the cash flow is contributed by promoters. The Company has no outstanding bank borrowings. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirement, accordingly no liquidity risk is perceived.

The Company had a working capital of Rs. 1691.30 Lakh (previous year Rs. 1801.13 Lakh) which mainly includes cash and cash equivalent.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2022:

As at 31st March, 2022	Less than one year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	Total
Other Financial Assets	2,380.63	-	-	2,380.63
Other Financial Liabilities	-	66.19	-	66.19
Borrowings	696.13	-	-	696.13
Trade Payables	48.72	-	-	48.72
Other Financial Liabilities	46.86	-	-	46.86
	3,172.34	66.19	-	3,238.53

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2021:

As at 31st March, 2021	Less than one year	1 to 2 years	2 to 4 years	Total
Investments	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	2,394.91	-	-	2,394.91
Other Financial Liabilities	-	68.52	-	68.52
Borrowings	699.57	-	-	699.57
Trade Payables	43.87	-	-	43.87
Other Financial Liabilities	53.36	-	-	53.36
	3,191.71	68.52	-	3,260.23



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement for the year ended 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 29:- DISCLOSURES AS REQUIRED BY INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARD (Ind AS) 33 EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Face value of equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding	100,000,000	100,000,000
Profit / (loss) for the year (Rs.)	(10,811,436)	(478,104,772)
Earnings per share (basic and diluted) (Rs.)	(0.11)	(4.78)

Note 30:- PAYMENT TO AUDITORS

₹ in Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2022	For the year ended 31st Mar, 2021
Statutory Audit Fees	1.35	1.35
Total	1.35	1.35

Note 31:- SEGMENT REPORTING

As the business operation have not been started, there are no separate reportable segments in accordance with the requirements of Ind AS 108 operating segments.

Note 32:- In the opinion of the management the current assets, loans and advances (including capital advances) have a value on realisation in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

Note 32.1:- The Company is yet to receive balance confirmation in respect of certain sundry creditors and advances. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the current years financial statement due to the same.

Note 33:- The Company would explore available alternative usage of the current infrastructure available/built the railway network. In this regard, it is engaged at appropriate levels of the Government authorities, Ministry of Railway and other stakeholders / experts in this field for utilization of Company assets. Having considered the, the accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis (Refer Note 3 and 24).



Note No. 34 - Financial Ratios

Sr. No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31 March 2022	For the year ended 31 March 2021	Variance (%)	Change in ratio in excess of 25% compared to preceding year
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.11	3.25	-4%	
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Borrowing (i.e. Non-current borrowings + Current Borrowings)	Total Equity	0.13	0.13	2%	
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Profit After tax + Non cash Operating Expenses (Depreciation and amortisation expenses + Unrealised Forex Loss / Gain + Loss / Gain on Sale of PPE) + Finance Cost	Interest on Borrowings + Interest on Lease Liabilities + Lease Repayment + Scheduled principal repayments of Borrowings (i.e. excluding prepayments and refinancing of debts) during the year	-0.07	-0.11	38%	Increase was primarily on account of decrease in loss before tax and lower outstanding borrowing due to prepayment of term loans
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Average Equity	-0.02	-0.61	97%	Increase was primarily on account of decrease in loss after tax
5	Inventory Turnover (no. of times)	(Fuel Cost + Stores & Spares Consumed + Purchase of stock-in-trade)	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA	Company into service sector hence Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable
6	Debtors Turnover (no. of times)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	NA	NA	NA	There was no revenue from operation
7	Payables Turnover (no. of times)	Operating Expenses + Other Expenses	Average Trade payables	0.80	2.05	-61%	Decrease was primarily on account of Increase in expense.
8	Net Capital Turnover (in times)	Revenue from operations	Working capital	NA	NA	NA	There was no revenue from operation
9	Net Profit Margin (%)	Net profit after tax for the year	Revenue from Operations	NA	NA	NA	There was no revenue from operation
10	Return on Capital Employed (%)	Profit before tax plus finance cost	Tangible Net worth + Total borrowings + Deferred Tax	-0.01	-0.77	99%	Increase was primarily on account of decrease in net losses before tax
11	Return on Investment (%)	Earnings from Investment	Average Funds Invested	0.03	0.03	8%	



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement for the year ended 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 35:- ADDITIONAL REGULATORY INFORMATION REQUIRED BY SCHEDULE III TO THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

- i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.
- ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- iii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
- a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or
- b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- iv) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
- a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (ultimate beneficiaries) or
- b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other
- vii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off.

NOTE 36:-The company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 13th May, 2022, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.



JAIGARH DIGNI RAIL LIMITED

Notes forming part of financial statement for the year ended 31st Mar, 2022

NOTE 37:- Previous year's figures have been reclassified/ regrouped, wherever necessary, to confirm with the current year's classification.

NOTE 38:- The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board at its meetings held on 13th May, 2022 and by the Board of Directors on 13th May, 2022.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Amit Chaudhri
Managing Director
DIN : 03512552



Dinesh Kumar
Director
DIN : 07065851



Sabyasachi Mukherjee
Chief Financial Officer
PAN: ANYPM6544J



Miraj Shah
Company Secretary
M. No. A41912

Dated : 13-May-2022

Place : Mumbai