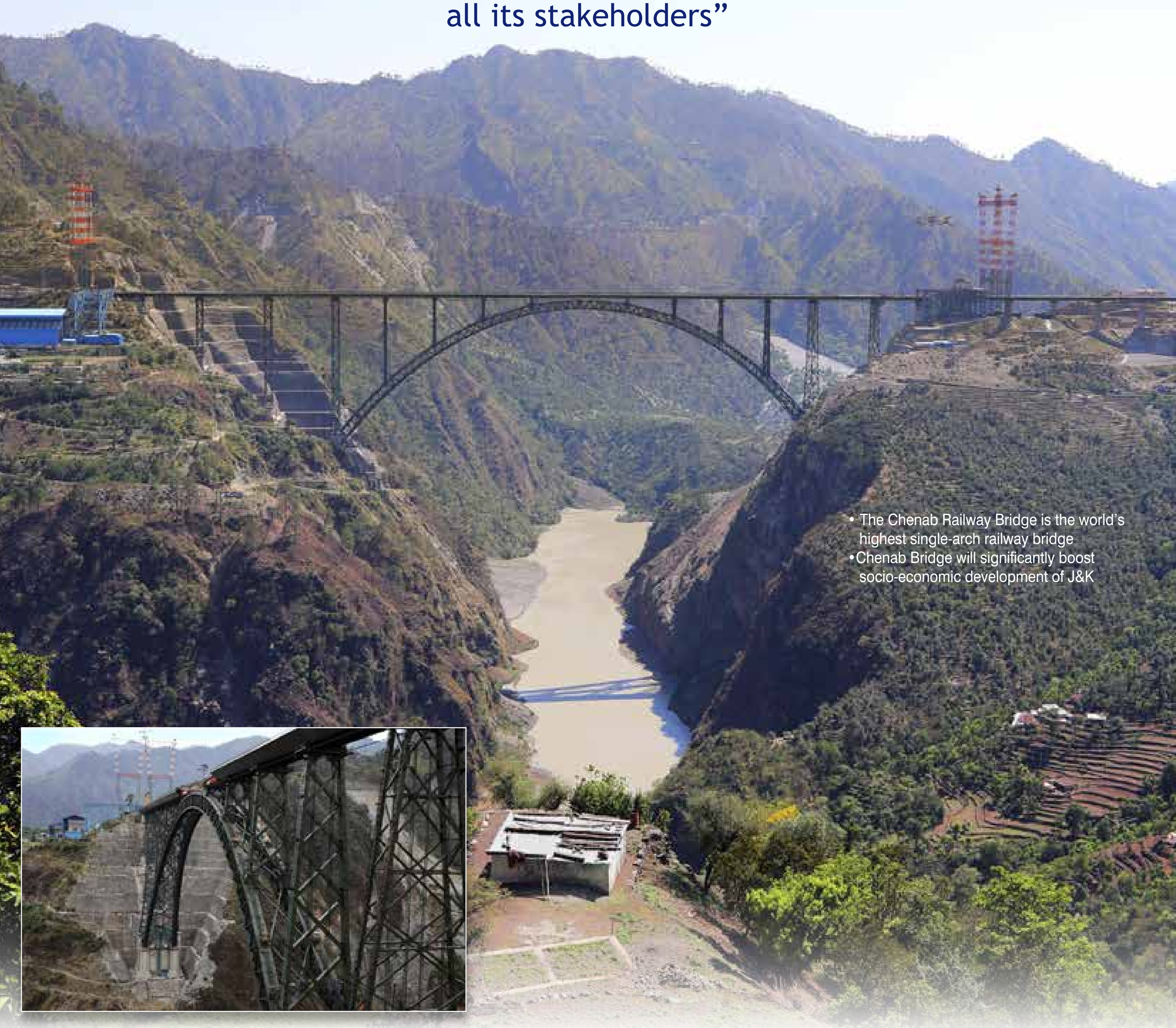
ANNUAL REPORT 2021-22

MISSION

"To be a prominent
transnational infrastructure
company recognised
for business innovations,
focussed on total satisfaction and
enhanced value creation for
all its stakeholders"



- The Chenab Railway Bridge is the world's highest single-arch railway bridge
- Chenab Bridge will significantly boost socio-economic development of J&K

MIKE Award
Most Innovative Knowledge Award 2021
at the Global Asia & India Level

IEI Industry Excellence
Award For industry leaders
for Innovation

CII Industrial Innovation Award
For Top 25 Innovative companies

AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. S. P. Mistry - Chairman

Mr. K. Subramanian - Executive Vice Chairman

Mr. P. S. Mistry

Mr. N. D. Khurody

Mr. P. N. Kapadia

Mr. R. M. Premkumar

Mr. David P. Rasquinha (w.e.f. 07.07.2022)

Mr. U. N. Khanna

Ms. R.M. Nentin

Mr. S. Paramasivan - Managing Director

Mr. Giridhar Rajagopalan - Deputy Managing Director

Mr. Akhil Kumar Gupta- Executive Director (Operations) (upto 30.06.2022)

AUDIT COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mr. N. D. Khurody - Chairman

Mr. P. N. Kapadia

Mr. R. M. Premkumar

Mr. David P. Rasquinha (w.e.f. 07.07.2022)

COMPANY SECRETARY

Mr. Gaurang M. Parekh

AUDITORS

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP,
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Firm registration no. 012754N/N500016)

HDS & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants,
(ICAI Firm registration no. W100144)

REGISTERED OFFICE

"AFCONS HOUSE", 16, Shah Industrial Estate,
Veera Desai Road, Azad Nagar P.O.
Andheri (West) Mumbai- 400 053
Website: www.afcons.com
CIN : U45200MH1976PLC019335

Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting will be held on 29th September, 2022 at 4.30 p.m. at "Afcons House" 16, Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Road, Azad Nagar P.O. Andheri (west), Mumbai - 400053.

BANKERS

State Bank of India

UCO Bank

Punjab National Bank

Axis Bank Ltd.

Bank of India

Bank of Baroda

BNP Paribas

ICICI Bank Ltd.

Union Bank of India

IDBI Bank Ltd.

Standard Chartered Bank

Yes Bank Ltd.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ltd.

Export Import Bank of India

Indian Bank

DBS Bank Ltd.

REGISTRARS & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

Cameo Corporate Services Limited
Subramanian Building,
1 Club House Road, Chennai-600002
Tel. no.: 044-28460390
Fax no.: 044-28460129
Email id.: afcons@cameoindia.com

CONTENTS

BOARDS' REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors are pleased to present the Forty-Sixth Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2022.

1. FINANCIAL RESULTS

Particulars	Consolidated		Standalone	
	₹ in crores		₹ in crores	
	31st March 2022	31st March 2021	31st March 2022	31st March 2021
Total Income	11,269.54	9,521.13	10,792.51	9,153.82
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	406.55	290.50	283.04	253.23
Provision for Taxation	48.95	120.61	23.74	127.30
Profit/(Loss) after Tax (before Minority Interest)	357.60	169.89	259.30	125.93
Minority Interest	1.25	2.92	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the year	356.35	166.97	259.30	125.93
Balance brought forward from previous years	1695.13	1,543.79	1,373.12	1,262.82
Other items classified to other comprehensive income	(10.20)	0.86	(10.20)	0.86
Profit available for Appropriation	2,041.28	1,711.62	1,622.22	1,389.61
Less: Appropriation				
(i) Interim Dividend on Equity	25.19	25.19	25.19	25.19
(ii) Dividend on Preference Shares	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
(iii) Transferred to/(from) Debenture Redemption Reserve	(43.75)	(8.75)	(43.75)	(8.75)
Balance Carried Forward to Balance Sheet	2,059.79	1,695.13	1,640.73	1,373.12

2. OPERATIONS

(a) Standalone Results

Your Company has achieved total income of ₹ 10,792.51 crores for the year compared to the previous year's ₹ 9,153.82 crores showing increase of 17.90 %. The Profit before Tax for the year was ₹ 283.04 crores compared to ₹ 253.23 crores in the previous year resulting in increase of 11.77%. The Profit after Tax for the year was ₹ 259.30 crores compared to ₹ 125.93 crores in the previous year resulting in an increase by 105.91%.

(b) Consolidated Results

Your Company has achieved total income of ₹11,269.54 crores for the year compared to the previous year's ₹ 9,521.13 crores showing an increase of 18.36%. The EBIDTA for the year was ₹ 1,068.59 crores compared to ₹ 897.38 crores in the previous year resulting in a increase by 19.08%. The Consolidated Profit before Tax for the year was ₹ 406.55 crores compared to ₹ 290.50 crores in the previous year resulting in an increase of 39.95%. The Consolidated Profit after Tax for the year was ₹ 357.60 crores compared to ₹ 169.89 crores in the previous year resulting in an increase by 110.49%. All intercompany transactions are netted out at the time of consolidation and hence, the profits and revenues are reduced to that extent.

Your Company's Order book as on 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 32,805 crores.

(c) There has been no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the Report.

(d) During the year under review, the following major works were completed:

i. Engineering, Procurement and Construction of Marine facilities at Gopalpur port, Orissa of Gopalpur Ports Limited.

ii. Project on traffic de-congestion in Lusaka City by improving the road infrastructure in Lusaka City of Zambia of Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLGH), Zambia.

iii. Engineering, procurement, supply and construction of jetty, retaining wall including construction of onshore/offshore civil, structural and architectural works for 2×660 MW Maitree STPP, Rampal, Bangladesh of Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited.

iv. Balance Work of Reach 1 stations including Construction of operational room facilities at Mihan and Hinga Depots at Nagpur of Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited.

v. Design & Construct a container terminal in the Port Nouakchott, Mauritania of M/s. Arise Mauritania S A.

vi. Supply of Material at Nouakchott Container Terminal, Mauritania of M/s. Arise Mauritania S A, awarded to Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Limited., (Subsidiary of the Company).

vii. Construction of Access Controlled Nagpur-Mumbai Super Communication Expressway (Maharashtra Samrudhi Mahamarg) in the State of Maharashtra on EPC mode for Package 2, from Km 31.00 to Km 89.413 (Section-Village Khadaki Amgaon to Village Pimplagaon) in District Wardha of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation Limited.

(e) **During the year under review, the Company has secured the following major Contracts:**

i. Construction of elevated structures (Viaduct & Stations) of length 9.859 km from Chainage 0.000 m to 9859.000 m and 6 Nos of elevated metro stations viz, Central Silk Board, HSR layout, Agara, Ibbalur, Bellandur, Kadubeesanahalli including road widening, Utility diversion and allied works of Bengaluru Metro Rail Project package Phase 2A/P1/60(a) & Construction of loops, ramps for road flyover at Central Silk Board junction of approx. length of 2.84 Km including Road widening & allied works in Reach-5 line (R5/P4) of Bengaluru Metro Rail Project, Phase-2 of Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited of ₹ 785 crores.

ii. Provision of civil works for Construction of Outfitting cum trials jetty at SBC(V), at Visakhapatnam of Defense Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) of ₹ 192 crores.

iii. Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) for Development of (1515/2149 Ha) in Mahama Sector (Lot 2) Water Pipeline & Electro-Mechanical Works at Republic of Rwanda of Rwanda Agricultural and Animal Resources Development Board, HUYE-Rwanda awarded to Afcons Infrastructure Ltd and Vijeta Projects and Infrastructures Ltd Joint Venture, of which Company's share is ₹ 203 crores.

iv. Execution of Greater Male' Connectivity – Male' to Thilafushi Link Project at Republic of Maldives of Ministry of Finance Male of ₹ 3,742 crores.

v. Design, Procurement, Supply, and Construction of Vehicular Underpass at Reliance, Jamnagar between Reliance Greens (Township) and Refinery Complex over SH-25 of Reliance Industries Limited-Jamnagar Manufacturing division of ₹ 69 crores.

vi. Civil Works for Concentrator Plant at Tokadeh at Liberia of Arcelor Mittal Liberia Ltd. of ₹ 495 crores.

vii. Early works project at Buchanan, Liberia of Arcelor Mittal Liberia Ltd. of ₹ 110 crores.

viii. Lot_ABA: Construction of nine (09) Drinking Water Supply Systems (MVWSS) in the departments of Alibori, Borgou and Atacora at Republic of Benin, West Africa of Nation Rural Drinking Water Supply Agency (ANAEPMR) of ₹ 195 crores.

ix. Contract DC-07: Design and Construction of Underground UP & Down Tunnels by Shield TBM from end of Cut & Cover tunnel near Sangam Vihar metro Station up to existing Sarita Vihar Depot, Underground Ramp and Cut & Cover Tunnels near Sangam Vihar and Tughlakabad metro station and Underground Metro Stations at Maa Anandmayee Marg, Tughlakabad Railway Colony and Tughlakabad including Retrieval/Launching shafts on Aerocity Tughlakabad corridor at Delhi of Delhi MRTS Projects of Ph-IV of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited of ₹ 1490 crores.

x. Contract DC-05: Design and Construction of Twin Tunnels by Shield TBM, Tunnel by Cut & Cover, Underground Ramp at Derawal Nagar and Six Underground stations Viz. Derawal Nagar, Ghanta Ghar, Pulbangash, Sadar Bazar, Nabi Karim & Ramkrishna Ashram Marg, including Architectural Finishing, Water supply, Sanitary installation, Drainage works of stations on Janakpuri West to R. K. Ashram Corridor (Line-8 Ext.) at Delhi of Delhi MRTS Projects of Ph-IV of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited of ₹ 2,216 crores.

xi. Implementation of various rural water supply projects comprising of tube well, rising/pressure mains, CWRs, overhead tanks, distribution pipe networks, individual house connections, Electromechanical Works etc. located at state of Uttar Pradesh (Varanasi Division) of State Water & Sanitation Mission (SWSM), Lucknow of ₹ 3,000 crores.

xii. WP-03- Part 1: Improvement of Dharkhar to Akhaura Land Port Road (Ch: 00+000 m to Ch: 11+315 m) as 4-Lane National Highway including all structures, earthwork, foundation etc. Part-2 Performance Based Maintenance Works on Upgraded Dharkar to Akhaura Land Port Road (Ch: 00+000 m to Ch: 11+315 m) at Republic of Bangladesh of Roads and Highway Department of ₹ 618 Cores

xiii. Construction of Tunnels T11, T12 and T13, Bridges and Formation works from chainage 32+100 to 39+900, including slope Protection works, Earthwork in Cutting and Filling, Development of Station and Allied works in connection with Bhanupali-Bilaspur-Beri New Railway Line in District Bilaspur of Himachal Pradesh state, India of Rail Vikas Nigam Limited, Chandigarh of ₹ 682 crores.

xiv. Engineering, Procurement, Fabrication and Construction of Second Liquid Cargo Berth at GCPL at Dahej, Gujarat of Gujarat Chemical Port Limited of ₹ 1,659 crores.

xv. Design and Construction of Tunnel, seven underground Metro Stations including Architectural finishes on Corridor-1 of Agra MRTS Project at Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India for Agra Metro Rail Project awarded to Consortium of Afcons Infrastructure Ltd and Sam India Builtwell Private Limited of which Company's share is ₹ 943 crores.

xvi. Design and Construction of TBM Tunnel, Cut & Cover Tunnel, underground ramp elevated ramp and three underground metro stations including Architectural finishes on Corridor-1 of Kanpur MRTS Project at Kanpur, for Kanpur Metro Rail Project awarded to the Consortium of Afcons Infrastructure Ltd and Sam India Builtwell Private Limited of which Company's share is ₹ 485 crores.

3. CREDIT RATING

During the year, ICRA has assigned us the long term rating of "A+ (Negative)" and short term rating of "A1".

4. DIVIDEND

The Company has declared an Interim dividend to the equity shareholders @ 35% (i.e. ₹ 3.5 per equity share of ₹ 10 each) on the paid-up capital of ₹ 71,97,02,380 aggregating to total outflow of ₹ 25.19 crores for the financial year 2021-22. Your Directors recommend the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting that the said Interim dividend on the equity shares as the final dividend for the financial year 2021-22.

The Directors recommend, for approval of members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, the payment of dividend of 0.01% on the Convertible Preference Shares of the Company.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) During the year under review, there was no change in the Company's Share Capital and total paid up share capital of the Company as on 31st March, 2022 was ₹ 521,97,02,380/-.

(b) Goswami Infratech Private Limited ("**GIPL**") is the holder of 25,00,00,000 (Twenty Five Crores) 0.01% Fully and Compulsorily Convertible, Non-Cumulative, Non-Participatory, Preference Shares of the Company having face value of ₹ 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each aggregating to ₹ 250,00,00,000 (Rupees Two Hundred Fifty Crores only) and Floreat Investments Private Ltd. ("**FIPL**") is holder of 10,00,00,000 (Ten Crores) 0.01% Non-Cumulative and Non-Profit Participatory Convertible Preference Shares of the Company having face value of ₹ 10/- (Rupees Ten Only) each aggregating to ₹ 100,00,00,000 (Rupees One Hundred Crores only). Both GIPL and FIPL have requested the Company to vary the terms of their aforesaid Convertible Preference Shares ("**CCPS**") held by them by deferring the Early Conversion Date for exercising the option of conversion of their respective CCPS from "any time on or after 31st July 2020 but prior to the Mandatory Conversion Date of 13th January 2024" to "at any time on or after 31st January 2023 but prior to the Mandatory Conversion Date of 13th January 2024".

Pursuant to the request of the aforesaid holders of CCPS and in terms of section 48 of the Act and Rules made thereunder, consent of the members is being sought at this Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting to the said variation of terms of the aforesaid CCPS as requested by GIPL and FIPL.

6. SUBSIDIARIES/ ASSOCIATE/ JOINT VENTURE

(a) During the year under review, your Company has not incorporated any new Subsidiary Company.

(b) Pursuant to the decision of the Board of Directors of the Company in December 2016 to voluntary wind-up Afcons Saudi Construction LLC **("Afcons Saudi")**, a subsidiary of the Company set-up in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Afcons Saudi has been liquidated and de-registered in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in December 2021 and the registrations and licenses of Afcons Saudi before all of the related government authorities stand cancelled.

(c) During the year under review, pursuant to approval of Audit Committee and Board, the Company had subscribed 4,30,00,000 (Four Crore Thirty Lakh) equity shares of Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Private Limited ("**SP Pandoh**") for ₹10/- each of an aggregate nominal value of ₹ 43,00,00,000/- (Rupees Forty-Three Crore only) pursuant to renunciation of Right issue by the existing shareholder Shapoorji Pallonji Roads Pvt. Ltd. Subsequently, during the year the Company has divested the aforesaid shares to group entity Shapoorji Pallonji Roads Pvt. Ltd.

(d) Pursuant to provisions of section 129(3) of the Companies Act, 2013, ("**Act**") and other applicable provisions, if any of the Act read with Rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 a statement containing salient features of the financial statements of the Company's subsidiaries, associate company and joint venture in **Form AOC-1** is attached to financial statement of the Company.

Pursuant to provision of section 136, copy of separate financial statement of subsidiaries will be made available upon request of any Member of the Company who is interested in obtaining the same.

(e) The consolidated financial statements presented by the Company include financial statement of the Subsidiaries prepared in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

(f) There are no material changes in the nature of business of the Company or any of its subsidiaries or associates.

7. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Your Company, being a value driven organization, believes in coherent and self-regulatory approach in the conduct of its business to achieve the highest levels of good corporate governance practices. A report on Corporate Governance forms part of this Annual Report. The details of Committees of the Board, their composition, terms of reference and details of such committee meetings held during the year are provided in the Corporate Governance Report.

8. MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

The Management Discussion and Analysis Report for the year under review, is presented in a separate section which forms part of this Annual Report.

9. DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL OF THE COMPANY

(a) During the year under review there was no change in the composition of Board of Directors of the Company. Subsequent to the financial year end 31st March 2022, Mr. Akhil Kumar Gupta (DIN - 03188873) Executive Director (Operations) has ceased to be associated with the Company w.e.f 30th June, 2022 (end of the business working hours).

(b) Mr. Shapoor P Mistry (DIN - 00010114) and Mr. K. Subramanian (DIN - 00047592), Directors of the Company are liable to retire by rotation at this Annual General Meeting of the Company and being eligible offer themselves for re-appointment.

(c) The second term of appointment of the Independent Directors i.e. Mr. N. D. Khurody (DIN - 00007150) and Mr. R. M. Premkumar (DIN - 00328942) expires on 26th September, 2022. Upon expiry of their terms, Mr. N. D. Khurody and Mr. R. M. Premkumar shall cease to be Independent Directors of the Company.

(d) Based on recommendation of Nomination and Remuneration Committee, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 7th July, 2022 have appointed Mr. David Paul Rasquinha (DIN - 01172654) as Additional Director (Non-Executive & Independent Director) of the Company w.e.f. 7th July 2022. The Board of Directors at the said meeting of 7th July 2022 recommended to Members the appointment of Mr. David Paul Rasquinha as the Independent Director, not subjected to retire by rotation, for terms of 5 (five) consequent years effective from 7th July 2022 and upto 6th July 2027.

(e) Pursuant to recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and subject to Member's approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting held on 30th June, 2022 have re-appointed Mr. Giridhar Rajagopalan (DIN - 02391515) as Whole-time Director designated as Deputy Managing Director for a further period of 3 (Three) years with effect from 1st July 2022 upto 30th June 2025.

(f) At the Forty- Fourth (44th) Annual General Meeting held on 30th September, 2020 the members of the Company had re-appointed and fixed the remuneration of Mr. K Subramanian as Executive Vice Chairman and Mr. S. Paramasivan as Managing Director for a period of 3 years from 1st July, 2020 to 30th June, 2023. Pursuant to the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and subject to Members approval at this Annual General Meeting, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 7th July, 2022 have varied the terms of remuneration of Mr. K Subramanian and Mr. S. Paramasivan by enhancing the maximum limit of the aggregate value of salary and perquisite per annum to ₹ 6,87,00,000/ and ₹ 5,85,00,000/- respectively. All other terms of appointment and remuneration of Mr. K Subramanian and Mr. S. Paramasivan as approved by the members at the aforesaid Forty-Fourth Annual General Meeting remain unchanged.

(g) Details of proposal of the above appointment, re-appointment and variation of terms of remuneration are mentioned in the Notice of this Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting.

10. POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION

The Company's policy on Directors' appointment and remuneration and other matters provided in section 178(3) of the Act is posted on the website of Companies at https://www.afcons.com/sites/default/files/2018-10/NRC%20Policy.pdf. Kindly refer to the heading "Nomination and Remuneration Committee" in the Corporate Governance Report for matters relating to constitution, meetings, functions of the Committee and salient features of the Policy.

11. STATEMENT ON EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE OF DIRECTORS

Pursuant to the provisions of the Act, the Board of Directors has carried out the annual performance evaluation of its own performance, Board Committees and that of Individual Directors of the Company. The performance evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non-Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors. The Directors expressed their satisfaction with the evaluation process.

12. DECLARATION FROM INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Board has received declarations from the Independent Directors as per the requirement of section 149(7) of the Act, that there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as independent director during the year and the Board is satisfied that the Independent Directors meet the criteria of independence as mentioned in section 149(6) of the Act.

13. MEETINGS OF BOARD

Five (5) meetings of the Board were held during the financial year. The details of the meetings of the Board, are given in the Corporate Governance Report which forms part of this Annual Report. The intervening gap between the meetings was within the period prescribed under the Act.

14. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirement under section 134 of the Act, your Directors hereby state and confirm that:

i. in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;

ii. the Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

iii. the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

iv. the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

v. the Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

15. QUALITY, HEALTH, SAFETY & ENVIRONMENT

The Company firmly believes that the pursuit of excellence is one of the most critical components for a competitive success. With Quality, Health, Safety & Environment being an essential part of the Company's policy, it strives to deliver services by maintaining the highest level of Quality, Health, and Safety & Environmental Standards.

The policy of the Company is to conduct its construction business through an established Quality, Health, Safety & Environmental (QHSE) Management System, which aims to achieve customer satisfaction and, in the process, a continual improvement of Company's competencies and competitiveness.

The Company is certified for ISO 9001:2015 for Quality management System, ISO: 14001:2015 & ISO 45001:2018 for Occupational Health Safety & Environment Management System. All the three systems are well established, documented, implemented and maintained across the Company.

The Company has a commendable record in terms of safety at our various project sites and has received awards as well as appreciation letters from our clients, domestic and international associations which are detailed below:

i. British Safety Council (BSC) has awarded International Safety Awards for following four project sites for the year 2021.
   - Nagpur-Mumbai Super Communication Expressway, Package-14 (NMSCE Pkg-14)
   - Offshore Process Platform (Oil & Gas)
   - Katra-Dharam 16 Bridge Project (KRCL)
   - Pandoh Takoli Bypass Project

ii. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) has awarded International Safety Awards under Gold Category for the year 2021 for Katra-Dharam 16 Bridge Project (KRCL).

iii. Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC) has awarded following awards:
   a. Environment Excellence Award jointly for Ahmedabad UG Metro Project and NMSCE Pkg-14 (Igatpuri) Project
   b. 3rd ICC National Occupational Health & Safety Awards 2021 Silver Certificate to NMSCE Pkg-14 (Igatpuri) Project

iv. Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) has awarded following awards:
   a. Environment, Health and Safety Management (EHS) Excellence & Innovation (Construction sector) award for NMSCE Pkg-14 (Igatpuri)
   b. SHE Excellence award (special recognition award) for Katra-Dharam 16 Bridge Project (KRCL) Project
   c. Environment, Health and Safety Management (EHS) Excellence award 2021 (Gold Award) for Srinivasa Setu Project, Tirupati

v. Forum of Behaviour Base Safety(BBS) has conferred BBS award 2021 for WP-01 Bangladesh Road Project & NMSCE Pkg-14 (Igatpuri) project

vi. Global Safety Summit has conferred Environment Excellence award to Ahmedabad Metro (Elevated) Project

These awards are reflections of the strict HSE standards being followed and implemented at worksite and the commitment of the Company's management towards Quality, Health, and Safety & Environment.

16. AWARDS AND RECOGNITIONS

During the year, the Company has received several awards and recognitions, some of which are detailed below:

a. Most Innovative Knowledge Enterprise (MIKE) Award 2021 at Global, Asia and India levels for Knowledge Management practices of the Company for the Sixth year in a row.

b. CII Industrial Innovation Award 2021 was conferred on the Company Confederation of Indian Industry recognizing Company as the Top Innovative Company of the Year.

c. IEI Industry Excellence Award was conferred on the Company recognizing the Company as Industry leader for innovation and excellence in engineering operations.

d. ENR (Engineering News Records, USA) 2021 Top International Contractors Ranking has ranked the Company as 6th largest International Marine and Port Facility Contractor and ranked 21st in the largest Bridge Contractor in the World.

e. Construction World Global Awards 2021 for the Third Fastest Growing Construction Company in Large Category.

f. Global HR Excellence Award 2022 was conference by World HRD Congress for Excellence in Learning & Development and for Institution Building and also awarded Best Corporate Strategy Award to Mr. Hitesh Singh, Head-Corporate Strategy

g. Maharashtra State had conferred on the Company Best Employer Brand Award for managing health at work during COVID 19 pandemic.

h. CIDC Vishwakarma Awards 2021 has conferred Achievement Award for the Best Construction Project for Atal Tunnel, Rohtang and Mahatma Gandhi Setu.

i. Atal tunnel Project was awarded the National Project Excellence award at Project Management Associates (PMA) Awards 2021.

j. Construction Week India Awards 2021 has named Kanpur and Nagpur Metro Projects as Metro Rail Contractor of the Year.

k. At Chanakya awards Mr. Bivabasu Kumar received a Jury special award for most promising personalities in PR excellence

l. World CSR Day Congress & Awards has conferred three awards:
   - Innovation in Irrigation Award to Annaram Barrage project at Kaleshwaram Irrigation project across Godavari river and
   - Water Pipeline Project in Tanzania was named as Best Community Project of the Year in Water Sector.
   - Mr. Satish Paretkar, Director, Business Unit Head – Hydro Underground & Water works, was named The Global Water Champion at the World CSR Day Congress & Awards.

17. AUDITOR AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

(a) STATUTORY AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT

(i) Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration no. 012754N/N500016) **("PWC")** and HDS & Associates LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI registration no. W100144) ("**HDS**"), being the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company, have conducted Statutory Audit of the Standalone and Consolidated Financial of the Company for the Financial year 2021-22.

The Audited Standalone and Consolidated Financial of the Company for the Financial year 2021-22 along with the Audit Report have been approved by the Audit Committee and by the Board of Directors of the Company at their meeting held on 29th July 2022.

The Statutory Auditor's Report on the Accounts of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March 2022 does not contain any qualifications.

(ii) PWC have been the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company since financial year 2017-18 pursuant to their appointment at the Forty-First (41st) Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 27th September, 2017 for a period of five years which is expiring at this Annual General Meeting.

In compliance with the provision of section 139 and other applicable provision, if any, of the Act read with Rules made thereunder and based on the recommendation of the Audit committee, the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 29th August, 2022, have recommended the appointment of Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration No.117366W/W100018) **("DHS LLP")** as one of the Joint Statutory Auditors, in place of PWC (the retiring joint Statutory Auditor of the Company), to hold office for a term of five (5) years effective from the conclusion of this Forty-Sixth (46th) Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the Fifty-First (51st) Annual General Meeting to be held in the calendar year 2027.

DHS LLP have provided their respective consents, certificates and declarations as required under Section 139 and 141 of the Act and Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(iii) HDS has been appointed as one of the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company for a second term of five years effective from the Forty-Fifth (45th)Annual General Meeting held on 27th September, 2021 till the conclusion of the Fiftieth Annual General Meeting to be held in the calendar year 2026. HDS have provided their respective consents, certificates and declarations as required under Section 139 and 141 of the Act and Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(b) SECRETARIAL AUDITORS AND THEIR REPORT

Pursuant to section 204 of the Act, and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 the Company has appointed M/s. Parikh Parekh & Associates, Company Secretaries in Practice to undertake the Secretarial Audit of the Company for the financial year 2021-22. The report of the Secretarial Auditor is enclosed as **Annexure I** to this Report. The Secretarial Audit Report does not contain any qualifications, reservations or adverse remark.

The Company has complied with the Secretarial Standards as applicable to the Company pursuant to the provisions of the Act.

(c) COST AUDITOR

In terms of section 148 of the Act, read with Companies (Cost records and audits) Rules, 2014, as amended, your Company is covered under the ambit of mandatory cost audit.

On the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors has re-appointed M/s. Kishore Bhatia & Associates, Cost Accountant (Firm Registration no. 00294) as the Cost Auditors, to carry out the cost audit for the Company in relation to the financial year from 1st April, 2022 to 31st March, 2023. The Company has received consent from M/s. Kishore Bhatia & Associates for their re-appointment.

The members consent is sought at this Annual General Meeting for ratification of the remuneration of the Cost Auditor for the financial year 2022-23.

18. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weakness in the design or operation were observed.

Your Company has adopted accounting policies which are in line with the Accounting Standards prescribed in the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 that continue to apply under section 133 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1956, to the extent applicable.

During the year under review, no fraud was reported by the Auditors to the Board of Directors.

19. TRANSFER TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND (IEPF)

Pursuant to the provisions of section 124 of the Act, read with the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 **("the Rules")** and other applicable provisions if any, the Company is required to transfer the amount of unclaimed/unpaid dividend lying with the Company to Investor Education and Protection Fund ("**IEPF**") established by the Central Government. Also, the shares in respect of which dividend is unclaimed for 7 consecutive years, is required to be transferred to IEPF Authority.

The Company has been regularly sending communications to Shareholders whose dividends are unclaimed, requesting them to provide/update bank details with RTA/Company, so that the dividends paid by the Company are credited to their account on time. Also, all efforts have been made by the Company in co-ordination with the Registrar to locate the shareholders who have not claimed their dividend.

Despite several reminders to the shareholders vide registered post at their registered postal addresses and also through newspaper advertisements calling upon the shareholders to claim their unclaimed dividends, there were 50 shareholders who haven't claimed dividend aggregating to ₹ 25,560 /- (Rupees Twenty-Five Thousand Five Hundred and Sixty only) for the financial year 2014-15 and which remained unclaimed for seven years as on 27th April 2022. Hence, the aforesaid unclaimed dividend of ₹ 25,560/- have been transferred to IEPF Authority.

The concerned equity shareholders can claim their aforesaid unclaimed dividend along with the dividend(s) by making an application to IEPF Authority in accordance with the procedure available on www.iepf.gov.in and on submission of such documents as prescribed under the IEPF Rules.

20. PARTICULARS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS AND OUTGO

(a) Conservation of energy

Whenever you save energy, you not only save money, you also reduce the demand for such fossil fuels as coal, oil, and natural gas. Less burning of fossil fuels also means lower emissions of gases such as CO2, CO, HFC etc., the primary contributor to global warming, and other pollutants.

i. The Company is continuing its effort to convert all sites from fossil power to grid power thereby minimizing the carbon footprint. This has been implemented to all sites as per feasibility. The total conversion of fossil power of 65MVA by Grid power of 39MVA considering the sites. The reduction GHG (Green House Gas) emission by 40202 tonnes.

ii. The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy - **NIL**

iii. The capital investment on energy conservation equipment - **NIL**

(b) Technology absorption

1. KWH meter become mandatory in all new and old panels installed at site to monitor energy consumption parameter, the work is in progress.

2. i. Automatic power factor correction panels installed at all sites where grid power is available used for maximum utilization of Energy.

   ii. At project sites and Corporate office, we have started implementing LED light fixtures for Area lighting & office area instead of Fluorescent Light fixtures

   iii. All sites started using 4 star and 5 star air conditioning system to minimise Energy consumption.

3. Imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year) – **NIL**

(c) FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO (Standalone) (₹ in crores)

	Current year	**Previous year**
Earnings	3,414.05	3,609.00
Outgo	3,077.47	3,064.95

21. PARTICULARS OF LOANS GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

The Company is exempt from the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, except sub-section (1), pertaining to loans, guarantees and securities as the Company is engaged in the business of providing infrastructure facilities. In view of non-applicability of section 186 of the Act, the details required to be made thereunder in the financial statements are not applicable in relation to loan made, guarantee given or security provided. The investments covered under the provisions of section 186 of the Act, are disclosed in the financial statements.

22. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

All related party transactions that were entered during the financial year 2021-22 were on an arm's length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. All related party transactions are placed before the Audit Committee for approval.

In terms of section 134(3)(h) read with section 188(2) of the Act, there are no material related party transactions entered by your Company during the year, that individually or taken together with previous transactions during a financial year, exceed the prescribed limits under Rule 15(3) of Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, as amended. Accordingly, there being no information to be disclosed in AOC-2 format, the same is not enclosed. The disclosure of related party transactions is made in the financial statements of the Company.

23. EXTRACT OF THE ANNUAL RETURN

The Annual Return of the Company as on 31st March 2022 in Form MGT - 7 in accordance with section 92(3) of the Act read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, is available on the website of the Company at https://www.afcons.com/sites/default/files/2022-08/MGT-7.pdf .

24. VIGIL MECHANISM POLICY

In accordance with section 177(9) of the Act, read with rule 7 of the Companies (Meeting of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, the Company has established a Vigil Mechanism Policy to provide a framework for responsible whistle blowing and for adequate safeguards against victimization of persons who use such mechanism. The said vigil mechanism policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.afcons.com/sites/default/files/2022-05/Vigil%20Mechanism%20Policy.pdf .

25. RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has in place a Risk Management Committee to promote a pro-active approach in reporting, evaluating and resolving risks associated with the business and to ensure sustainable business growth with stability. The Company has formulated and implemented a Risk Management Policy. There is no risk identified which in the opinion of the Board may threaten the existence of the Company.

26. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company is committed to conduct business in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner that is transparent and ethical. The Company has framed Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy. A brief outline of the CSR Policy of the Company and the initiatives undertaken by the Company on CSR activities during the financial year is enclosed as **Annexure II** to this Report in the format prescribed in the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. The policy is available on the website of the Company at https://www.afcons.com/sites/default/files/2021-06/CSR%20Policy%2028.05.2021.pdf

27. DISCLOSURES UNDER SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

In compliance with the provision of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, the Company has in place policy for protection of the rights of Women at Workplace. An Internal Complaints committee has also been set up to redress complaints received regarding sexual harassment. All employees (permanent, contractual, temporary, trainees) are covered under this policy.

The Company periodically conducts sessions for employees across the organization to build awareness about the Policy and the provisions of Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act. During the year under review, no complaints pertaining to sexual harassment were received by the Company.

28. OTHER DISCLOSURES/REPORTING

a) No disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

- Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
- Buyback of shares.
- Scheme of provision of money for the purchase of Company’s own shares by employees or by trustees for the benefit of employees
- Employee Stock Options Scheme.
- Invitation or Acceptance of fixed Deposit from public or shareholders.
- Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.
- Neither the Managing Director nor the Whole-Time Directors of the Company receive any remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries.

b) There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulator or courts or tribunal impacting the going concern and its operation in future.

c) There is no material change or commitments after closure of the financial year till the date of the report.

29. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors would like to acknowledge with gratitude the continued support and co-operation received by the Company from its Clients, Bankers, Financial Institutions, Government authorities, Employees and its valued Investors.

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

	S. Paramasivan	**R. Giridhar**
Place: Mumbai	**Managing Director**	**Deputy Managing Director**
Date: 29th August, 2022	**Din: 00058445**	**Din: 02391515**

Annexure I to Boards' Report

FORM No. MR-3

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

[Pursuant to section 204 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule No. 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,

The Members,

Afcons Infrastructure Limited

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by Afcons Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter called **"the Company"**). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company, the information to the extent provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorised representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, the explanations and clarifications given to us and the representations made by the Management and considering the relaxations granted by The Ministry of Corporate Affairs warranted due to the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, we hereby report that in our opinion, the Company has during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022, generally complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board processes and compliance mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records made available to us and maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2022 according to the applicable provisions of:

(i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;

(ii) The Securities Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;

(iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;

(iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;

(v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):

- (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
- (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
- (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 and amendments from time to time; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
- (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
- (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Debt Securities) Regulations, 2008 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
- (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)
- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2009 and The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 and amendments from time to time; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period) and
- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018; (Not applicable to the Company during the audit period)

(vi) Other laws applicable specifically to the Company namely:-

1. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970
2. The Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
3. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) central rule, 1971

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clause of the Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to board and general meetings which have been complied by the Company.

During the period under review, the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, standards etc. mentioned above.

We further report that:

The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. There have been no change in the composition of the Board of Directors during the period under review.

Notice was given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance for meetings other than those held at shorter notice, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.

Decisions at the Board Meetings were taken unanimously.

We further report that there are systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines etc.

We further report that during the audit period the following events occurred which had bearing on the Company's affairs in pursuance of the above referred laws, rules, regulations, guidelines, standards etc:

The Company has made full redemption of the following Non-Convertible Debentures ("NCD"):

i. Repaid ₹ 90 Crore pertaining to 8.60% Unsecured Redeemable Unlisted Non-Convertible Debenture of ₹ 10,00,000/- each

ii. Repaid ₹ 85 Crore pertaining to 8.65% Non-Convertible Debenture of ₹ 10,00,000/- each.

For Parikh Parekh & Associates
Company Secretaries

Mohammad Pillikandlu
Partner
FCS No: 10619 CP No: 14603
UDIN: F010619D000864010
PR No.: 723/2020

Place: Mumbai
Date :August 29, 2022

This Report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and Forms an integral part of this report.

'Annexure A'

To,
The Members
Afcons Infrastructure Limited
Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the process and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the Compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The Compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

For Parikh Parekh & Associates
Company Secretaries

Mohammad Pillikandlu
Partner
FCS No: 10619 CP No: 14603
UDIN: F010619D000864010
PR No.: 723/2020

Place: Mumbai
Date : August 29, 2022

Annexure II to Boards' Report

ANNUAL REPORT ON CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES

1. **Brief outline on CSR Policy of the Company**

   Afcons' CSR Policy aims at implementing its CSR activities in accordance with section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder. The CSR Committee periodically reviews the implementation of the CSR activities of the Company. The CSR Policy is available on the website of the Company at www.afcons.com and the web link: https://www.afcons.com/sites/default/files/2021-06/CSR%20Policy%2028.05.2021.pdf.

2. **The Composition of the CSR Committee** :

Name of the Director	Category	Position	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
Mr.K.Subramanian	Executive Vice Chairman	Chairman	3	2
Mr.P.N.Kapadia	Independent Director	Member	3	3
Mr. Umesh Khanna	Non-Executive Director	Member	3	3

3. **Web links where composition of CSR committee, CSR Policy and CSR projects approved by the board are disclosed on the website of the company**:

   - The composition of the CSR committee is available on our website at https://www.afcons.com/en/investors
   - The Committee, with the approval of the Board, has adopted the CSR Policy as required under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. The CSR Policy of the Company is available on our website at

     https://www.afcons.com/sites/default/files/2021-06/CSR%20Policy%2028.05.2021.pdf.

4. **Details of impact assessment of CSR projects carried out in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of Rule 8 of the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, if applicable:** NOT APPLICABLE

5. **Details of the amount available for set off in pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the Companies (Corporate Social responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and amount required for set off for the financial year, if any:**

Sr. No.	Financial Year	Amount available for set-off from preceding financial years (in ₹)	Amount required to be setoff for the financial year, if any (in ₹)
1	2020-21	1,34,53,000	1,34,53,000

6. **Average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5) for last three financial years**: (7,077.86) Lakhs

7. a. **Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5):** NIL

   b. **Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programs or activities of the previous financial years:** NIL

   c. **Amount required to be set-off for the financial year, if any**: ₹ 1,34,53,000/-

   d. **Total CSR obligation for the financial year (7a+7b-7c):** ₹ (1,34,53,000/-)

8. (a) **CSR amount spent or unspent for the financial year**: NOT APPLICABLE

Total Amount Spent for the Financial Year (₹ crore)	Amount Unspent (₹ crore)				
	Total Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account as per Section 135(6)		Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per second proviso to Section 135(5)		
	Amount	Date of transfer	Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer
NOT APPLICABLE					

   (b) **Details of CSR amount spent against ongoing projects for the financial year**: NOT APPLICABLE

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Mode of Imple-men-tation - Di-rect (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District					Name	CSR Registration number
NOT APPLICABLE											

(c) Details of CSR amount spent against other than ongoing projects for the financial year:

Sr. No.	Name of the Project	Item from the list of activities in Schedule VII to the Act	Local area (Yes/ No)	Location of the project		Project duration	Amount spent in the current financial Year (in ₹)	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account for the project as per Section 135(6) (in ₹)	Mode of Imple-men-tation - Direct (Yes/ No)	Mode of Implementation – Through Implementing Agency	
				State	District					Name	CSR Registration number
1.	Promoting health care including preventive health care.	(i)	No	Maha-rashtra	Nanded	N.A.	70,00,000	--	Yes	Shri Guru Gobindsingji District Hospital, Nanded	N.A.
2.	Promoting health care including preventive health care.	(i)	Yes	Gujarat	Junagadh	N.A.	82,000	--	Yes	Chhara Village Panchayat and Primary Health Care Centre, Panadar	--
	Total						**70,82,000**				

(d) Amount spent in administrative overheads: NIL

(e) Amount spent on impact assessment, if applicable: NOT APPLICABLE

(f) Total amount spent for the financial year (8b+8c+8d+8e): ₹ 70,82,000/-

(g) Details of excess amount for set-off are as follows:

Sr. No.	Particular	Amount (in ₹) 2020-21	Amount (in ₹) 2021-22
1	Two percent of average net profit of the Company as per Section 135(5)	Nil	Nil
2.	Total amount spent for the Financial Year	1,34,53,000	70,82,000
3.	Excess amount spent for the financial year [(ii)-(i)]	1,34,53,000	70,82,000
4.	Surplus arising out of the CSR projects or programmes or activities of the previous financial years, if any	Nil	Nil
5.	Amount available for set off in succeeding financial years [(iii)-(iv)]#	1,34,53,000 (a)	70,82,000 (b)

#Note: The total amount available for set off is (a+b) ₹ 2,05,35,000/-

9. (a) Details of Unspent CSR amount for the preceding three financial years:

Sr. No.	Preceding Financial Year	Amount transferred to Unspent CSR Account under Section 135 (6)	Amount spent in the reporting Financial Year	Amount transferred to any fund specified under Schedule VII as per Section 135(6), if any			Amount remaining to be spent in Succeeding financial years
				Name of the Fund	Amount	Date of transfer	
1	2018-19	24,00,000	₹ 24,00,000/- was spend in 2019-20	Not Applicable	Nil	-	Nil
2	2019-20	Nil	₹ 1.47 crores	Not Applicable	Nil	-	Nil
3	2020-21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	Nil

(b) Details of CSR amount spent in the financial year for ongoing projects of the preceding financial year(s): NOT APPLICABLE.

10. **In case of creation or acquisition of capital asset, furnish the details relating to the asset so created or acquired through CSR spent in the financial year (asset-wise details)**

    (a) **Date of creation or acquisition of the capital asset(s)** : NONE

    (b) **Amount of CSR spent for creation or acquisition of capital asset** : NIL

    (c) **Details of the entity or public authority or beneficiary under whose name such capital asset is registered, their address etc.** : NOT APPLICABLE

    (d) **Provide details of the capital asset(s) created or acquired (including complete address and location of the capital asset)** : NOT APPLICABLE

11. **Specify the reason(s), if the company has failed to spend two per cent of the average net profit as per Section 135(5) :** NOT APPLICABLE

K. Subramanian
Din: 00047592
Executive Vice Chairman &
Chairman of the CSR Committee

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

GLOBAL ECONOMY: OVERVIEW

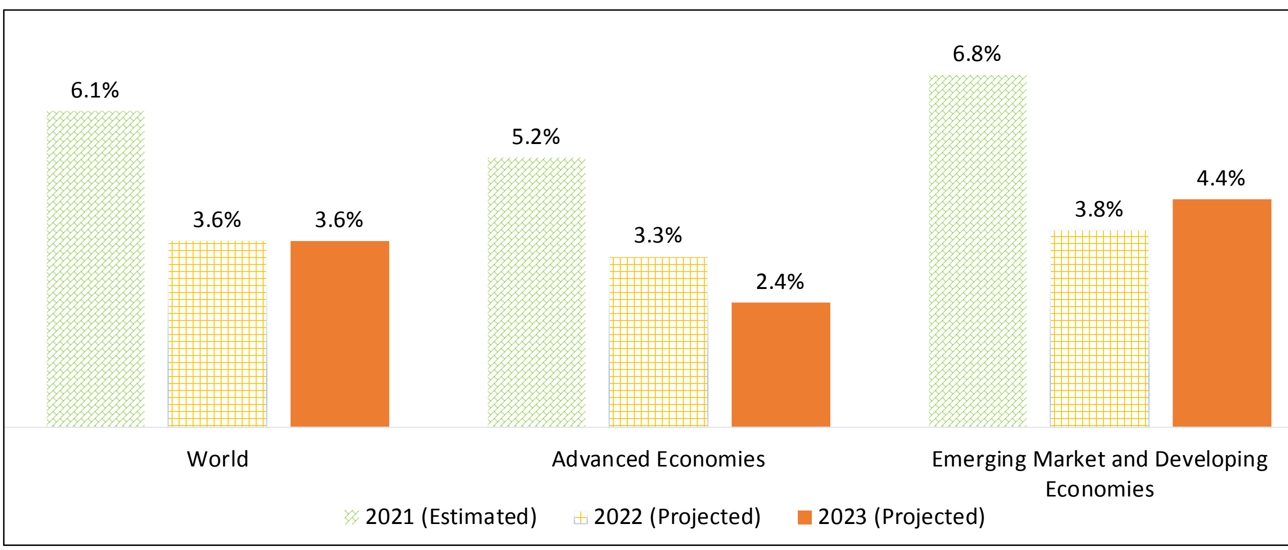
Countries across the world have been severely impacted due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Lockdowns induced from pandemic caused supply chain disruptions globally. Rising commodity prices along with logistical challenges has been a frequent phenomenon over last couple of years. However, the breakthrough in developing vaccines against Covid-19 was a bright spot in the fight against the pandemic. Pandemic witnessed collaborative efforts between scientific communities, governments, companies, societies, and other communities. Faster pace and wider reach of vaccination played a crucial role in gradual shift towards normalcy. Business confidence soared and both instances and intensity of lockdowns reduced across the world. New variants of Covid-19 pandemic have caused some concerns in some regions but mostly the impact has been localized and short lived.

Global growth seemed to be on the recovery path as the devastating effects caused by pandemic wane down. After experiencing contraction in 2020, world GDP grew by 6.1% in 2021 as per IMF. However, the Russia – Ukraine war has derailed the global recovery. War in Ukraine has led to extensive loss of life, caused serious food insecurity across regions, resulted in rise in oil prices and has significantly set back the global recovery. As the world was already facing logistics & supply chain issues and high commodity prices, the ongoing war has exacerbated these challenges. Rising inflation globally along with slower growth prospect in coming years poses a serious possibility of stagflation. Elevated levels of inflation are expected to complicate position of central banks to manage rising prices and safeguard growth.

India's neighbouring countries are facing their own set of unique challenges. Foreign exchange reserves are under pressure eliciting import restrictions in countries like Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan. Along with political turmoil, Sri Lanka is also facing a dual balance of payments and sovereign debt crises.

As per IMF, world GDP is projected to grow by 3.6% in 2022 & 2023. Global financial conditions have tightened with rising borrowing costs and growth is dampened by rising energy prices, rising inflation, less favourable financial conditions, and supply chain disruptions. Advanced economies are forecasted to slow down to 3.3% in 2022 and 2.4% in 2023. In several advanced economies like US and some European countries inflation has become a major concern with inflation rate rising to its highest level in more than 40 years. Growth in emerging markets and developing economies, after posting a strong rate of 6.8% in 2021, is projected to fall to 3.8% in 2022 and then pick up to 4.4% in 2023. In current uncertain times, effective national level policies and multilateral efforts have gained more significance than ever to shape economic outcomes. Governments at various levels – national, state, local across the world along with central banks are proactively taking steps to ensure global growth recovery.

Real GDP Growth Rate



Source: World Economic Outlook Apr 2022, IMF

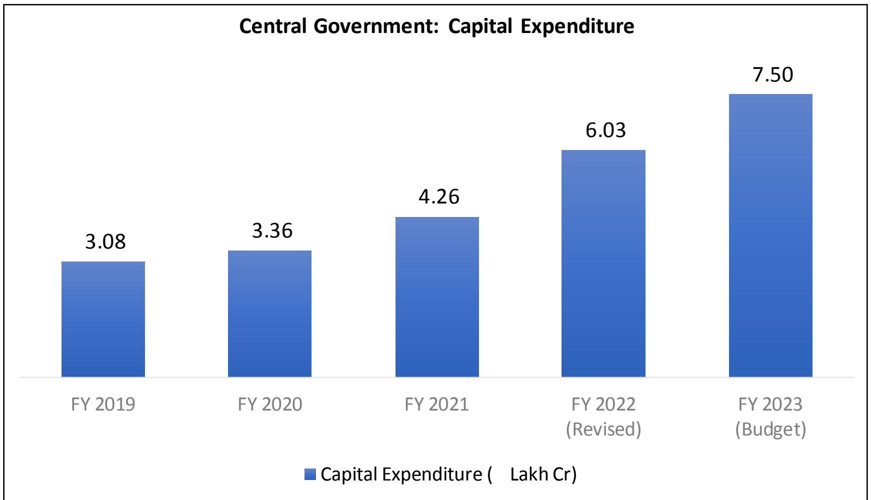
INDIAN ECONOMY: OVERVIEW

According to the provisional estimates by National Statistical Office (NSO), Indian economy grew by 8.7% in FY 2021 – 22. With this robust growth, real GDP of India in FY 2021-22 exceeded the pre Covid-19 pandemic (2019-20) level. Most of the sectors have also surpassed their respective 2019-20 levels. After significant contraction in FY 2020-21, domestic economy rebounded strongly with support from various government initiatives and strong private consumption.

In the ongoing year FY 2022-23, RBI expects real GDP to grow by 7.2%. Growth in India is expected to be supported by fixed investment undertaken by private sector, and reforms and incentives launched by government to improve business environment. Indian economy is expected to face headwinds from global spillovers in the form of protracted and intensifying global tensions, elevated commodity prices, rising input costs, tightening global financial conditions, and Covid-19 related lockdowns in major economies.

UNION BUDGET FY 2022 – 23

Indian government continued to maintain its focus on infrastructure sector and reinforced its commitment in infrastructure spending as a force multiplier for a sustained economic growth. This year budget has substantially increased allocation to capital expenditure to ₹ 7.5 Lakh Crores 35.4% higher than previous year's outlay of ₹ 5.54 Lakh Crores. Outlay for FY 2022-23 is estimated to be around 2.9% of GDP. Government has also allocated ₹ 1 Lakh Crores for providing 50-year tenure interest free loans to states for catalysing overall investments in the economy.



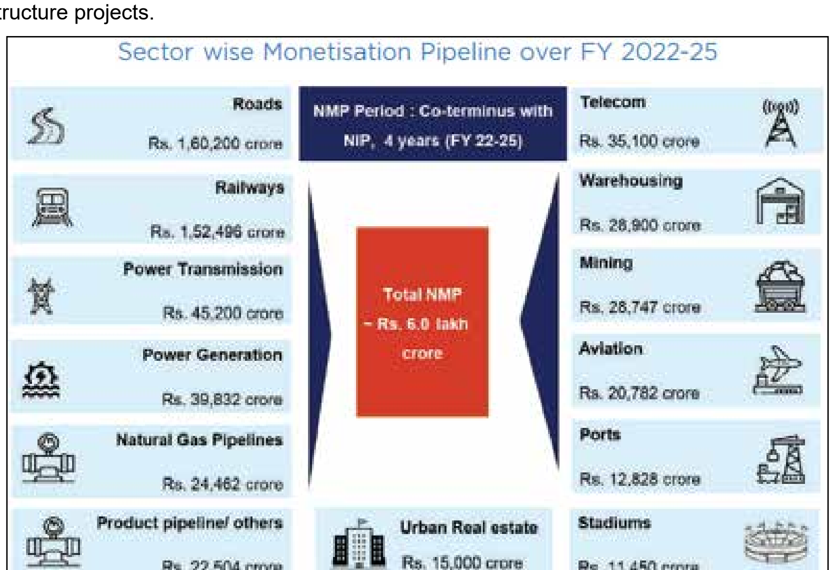
Source: Budget documents

Budget FY 2022-23 continues to provide impetus for growth. It lays the foundation and gives a blueprint to steer the economy over the Amrit Kaal of the next 25 years – from India at 75 to India at 100. Budget aims to lay parallel track of big public investment for modern infrastructure, readying India @100 for 2047. Budget highlights four priorities moving forward: PM GatiShakti; Inclusive Development; Productivity Enhancement & Investment, Sunrise Opportunities, Energy Transition and Climate Action; and Financing of Investments. PM GatiShakti is driven by seven engines viz, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways, and Logistics Infrastructure. PM GatiShakti – National Master Plan for Multi-modal connectivity will provide digital platform to 16 ministries including roads and railways for integrated planning and coordinated implementation of infrastructure connectivity projects. This initiative will incorporate the infrastructure schemes of various ministries and state governments like Bharatmala, Sagarmala, Inland waterways, UDAN, etc. This will address issues through institutionalising holistic planning for stakeholders for major infrastructure projects and ensure that projects are designed and executed with a common vision.

Leveraging multimodal infrastructure to reduce overall logistics cost and thereby improving India's competitiveness is one of the key focus areas. Government announced in the budget that it plans to award multimodal logistics park at four locations through PPP mode in current fiscal year. National Highways and Logistics Management Ltd (NHLML), a SPV owned by NHAI, has planned 35 multimodal logistics parks across the country with the capital allocation of ₹ 50,000 Cr and is targeting to award 15 contracts on PPP basis. One hundred PM GatiShakti Cargo Terminals for multimodal logistics facilities are planned to be developed during the next three years.

India has taken ambitious targets to tackle climate change. At the COP 26 meet PM announced that India by 2030 would increase its non-fossil fuel energy capacity to 500 GW, meet 50% of energy requirements from renewable sources, reduce carbon intensity of economy by 45%, and reduce total projected carbon emission by 1 billion tonnes. India also pledged net-zero carbon emissions by 2070. In line with this, budget stated that sovereign green bonds will be issued for mobilizing resources for green infrastructure and the funds will be used to reduce carbon intensity of the economy.

Funding infrastructure projects is a key challenge and government has taken several steps to ease the financing needs. Indian government had announced National Monetization Pipeline (NMP) to raise funding for investment in infrastructure projects. Target was to monetize assets worth ~ ₹ 6 Lakh Crores over FY 2022 – 2025 with NMP expected to finance around 5.4% of total National Infrastructure Pipeline. Government has also already surpassed its asset monetization target of ₹ 88,000 Crores in FY 2022 with estimated total deals worth ~₹ 96,000 Cr completed in last financial year. With monetization target of ₹ 1.6 Lakh Crores in FY 2023, NMP will play crucial role in bridging financing gaps for infrastructure projects.



INDIAN CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY: STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Construction sector in India contributes ~ 7.9% overall Gross Value Added (GVA) in FY 2021 – 22 as per NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). Construction industry plays a significant role in providing employment in the country as it is 2nd biggest employer after agriculture. After registering a contraction of 7.3% in FY 2020-21 on account of lockdowns induced by COVID-19 pandemic, construction sector grew by 11.5% in FY 2021-22 as per NSO. With this growth, construction industry at ₹ 10.7 Lakh Crores of GVA in FY22 has moderately increased compared to pre-pandemic level of ₹ 10.4 Lakh Crores in FY20.

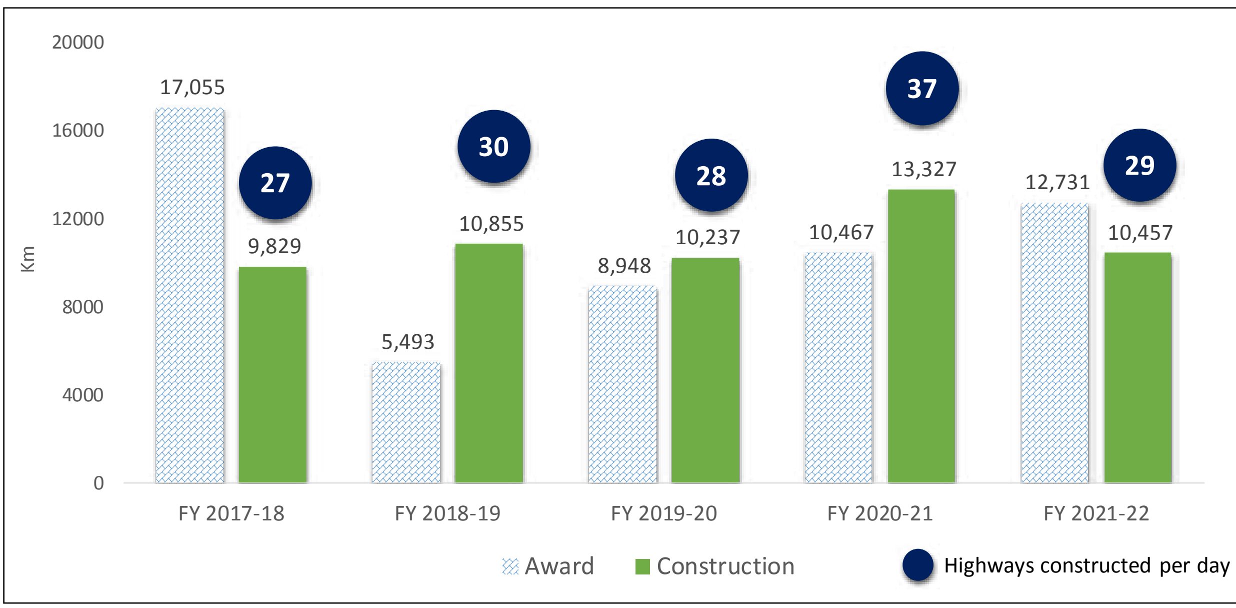
India's construction sector is expected to normalise from 2022, following a sharp V-shaped recovery in 2021 due to low base effect. As per Fitch Solutions, domestic construction sector is expected to grow in the range of 6 – 6.6% over coming decade underpinned by strong macroeconomic and demographic fundamentals, supportive regulatory policies, and rising public and private investment.

Despite Covid-19 pandemic, road construction witnessed the best year in terms of road construction in FY21 with ~ 37 km of highways constructed per day. However, in last fiscal year FY22 momentum of construction activity of highways slowed down to 29 km of highways per day. This was primarily due to prolonged monsoon and severe 2nd wave of Covid-19. Government focus over last few years has been on constructing wider highways. Pace of construction of four, six and eight lane highways has increased more than 300% in last seven years. There is strong drive on developing greenfield projects and construction of economic corridors and expressways.

SURFACE TRANSPORT

Roads

National Highways: Award & Construction



Source: Ministry of Road Transport & Highways (MoRTH)

Union Budget FY 2022 – 23 continued its past trend of increasing budgetary allocation to Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH). A record ₹ 1.99 Lakh Crores allocated to MoRTH reflects strong drive by government on roads and highways. Budget highlighted that highways network in India is to be expanded by 25,000 km in FY 2022-23. PM GatiShakti Master plan for expressways is anticipated to be formulated to facilitate faster movement of goods and people.

Indian government has taken ambitious targets for developing highways across the country. Hon'ble Minister of Road Transport and Highways Mr. Nitin Gadkari has stated that the ministry will target to construct 18,000 km of highways in 2022 – 23 at a record speed of 50 km per day. Ministry is also targeting to award 18,000 km of road projects in current fiscal year. Government aims to expand highways network in India to 2 Lakh km by 2025.

In FY 2022, NHAI, the nodal agency of developing highways, awarded most projects in last three years. Out of the ~ 6,300 km projects awarded in last fiscal, 55% were awarded on hybrid annuity mode (HAM) while ~44% of projects were awarded on EPC basis. Recent changes done by government in BOT model concession agreement resulted in few projects being awarded on BOT basis as well. In current fiscal year FY 2023, NHAI plans to award 6,500 km of highways and has taken a target of constructing 5,000 km of new highways. NHAI expects most of the award, ~ 60%, on HAM model while EPC projects are expected to be 30% and BOT projects to cover remaining 10%.

Railways

Union Budget FY 2022 – 23 allocated ~ ₹ 1.4 Lakh Crores to Ministry of Railways, which includes a record outlay of ₹ 1.37 Lakh Crores towards railway capital expenditure. Railways will plan to develop efficient logistics services and take lead in integrating postal and railways networks to provide seamless solutions for movement of parcels. Government has planned to bring 2,000 km of network under Kavach, the indigenous world class technology for safety and capacity augmentation in current fiscal year. Finance Minister in her budget speech also announced that 400 new generation Vande Bharat trains with enhanced efficiency and passenger riding experience will be manufactured in three years. These 400 new trains are expected to entail investment of ~ 40,000 Crores over next three years. Vande Bharat trains are semi-high-speed train and are self-propelled – do not require an engine.

Indian Railways prepared a National Rail Plan (NRP) to create a future ready railways system by 2030. NRP is aimed to formulate strategies based on both operational capacities and commercial policy initiatives to increase share of railways in freight to 45%. The objective of the Plan is to create capacity ahead of demand, which in turn would also cater to future growth in demand right up to 2050. As per NRP, Vision 2024 has been launched for accelerated implementation of certain critical projects by 2024 such as 100% electrification, multi-tracking of congested routes, upgradation of speed to 160 kmph on Delhi-Howrah and Delhi-Mumbai routes, upgradation of speed to 130 kmph on all other Golden Quadrilateral-Golden Diagonal (GQ/GD) routes and elimination of all level crossings on all GQ/GD route. 58 super critical projects of a total length of 3,750 km costing ₹ 39,663 Crores and 68 critical projects of a total length of 6,913 km costing ₹ 75,736 Crores, have been identified for completion by 2024.

URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE

There have been significant investments across cities in India for developing metro systems. India has ~ 750 km of operational metro network spread across 15 cities. This is further expected to grow to 1,900 – 2,000 km over next five years. ~ 1,400 km of metro projects worth ₹ 2 Lakh Crores are under approval / proposal stage. ~ ₹ 80,000 Crores of metro opportunity is available for construction companies in next five years as per ICRA Research.

Various multilateral agencies along with central government and respective state governments are funding Mass Rail Transport Systems (MRTS) in India. MRTS offers a sustainable solution to the transportation challenges in urban centres in India. Budget has made allocation of ₹ 23,875 Crores for MRTS projects in 2022-23, which includes all metro projects along with regional rapid transit system (RRTS) being implemented in NCR. Multimodal connectivity between mass urban transport and railway stations will be facilitated on priority. Government plans to standardize design of metro systems including civil structures for Indian conditions.

MARINE & INDUSTRIAL

Port sector in India was able to retain momentum in activity despite disruptions due to Covid-19 lockdowns. Although traffic at ports witnessed decline with onset of pandemic, first half of 2021 – 22 registered a sharp recovery.

Ministry of Ports, Shipping & Waterways launched Maritime India Vision 2030 (MIV 2030) – a blueprint to accelerate growth of maritime sector and propel India to the forefront of the global maritime sector over next decade. MIV 2030 envisions an overall investment of ₹ 3 – 3.5 Lakh Crores across ports, shipping, and inland waterways categories. MIV 2030 identifies 150 initiatives covering 515 key activities across various maritime sub-sectors like ports, shipping, and waterways. Ports related initiatives focus on capacity augmentation, operational efficiency improvement, port-driven industrialization and creating safe and sustainable world class ports to address growing trade volume needs while reducing logistics cost through better evacuation and cost-effective processes. Shipping related initiatives focus on growing sectors related to ship building, recycling & repair as well as growing India's global stature as a maritime power. Waterways initiatives are targeted to increase multi-modality and share of inland waterway borne freight movement and passenger movement in the country.

HYDRO & UNDERGROUND

Hydro

In 2022, hydropower capacity of 46.5 GW has ~ 12% share in total power capacity in India. There is a huge scope of increasing existing hydro power capacity in the country considering that India ranks 5th globally in terms of exploitable hydro-potential. India has a potential hydro capacity of ~ 150 GW. Several hydropower projects are stuck due to contractual conflicts, environmental litigations, financing issues. Hydro power is one of the key areas to fulfil India's renewable energy ambitions.

Water

Government under its ambitious program – *Har Ghar, Nal Se Jal* has covered total 8.7 Crores households. Budget 2022-23 allocated ₹ 60,000 Crores with an aim to cover 3.8 Crores households in current financial year. Finance Minister in her budget speech announced that Ken-Betwa River linking project at an estimated cost of ₹ 44,605 Crores will be implemented. Budget allocated ₹ 4,300 Crores in 2021-22 (revised estimates) and ₹ 1,400 Crores in 2022-23 for this project. Draft detailed project reports (DPRs) of five rivers viz. Damanganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada, Godavari-Krishna, Krishna-Pennar and Pennar-Cauvery have also been finalized.

OIL & GAS

India is planning to more than double the area under exploration and production of oil & gas to 0.5 million square km by 2025 and to 1 million square km by 2030. These plans are in line with government objective of increasing domestic output and cutting down reliance on oil imports. Government had announced several policy measures to reduce oil imports such as introducing hydrocarbon exploration licensing policy, setting up national data repository, allowing contractual flexibilities with production sharing contracts. In its drive towards clean energy, India is planning investments in natural gas sector and is committed to increase share of natural gas in total energy production to 15% by 2030 from current 6%.

GLOBAL CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Global construction sector is expected to continue its recovery in 2022 and following years, with growth projected to moderate compared to 2021 as base effects normalise. As per Fitch Solutions, after growing by 5.6% in 2021 on account of low base effect, the global construction industry is set to grow by 3.6% in 2022 and 3.2% in 2023. Supply chain disruptions and elevated levels of input costs as well as rising interest rates are likely to be headwinds in the short term.

Global construction growth is expected to be supported by improving macroeconomic conditions and rising public and private investments. Transport segment will be driven by efforts to expand existing networks and to reduce carbon emissions from transport sector as global decarbonization efforts advance. In developing markets, especially in Africa and Asia, most of the transport infrastructure investment will be focused on building new infrastructure assets across road, rail, ports and on expanding infrastructure networks. On the other hand, in developed countries with matured infrastructure, focus will be on repair and modernizing of existing infrastructure assets base. Developed markets, especially Europe, are expected to lead significant investments in decarbonising transport infrastructure.

African countries offer significant opportunities in the infrastructure construction, especially in the transport and energy segment along with water. Governments across Africa are likely to improve connectivity, particularly in rural areas, as a part of efforts to improve mobility, expand access to government services and to support local industries including export-oriented commodities. Construction of railway lines in facilitating trade and mineral exports through regions / countries are likely to be prioritized by respective governments.

Although governments and multilateral /bilateral development agencies are funding several infrastructure projects in Africa, several African countries face challenges on financing front. Covid-19 pandemic induced moratorium on debt obligations of few countries along with increased default risks poses a serious concern of arranging financing and likelihood of delay of infrastructure projects. Shrinkage of global growth prospects on account of increased uncertainty around Russia-Ukraine war, rising inflation, higher commodities prices, and continued supply chain issues, can likely impact infrastructure sector as governments would reduce infrastructure investments, and this can lead to reduced project procurement.

Among regions, Sub-Saharan Africa construction sector is expected to grow at highest rate among globally at average rate of 5.7% over next decade. Construction industry in Tanzania and Nigeria is projected to witness substantial growth. Higher oil prices and rising hydrocarbons output will likely support construction activities in Middle East and North Africa countries. Egypt's construction sector is forecasted to witness robust growth of 11% in 2022 and 9% in 2023 as per Fitch Solutions. With muted economic growth outlook and limited public spending, construction in Latin America is likely to see modest growth compared to other developing regions. Construction in Asia continues to have a strong outlook and is estimated to grow by 4.8% in 2022 and 4.2% in 2023. Construction industry in all regions except Latin America is expected to reach pre-pandemic levels in 2022.

Global – Construction industry real growth rate *(2019 – 2023)*

Region	2019	2020	2021e	2022f	2023f
Asia Pacific	3.3%	0.7%	5.7%	4.8%	4.2%
Europe	1.2%	– 5.1%	5.9%	2.6%	2.1%
Latin America	– 1.5%	– 15.8%	12%	4%	3.4%
Middle East and North Africa	4.1%	– 1.8%	6.1%	5.3%	4.5%
North America	1.2%	– 3.4%	4.4%	2.3%	1.7%
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.3%	– 1.1%	4.7%	5.4%	5.7%

e: estimated; f: forecasted

Source: Fitch Solutions

On a long-term basis, global construction industry is projected to witness annual average real growth of 3.3% over next decade (2022-2032). Transport infrastructure is likely to be driving force of infrastructure investment globally. Within transport roads, bridges, and rail infrastructure will be the primary investment sub-segments across regions globally.

BUSINESS OVERVIEW

Afcons bagged new projects worth ₹ 16,884 Crores in FY 2021–22. Pending order book position of company as on 31st March 2022 stands at ₹ 32,805 Crores.

Domestic competitive intensity continued to rise with several clients relaxing financial terms for prequalification. There has been increasing number of participants, especially in EPC road and elevated metro projects. Several projects witnessed intense competition with underbidding below client estimates. Few projects were awarded below client estimates through reverse tendering method. This is likely to pose serious profitability concerns for companies winning projects below client estimates going forward. In international markets, there are substantial opportunities present across segments. Afcons is recognized as a credible construction company in international markets. Afcons is ranked 6th largest international marine and port facilities contractor and 21st largest Bridge contractor in the world as per ENR's (Engineering News-Record, USA) 2021 Top International Contractors Rankings. Existing pending order book provides Afcons with a revenue visibility for next 3 years. Afcons projects are well spread across countries – India, Africa, Middle East, South Asia. Afcons has entered several new countries viz. Rwanda, Benin. Even in India, projects are located across different states. Afcons businesses are managed across business units and sub-segments, the projects are diversified and there is no dependence on one geography or a single business unit.

At the core of its strategy, the Company aims to become a Knowledge Enterprise. On its journey towards becoming a Knowledge Enterprise, Afcons has made substantial progress. Afcons won the MIKE (Most Innovative Knowledge Enterprise) award for three levels – Global, Asia and India in 2021 as well. This is the sixth successive year when Afcons has won this prestigious award at all three levels – MAKE award (Most Admired Knowledge Enterprise, now discontinued and followed by MIKE award) in 2016 & 2017 and MIKE award in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021.

RISK AND CONCERNS

A. Global Events

- Uncertainly concerning Russia – Ukraine war.
- Increasing commodities and energy prices can further stoke the already rising inflation. Rising inflation can significantly impact the profitability of ongoing projects due to higher input costs. This can also delay new project procurement and impact business development targets in current financial year.
- Overall global recessionary outlook marked by shrinkage of global growth prospects can impact new business development and diminish overall order procurement.
- Flight of capital from developing countries.
- Disruption of global supply chain.
- Economic and political uncertainty in several countries.
- Possibility of new dangerous variant of Covid-19 emerging resulting in severe disruptions and stringent lockdowns.
- Substantial rise in key raw material prices. Growing concern from high inflation across the countries.
- Diversion of funds from infrastructure projects towards prioritized segment like social infrastructure, health infrastructure.
- Preference towards localization and favoring local companies can result in discouraging award of new projects to foreign companies.
- Implementation of protectionist policies and waning of globalization can impact international trade and raise artificial barriers.

B. Domestic Events

- Inflation, if not brought within the acceptable limits, can pose significant risks to profitability. Substantial hike in the rise of several key raw material like steel, cement can impact bottom line as complete escalations are not covered. Even in case of escalation contracts, the pass through can take some time to materialize thereby creating working capital challenges.
- Continued aversion by banks and financial institutions for lending towards EPC companies.
- Continued rising rates by RBI can result in increased financing cost.
- Non-release of blocked up funds with government clients on account of arbitration.
- Disruption of supply chain and logistical challenges.
- Unjust contractual conditions set by clients.
- Shortage of skilled and semi-skilled labour at construction sites due to large scale labour migration. In the short to medium terms margins can fall with rise in labour costs.
- Government reducing capital expenditure.
- Foreign currency exchange risk.

OUTLOOK

As operations has gone back to normalcy, growth has returned and there is an optimistic outlook about business going forward. With strong focus of government on infrastructure investment in India, there is continued business opportunities. Internationally, there are several attractive markets such as countries in Africa, neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan. In the current year, Afcons will work with utmost priority to chart growth plan and maintain focus on operations to deliver projects ahead of schedule or on time. Afcons would continue its strategy to expand in overseas markets and would further strive to increase international operations. Global recessionary outlook along with covid-induced moratorium on debt obligations and rising default risks in several African countries can impact new order procurement in current financial year as Afcons continues to target overseas opportunities. The likelihood of deferment of new projects can pose, although temporarily, severe challenges to business development.

The Company is confident to continue its growth path and deliver challenging projects ahead of schedule or on time with desired quality in India and overseas markets.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACIES

The Company is maintaining an effective system of internal control for facilitating accurate, reliable and speedy compilation of financial information, safeguarding the assets and interests of the Company and ensuring compliance with all laws and regulations. The internal control system is managed through continuous internal audit by external professionals who conduct audits of Project sites of the Company throughout the year to test the adequacy of the internal systems and suggest continual improvements. All significant audit observations and follow up actions are reported to the Audit Committee along with Internal Audit reports and managements responses/replies thereon. The operational control exists through well laid out system of checks and balances and hierarchy of reporting from site level to central management groups to the senior management and the Directors.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Company continues to excel in the field of Human Capital management with unique practices in the Infrastructure Industry. The Company strives to achieve the highest levels of employee engagement with multiple focussed initiatives towards effective training and development of employees at various levels. The healthy status of the Company's human capital is evident from the trend analysis of achievement, higher productivity with stable employee numbers and low attrition rate vis-a-vis industry competitors.

Our HR policy derives its mission statement from the Company and focuses on:

- **Transnational Presence**: The Afcons family presently comprises of employees from more than Twenty nationalities at our projects in more than 17 countries. We believe in equal opportunity and gender equality. We strive to be an equal opportunity employer and at present, Afcons employs more than 100 local women in overseas projects which is a rarity in the infrastructure industry.
- **Innovation**: We are fully equipped for the next level of Human Capital requirement with the digitisation of all processes in an employee lifecycle, starting from recruitment to separation.
- **Value Creation**: We strive to align employees with the strategy & goals of the organization. With unique employee engagement initiative, employees are informed about the strategic direction of the organization and aligned with the organization's DNA.
- **Stakeholders**: Afcons and Afconians proactively and selflessly participate in community engagement activities. Many initiatives have been taken to boost employee morale & engagement like monthly project magazine – Anubandh and Wall-Of-Unity at all projects. We have of a healthy organic follower base (more than 4,00,000) on social media platforms like LinkedIn and YouTube due to a meaningful and enriching engagement.

Our efforts towards Human Capital management have been widely appreciated in the infrastructure industry, which is evident from various awards, recognitions conferred on the Company. In FY 2021 – 22, Afcons won Global HR Excellence award 2022 by World HRD Congress in three categories – Award for Excellence in Learning & Development, Award for Institution Building, and Best Corporate Strategy Officer Award.

We continue to aspire to provide employees a professional, congenial, and safe work environment with opportunities for personal growth and development. We aspire to innovate and become a strong and positive influence offering a wholesome experience to everyone in the Afcons family. Excellence in delivery at projects is testament to the significance of *'The Afcons Way'* that includes our values viz. Deep dive, Excellence, Collaboration, Ethics & Integrity and Embrace Challenge.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT

The statement in Management Discussions and Analysis describing the Company's operations and expectations are "forward looking statements". Actual results may differ owing to environmental dynamics.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

I. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PHILOSOPHY

The Corporate Governance philosophy stems from our belief that corporate governance is a key element in improving efficiency and growth. The Company is committed to sound corporate practices based on conscience, openness, fairness, professionalism and accountability in building confidence of its various stakeholders in it thereby paving the way for its long-term success.

II. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

a. Composition

During the financial year 2021-22, the Board of Directors of the Company **("Board")** comprised of eleven (11) Directors out of which 4 Board members were Executive Directors and the remaining seven (7) Board members were Non-Executive Directors {including three (3) Independent Directors}. The Chairman of the Board was Non-Executive Director. The composition of the Board is in conformity with the Companies Act, 2013 **("Act")** read with Rules issued thereunder.

Subsequent to the end of the Financial year 31st March 2022, Mr. Akhil Kumar Gupta (DIN - 03188873) has ceased to be Director of the Company w.e.f. 30th June, 2022. Also, Mr. David Paul Rasquinha (DIN - 01172654) has been appointed as Additional (Independent & Non-Executive) Director of the Company w.e.f. 7th July 2022. The Board of Directors at the said meeting of 7th July 2022 recommended to Members the appointment of Mr. David Paul Rasquinha as the Independent Director, not subjected to retire by rotation, for terms of 5 (five) consequent years effective from 7th July 2022 and upto 6th July 2027.

All the Directors possess the requisite qualification & experience in Industry, Management, Finance, Research, Law and other allied fields enabling them to contribute effectively in their capacity as Directors of the Company.

b. Board meetings and Attendance

During the financial year 2021-22, Five (5) Board Meetings were held i.e. on 28th May 2021, 30th June, 2021, 27th September, 2021, 16th December 2021 and 24th March, 2022. The Board meetings of the Company on 28th May 2021, 30th June, 2021 and 27th September, 2021 were held through Video Conferencing and the Board meeting dated 16th December, 2021 and 24th March, 2022 were held in physical mode.

The notices for the Board Meetings and the detailed agenda papers were circulated to all the Directors well in advance to enable them to attend and take an informed decision at the meetings.

The minutes of the proceedings of each Board and committee meetings are properly recorded and entered into the minutes book of the Company.

There is effective post meeting follow-up, review and reporting process for decision taken by the Board.

None of the Directors are members of more than Ten (10) Board level committees nor are they Chairman of more than 5 (five) committees in which they are members.

The name and category of the Directors on the Board, their attendance at the Board meetings during the year and at the last Annual General Meeting, as also the number of Directorship & Committee memberships held by them in other public companies are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	Total no. of Board Meetings during the year 2021-22		No. of other Directorship(s) in other Public co.[1]	No of Committee position held in other Public co.[2]		Whether attended last AGM held on 27.09.2021
		Held	Attended	Member	Chairman	Member	
Mr. S.P. Mistry	Chairman, Non-Executive Director	5	5	2	-	-	Yes
Mr.K.Subramanian	Executive Vice Chairman	5	3	-	-	-	Yes
Mr.N.D.Khurody	Independent Director	5	5	1	-	-	Yes
Mr.P.N.Kapadia	Independent Director	5	5	5	1	6	Yes
Mr.R.M.Premkumar	Independent Director	5	5	1	1	1	Yes
Mr. U.N. Khanna	Non-Executive Director	5	5	2	-	-	Yes
Mr.Pallon S Mistry	Non-Executive Director	5	5	3	-	1	Yes
Ms.Roshen M Nentin	Non-Executive Director	5	5	-	-	-	Yes
Mr.S.Paramasivan	Managing Director	5	5	-	-	-	Yes
Mr.Giridhar Rajagopalan	Deputy Managing Director	5	5	-	-	-	Yes
Mr. Akhil Kumar Gupta	Executive Director (Operations)	5	5	-	-	-	Yes

Note:

1. Excludes Directorship in association, Private Companies, Foreign Companies & Companies registered under section 8 of the Act.
2. Chairmanships / Memberships of Audit Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee in other Public Companies have been considered.

III. AUDIT COMMITTEE

a. The Audit Committee of the Company was constituted on 7th March, 2001.

b. Terms of reference of the Audit Committee:

In compliance with the provisions of section 177 of the Act, and the Rules made thereunder, the Board at its meeting held on 24th June, 2014 amended the terms of reference of the Audit Committee which are as under:

- Overseeing the Company's financial reporting process and the disclosure of financial information;
- Recommending the appointment and removal of external auditors and fixing of audit fees;
- Review with management the annual financial statements and auditor's report before submission to the Board;
- Review with management, external and internal auditors, the adequacy of internal controls;
- Review and monitor the auditor's independence and performance, and effectiveness of audit process;
- Approval or any subsequent modification of transactions of the company with related parties;
- Scrutiny of inter-corporate loans and investments;
- Valuation of undertakings or assets of the company, wherever it is necessary;
- Evaluation of internal financial controls and risk management systems;
- Monitoring the end use of funds raised through public offers and related matters;
- To obtain professional advice from external sources and have full access to information contained in the records of the company;
- To oversee the vigil mechanism;
- In consultation with the Internal Auditor, formulate the scope, functioning, periodicity and methodology for conducting the internal audit;
- All other powers and duties as per section 177 of the Act and the Rules made thereunder;

c. Six (6) Meetings were held during the year on the following dates:

28th May 2021, 30th June, 2021, 27th September, 2021, 16th December 2021, 11th March, 2022 and 24th March, 2022.

d. As on 31st March, 2022 composition of Audit Committee and particulars of meetings attended by the members of the Audit Committee are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	Position	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
Mr. N.D.Khurody	Independent Director	Chairman	6	6
Mr. P.N. Kapadia	Independent Director	Member	6	6
Mr. R.M. Premkumar	Independent Director	Member	6	6

IV. NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

a. The Committee was originally constituted as Remuneration Committee on 25th March, 2003. In compliance with the provisions of section 178 of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, the Board at its meeting held on 24th June, 2014 have renamed the said Committee as "Nomination and Remuneration Committee" (hereinafter "**Committee**"). The Nomination and Remuneration Committee policy was amended at Board Meeting dated 24th March, 2022.

b. Terms of Reference of the Committee are as under:

- To identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management.
- To recommend to the Board the appointment/ removal of the Directors or senior management personnel.
- To specify manner for effective evaluation by the Board of the performance of the individual directors and that of Board, its various committees constituted as required by the Act, and to review its implementation and compliance.
- To formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, competencies, positive attributes and independence of Directors, Key Managerial Personnels and Senior Management Personnels.
- To recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other senior employees.
- All other powers and authorities as provided under the provisions of Schedule V and other applicable provision of the Act and the Rules made thereunder and any amendment thereof, if any, in granting the approval of remuneration to Whole Time Directors and the Managing Director of the Company.

c. As on 31st March, 2022 the composition of Committee and particulars of meetings attended by the members of Committee are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	Position	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
Mr. N.D.Khurody	Independent Director	Chairman	2	0
Mr. P.N. Kapadia	Independent Director	Member	2	2
Mr. S.P Mistry	Non-Executive Director	Member	2	2

d. Two (2) Meetings were held during the year on the following dates:

3rd November, 2021 and 11th February, 2022

e. Remuneration Policy

Remuneration policy of the Company is designed to create a high-performance culture. It enables the Company to attract, retain and motivate employees to achieve results.

The salient feature of the Nomination and Remuneration policy are as under:

- The remuneration to Executive Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel, shall involve a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance appropriate to the working of the company and its goals.
- The remuneration (including payment of minimum remuneration) to Executive Directors shall be within the overall ceiling prescribed under the Act. Within the said overall ceiling of remuneration, the Executive Directors will be entitled to avail of the perquisites under different heads as may be applicable to the other Senior Management Personnel of the Company. Such remuneration to the Executive Directors will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration shall be subject to prior/post approval of the shareholders of the Company.
- The annual increments and incentives to the Executive Directors will be decided by the Committee and/or the Board in its absolute discretion and will be merit based and will also take into account Company's performance.
- The Committee shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Director/s and recommend to the Board his / her appointment.
- Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Act , and Rules made thereunder or under any other applicable Act, rules and regulations, the Committee may recommend, to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Director.
- The Board shall at least once in every financial year evaluate the performance of Board, its committees and each director individually and review its implementation and compliance. In this connection, the Board may take assistance from Independent external agency.
- The qualification attributes, terms and conditions of appointment and removal of KMP (i.e. any Key Managerial Personnels other than the Managing Director / CEO and the whole-time directors of the Company as defined under the Act) and Senior Management Personnels as also their remuneration (including annual increments and incentives if any) and the evaluation of their performance shall be as decided by the Executive Vice Chairman and / or Managing Director of the Company and shall in line with the Company's policies.
- The Committee shall ratify such appointment and removal of KMP (i.e. any Key Managerial Personnels other than the Managing Director / CEO and whole-time directors of the Company as defined under the Act) and Senior Management Personnels.

f. Details of Remuneration paid to Directors during the financial year 2021-22:

i. Remuneration to Executive Directors (₹ in p.a.)

Name of Director	Basic Salary	PF/SA	Perquisites	Total Remuneration
Mr.K.Subramanian	76,50,000.00	20,65,500.00	3,37,43,491.00	4,34,58,991.00
Mr.S.Paramasivan	67,05,000.00	18,10,350.00	3,00,46,450.00	3,85,61,800.00
Mr. Giridhar Rajagopalan	31,80,000.00	8,58,600.00	1,90,94,268.00	2,31,32,868.00
Mr. Akhil Kumar Gupta	31,80,000.00	8,58,600.00	1,81,84,359.00	2,22,22,959.00
Total	**2,07,15,000.00**	**55,93,050.00**	**10,10,68,568.00**	**12,73,76,618.00**

The number of stock options granted till date to the Executive Directors is as under:

Name of the Director	Stock options granted till date
Mr. K. Subramanian	35,040
Mr. S. Paramasivan	26,280

ii. **Remuneration to Non-Executive Directors**

The Non-Executive Directors were not paid any remuneration except sitting fees for attending the meetings of the Board and / or Committees thereof. The details of the sitting fees paid to the Non-Executive directors are as under:

Name of the Director	Sitting Fees (₹ in p.a.)	Equity Shareholding in the Company	
		No. of Shares	% holding
Mr.S.P. Mistry	6,00,000	-	-
Mr.N.D.Khurody	17,00,000	-	-
Mr.P.N. Kapadia	21,00,000	-	-
Mr.U.N.Khanna	13,50,000	-	-
Mr.R.M.Premkumar	11,50,000	-	-
Mr. P.S. Mistry	5,00,000	-	-
Ms. R. M. Nentin	5,00,000	3,310	0.0046
Total	**79,00,000**	**3,310**	**0.0046**

The Company does not have any material pecuniary relation or transactions with its Non-Executive Directors.

V. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

a. In accordance with the requirement of Section 135 of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, the Board at its meeting held on 24th June, 2014 have constituted a Corporate Social Responsibility ("**CSR**") Committee.

b. MCA vide notification dated 22nd January 2021 has amended CSR Rules. Pursuant to said amendment and based on the recommendation of CSR committee, the Board at its meeting held on 28th May 2021 has revised the CSR Policy of the Company. The terms of reference of CSR Committee, as per revised CSR Policy is as under:

- Framing of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy (which shall include amendment thereto from time to time) and recommending to the Board for approval.
- Formulating an Annual Action Plan of the CSR activities to be undertaken during the financial year.
- Selection of CSR Activity / CSR Programme or CSR Project to be undertaken by the Company.
- Recommend spending of CSR funds to be undertaken in areas or subjects specified in Schedule VII to the Act.
- To decide and recommend to the Board on the manner of utilisation of surplus.
- Implementation & monitoring of CSR activity(ies) / programme(s) or project(s) to be undertaken in accordance with the CSR Policy.
- Identifying, evaluating and appointment of organisation (including international organisations) for carrying out base line surveys, guidance on designing, monitoring, evaluating the implementation of CSR activities, project programme and impact assessment surveys etc.

c. Three (3) meetings of the CSR Committee was held during the year on the following dates:

28th May, 2021, 6th December, 2021 and 21st March, 2022.

d. As on 31st March, 2022 the Composition and particulars of meetings attended by the members of CSR Committee are given below:

Name of the Director	Category	Position	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
Mr. K.Subramanian	Executive Vice Chairman	Chairman	3	2
Mr.P.N.Kapadia	Independent Director	Member	3	3
Mr. Umesh Khanna	Non-Executive Director	Member	3	3

VI. STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

a. The Committee was constituted on 28th November 2006 as Shareholders / Investor's Grievances Cum Share Transfer Committee. The Board at its meeting held on 24th September 2008 renamed the said Committee as Shareholders / Investor's Grievance Cum Share Transfer cum ESOP Share Allotment Committee. Thereafter the Committee was again renamed at the meeting of the Board held on 12th March, 2014 as Shareholder/Investors' Grievance cum Share Transfer cum Shares Allotment Committee **("STC")**. The Board again at the meeting held on 22nd March, 2016 has renamed the committee as Stakeholders Relationship Committee **("SRC")**. SRC was delegated additional powers by the Board at their meeting held on 18th June 2020.

b. The broad terms of reference of SRC are as under:

- To allot equity shares to the employees exercising the ESOP options granted under the ESOP Scheme 2006 of the Company.
- To issue and allot Equity Shares, Convertible Preference shares (fully/partly/optionally convertible).
- To exercise such powers and to do all such act, deed, matters and things in connection with the issue and allotment of the Equity Shares, Convertible Preference shares (fully/partly/optionally convertible) as the Committee deems fit and proper.
- To approve transfer of the Equity and Preference Shares of the Company and further delegate such powers to the Registrar for the Transfer of Shares of the Company.

- To allot Debentures to the Investor.
- To approve/record Transfer, Dematerialisation / Rematerialisation of Debentures, issue of duplicate Debenture Certificates, issue of new Debenture certificates on split / Consolidation.
- To look into matters pertaining to the shareholders and investors complaints like transfer of shares, non-receipt of balance sheet, non- receipt of declared dividends, redress complaints of Debenture holder pertaining to the issue including non-receipt of interests, etc.
- To decide on all other matters related to Debentures.
- To investigate into any matter in relation to areas specified above or referred to it by the Board and for this purpose will have full access to information contained in the records of the Company.
- To determine the conversion price of the Convertible Preference shares (fully/partly/optionally convertible).
- To sub-delegate any of the said powers and authorities to any of the Committee members and/or to any other person as the Committee deems fit.
- To pass any resolution by Circulation.
- To take steps for transfer of any unclaimed dividend amount and equity shares to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF) as referred under Section 124 and Section 125 of the Act and rules framed thereunder;;
- To consider, monitor, resolve and handle all the matters regarding transmission of securities of the Company;
- To carry out such other matters as may be delegated to it by the Board from time to time.

c. Three (3) meetings of SRC were held during the year on following dates:

12th May, 2021, 18th October, 2021 and 17th February, 2022

As on 31st March, 2022 the composition and attendance of members at the meetings of the STC are given below :

Name of the Director	Category	Position	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
Mr. P. N. Kapadia	Independent Director	Chairman	3	3
Mr. Umesh Khanna	Non-Executive Director	Member	3	3
Mr. S Paramasivan	Managing Director	Member	3	3

d. Name and Designation of the Compliance Officer:

Mr. Gaurang Parekh, Company Secretary is the Compliance officer & Nodal officer of the Company.

e. Status of Investor's Complaints

During the financial year all the letters / complaints received by the Registrar and Share Transfer Agent have been redressed and there were no complaints pending with the Company / Registrar and Share Transfer Agent. All the valid share transfers requests received during the year were duly attended to and processed in time. There was no valid request pending for share transfer as on 31st March 2022.

VII. INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS MEETING

During the year under review, One (1) meeting of the Independent Directors namely Mr. N. D. Khurody, Mr. P. N Kapadia and Mr. R. M. Premkumar was held on 11th March, 2022. All the Independent directors were present at the said meeting.

As per the provisions of section 149 read with schedule IV of the Act, at the said Independent Directors meeting, the Independent Directors reviewed the performance of the Chairman, Non Independent Directors, the Executive Directors and the performance of the Board as a whole.

VIII. COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS

a. The Committee of Directors (**"COD"**) was reconstituted on 27th June, 2016 with revised powers for delegation of certain powers of the Board to Committee of Directors which are of routine & urgent nature can be approved/ passed by the said Committee. On 24th June, 2019 the Board has further delegated to the said Committee certain powers of the Board for taking decision on matter arising between two Board meetings to authorise the Committee to borrow from any other persons in addition to Banks, Financial Institutions.

b. The broad terms of reference of COD are as under:

- To open account(s) in the name of the Company with any Bank(s), Financial Institution(s), as the Committee may deem fit and necessary, whether designated in Indian Rupees or any foreign currency whether in India or overseas, to authorise signatories to open, operate and to give instructions to the Banks / Financial Institution in connection with the operations of the account(s) including specific any terms or limit on such authority and to close any Bank Account(s) of the Company with any Bank(s), Financial Institution(s).
- To issue Power of Attorney in favour of employees of the Company and other persons pertaining to the business of the Company under the Common Seal of the Company.
- To authorise representative of the Company for representation before Statutory Authorities in India and Overseas.

- To avail credit facilities / borrowing from time to time (including amendment thereto), within the limits as approved by the Shareholders, from Banks and/ or Financial Institutions or any other persons from time to time as the Committee may deem fit and necessary for the purpose of the business of the Company and to authorise signatories to sign and execute agreements and documents and to do all act, deeds and things to give effect to the availing of the credit facility /borrowing.
- To avail corporate internet Banking with online transaction Rights from Banks/ Financial Institutions for the Bank Account(s) of the Company for our routine corporate transactions.
- To make loans and/or give guarantees, bonds and /or counter guarantees and indemnities or provide securities on behalf of the Company and to authorise signatories to sign and execute agreements and documents and to do all act, deeds and things in this matter on behalf of the Company.
- To incorporate Company and set-up Branch office, representative office and licensing office in India and Overseas.
- To institute, prosecute, defend, oppose, appear or appeal in legal proceedings and demands and to accept services of notices or processes and to give security or indemnities for costs, to pay money into court and obtain payment of money lodged in court and to engage Counsel, Advocates, Attorneys, Vakils, Pleader or other persons and to sign and give vakalatnamas, retainers and other necessary authorities and such retainer and authorisation from time to time at pleasure to revoke.
- To approve other transactions of routine nature (other than those matters which are expressly required by Act and Rule thereto to be passed at the meeting of the Board) as the Committee may deem fit and necessary for the purpose of the business of the Company which cannot be deferred to the next Board meeting.

c. Eleven (11) meetings were held during the year on the following dates:

14th April, 2021, 10th May, 2021, 6th August, 2021, 30th August, 2021, 13th September, 2021, 21st October, 2021, 17th November, 2021, 10th December, 2021, 11th January, 2022, 31st January, 2022 and 8th March, 2022.

d. As on 31st March, 2022 the composition and attendance of members at the meetings of the Committee of Directors are given below :

Name of the Director	Category	Position	No. of Meetings	
			Held	Attended
Mr. N.D. Khurody	Independent Director	Chairman	11	11
Mr. P. N. Kapadia	Independent Director	Member	11	11
Mr. Umesh Khanna	Non-Executive Director	Member	11	11
Mr. S Paramasivan	Managing Director	Member	11	11

IX. GENERAL BODY MEETINGS

a. The details of the Annual General Meetings (AGM) held in the last 3 years:

For Financial Year ended	Location	Date of AGM	Time
31.03.2021	registered office of the Company (through Video Conferencing)	27.09.2021	4.30 p.m
31.03.2020	registered office of the Company(through Video Conferencing)	30.09.2020	4.30 p.m
31.03.2019	registered office of the Company	26.09.2019	4.30 p.m

b. Details of Extra Ordinary General Meeting **(EGM)** held in the last 3 years:

There was no EGM held in the last 3 years.

c. Details of the special resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting in the previous 3 years:

45th AGM dated 27.09.2021	i. Consent of the Company to appoint Mr. Giridhar Rajagopalan (DIN - 02391515) as Deputy Managing Director of the Company for remaining tenure of his appointment i.e. 30th June, 2022 ii. Consent of the Company to Issue Non-Convertible Debentures/Bonds/other Instruments on private placement basis up to ₹ 200 Crores
44th AGM dated 30.09.2020	i. Consent of the Company to re-appoint and fix remuneration of Mr. K. Subramanian (DIN - 00047592) as an Executive Vice Chairman of the Company for a period of term of 3 years from 1st July, 2020 to 30th June 2023. ii. Consent of the Company to re-appoint and fix remuneration of Mr. S.Paramasivan (DIN- 00058445) as a Managing Director of the Company for a period of term of 3 years from 1st July, 2020 to 30th June 2023. iii. Consent of the Company to vary the terms of remuneration of Mr.Giridhar Rajagopalan (DIN - 02391515) as Whole-time Director designated as Executive Director (Technical) of the Company. iv. Consent of the Company to vary the terms of remuneration of Mr.Akhil Kumar Gupta (DIN-03188873) as Whole-time Director designated as Executive Director (Operations) of the Company. i. Consent of the Company to Issue Non-Convertible Debentures/Bonds/other Instruments on private placement basis up to ₹ 200 Crores.

43rd AGM dated 26.09.2019	i. Consent of the Company for re-appointment of Mr. Pradip Narotam Kapadia (DIN - 00078673) as an Independent Director of the Company for terms of 5 years upto the conclusion of the Forty-Eighth Annual General Meeting of the company to be held in calendar year 2024 ii. Consent of the Company for re-appointment and revise remuneration of Mr. Giridhar Rajagopalan (DIN - 02391515) as Whole-time Director designated as Executive Director (Technical) of the Company for the period from 1st July, 2019 to 30th June 2022. iii. Consent of the Company for re-appointment and revise remuneration of Mr. Akhil Kumar Gupta (DIN - 03188873) as Whole-time Director designated as Executive Director (Operations) of the Company for the period from 1st July, 2019 to 30th June 2022. iv. Consent of the Company for raising ₹ 200 Crores (Rupees Two Hundred Crores only) through issue of Unsecured, Redeemable, Unlisted Non-Convertible Debentures (“NCDs”) on private placement basis. v. Consent of the Company to issue 0.01% Fully and Compulsorily Convertible, Non-Cumulative, Non-Participatory Preference Shares aggregating to ₹ 100 Crores to Shapoorji Pallonji and Company Private Limited on Preferential Allotment Basis such terms and conditions and in such manner as may be approved finalized or decided by the Board from time to time.

d. During the year under review, the Company has not passed any resolutions through Postal Ballot.

X. DISCLOSURES

There were no materially significant related party transactions during the financial year 2021-22 that may have potential conflict with the interests of the Company at large. The detail of the related party transactions as per IND AS 24 are included in the notes to accounts forming part of the Annual Reports.

XI. MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

a. The Company has its own website and all the vital information relating to the Company is displayed on the website. Address of the website is https://www.afcons.com

b. Annual Report containing Inter alia, Audited Annual Report, Financial Statements, Directors Report, Auditors Report and other important information is circulated to the members and others entitled thereto.

XII. GENERAL SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION

a. Annual General Meeting

Date : 29th September, 2022

Time : 4.30 p.m.

Venue : Afcons House, 16, Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Road, Azad Nagar, P.O., Mumbai 400 053

b. Financial Year : 1st April to 31st March

c. Cut – Off Date for AGM : Thursday, 22nd September 2022

d. Date of Book Closure : 23rd September, 2022 to 29th September, 2022 (both days Inclusive)

e. ISIN No. : INE101I01011

f. Registrar & Share Transfer Agent : Cameo Corporate Services Limited
Subramanian Building, 1 Club House Road, Chennai-600002.
Tel. No.:044-28460390
Fax No.:044-28460129
Email id.: afcons@cameoindia.com

g. CIN : U45200MH1976PLC019335

h. Tel : +91 22 67191000

i. Fax : +91 2226730027 /1031/0047

j. Email id : secretarial@afcons.com

k. website : www.afcons.com

XIII. SHAREHOLDING PATTERN AS ON 31st MARCH, 2022

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Shares	% of total
1.	Promoter's holding		
	Indian Promoters -Bodies Corporate	**62121581**	**86.32**
	Sub total (1)	**62121581**	**86.32**
2.	Non Promoters Holding		
	Companies / Bodies Corporate	8084940	11.23
	Employees Trust	1191370	1.66
	Directors & their Relatives	110057	0.15
	Employees / Retired Employees / General Public	454510	0.63
	Subtotal (2)	**9840877**	**13.67**
3.	Investor Education Protection Fund (3)	7780	0.01
	Total (1+2+3)	**71970238**	**100.00**

XIV. DISTRIBUTION OF SHAREHOLDING AS ON 31st MARCH, 2022

Number of Shares	Shareholders		Shares	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
1 to 100	55	13.82	4241	0.01
101 to 500	223	56.03	61091	0.08
501 to 1000	29	7.29	23074	0.03
1001 to 2000	13	3.27	20124	0.03
2001 to 3000	7	1.75	18096	0.03
3001 to 4000	7	1.76	24657	0.03
4001 to 5000	4	1.00	18548	0.02
5001 to 10000	22	5.53	149876	0.21
10001 & above	38	9.55	71650531	99.56
Total	398	100.00	71970238	100.00

XV. Address for Correspondence:

Afcons Infrastructure Limited
16, Shah Industrial Estate,
Veera Desai Road, Azad Nagar, P.O.,
Andheri (W), Mumbai – 400053
Tel.no.: +91 22 67191000
Fax.no.: +91 2226730027 /1031/0047
Website: www.afcons.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Afcons Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited ("the Company"), which includes 19 branches at Mauritius, Liberia, Bangladesh, Ghana, Zambia, Bhutan, Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Mozambique, Mauritania, Oman, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Indonesia, Tanzania, Benin, Maldives and Gabon, and 15 jointly controlled operations consolidated on proportionate basis (refer note 2 to the attached standalone financial statements), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on audited financial statements and management certified unaudited financial statements/information of the branches and jointly controlled operations the aforesaid standalone 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 (including its branches) and its jointly controlled operations as at March 31, 2022, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 Standalone 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in paragraph 12 of the Other Matters section below, other than the unaudited financial statements/ financial information as certified by the management and referred to in paragraph 13 of the Other Matters section below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to the following matters:

   a) Note no. 41 of the Standalone financial statements, regarding delay in recovery of Rs. 204.75 Crores and Rs. 6.22 Crores from a customer which are disclosed under 'Contract Assets' and 'Trade Receivable' respectively, which are dependent upon the finalization of the arbitration award in favour of the Company.

   b) (i) Audit report on the financial statements of Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture (a jointly controlled operation included in the standalone financial statements) issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 20, 2022 which includes an emphasis of matter reproduced by us as under:

      "We draw attention to Note 27 to the financial statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to the outcome of the arbitration proceedings in respect of claims recognised by the joint venture in the earlier years, on account of change orders.

      Based on the Management's estimates of the timing and amount of recoverability, which is supported by legal opinion and technical evaluation, the amounts recognised as amount due from customers under construction contract are considered as good and fully recoverable by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

      Note 27 as described above is reproduced as note 36 a) to the Standalone Financial Statements.

   (ii) Further, in respect of the matter emphasized above in 4 b) (i), we draw attention to Note no. 36 b) of the Standalone financial statements, regarding delay in recovery of receivable of Rs. 11.76 Crores (before elimination) and advances of Rs. 181.27 Crores (before elimination) from the above mentioned Jointly controlled operation in respect of a project, which is dependent upon the finalisation of the arbitration award in favour of the jointly controlled operation.

      However, the aforesaid balances are not reflected in the financial statements as these are eliminated while preparing the Standalone financial statements of the company as per accounting policy described in Note 1.B.2 a) to the financial statements

   c) (i) Audit report on the financial statements of Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture (a jointly controlled operation included in the standalone financial statements) issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 23, 2022 which includes an emphasis of matter reproduced by us as under:

      "We draw attention to Note 34 to the Financial Statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to the outcome of the negotiation/arbitration/ Dispute Adjudication Board proceedings in respect of variations recognised by the joint venture in current and earlier years, on account of cost overruns due to unforeseen geological conditions, delays in handing over of land, change in scope of work, etc

      Based on the Management's estimates of the timing and amount of recoverability, which is supported by technical evaluation, the amounts recognised as amount due from customers under construction contract as stated above are considered as good and fully recoverable by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

      Note 34 as described above is reproduced as note 37 a) to the Standalone Financial Statements.

   (ii) Further, in respect of matter emphasized above 4 c) (i), we draw attention to note no. 37 b) of the Standalone financial statements, regarding delay in recovery of receivable of Rs. 398.15 Crores (before elimination) and advances of

Rs. 588.11 Crores (before elimination) from the above mentioned Jointly controlled operation in respect of the project, which is dependent upon the finalization of the arbitration award in favour of the jointly controlled operation.

However, the aforesaid balances are not reflected in the financial statements as these are eliminated while preparing the Standalone financial statements of the company as per accounting policy described in Note 1.B.2 a) to the financial statements.

d) Audit report on the financial statements of Dahej Standby Jetty Project Undertaking Joint Venture(a jointly controlled operation included in the standalone financial statements) issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 17, 2022 which includes an emphasis of matter reproduced by us as under:

"We draw attention to Note 23 to the financial statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to the outcome of the Hon'ble High Court, Delhi, proceedings, where the Joint Venture has filed an appeal to set aside an unfavourable award granted in Arbitration, towards claims of liquidated damages for delay in completion of works by Joint Venture. Pursuant to the award, the customer encashed the bank guarantees and recovered the amount due to it.

Based on the assessment performed by the management of Joint Venture, of aforesaid customer claims and claims filed by the Joint Venture against the customer which is supported by a legal opinion, the management is of the view that recognition of the total amount recoverable from the customer aggregating to INR 9,038.01 lacs as at March 31, 2022, is considered appropriate and no provision is required to be made as on March 31, 2022.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

Note 23 as described above is reproduced as note 38 a) to the Standalone Financial Statements.

e) Audit report on the financial statements of Afcons Zambia branch issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated May 13, 2022 includes an emphasis of matter paragraph which is reproduced by us as under:

"We draw attention to note 21 in the financial statements which indicate the contract period for the Design and Construction of Lusaka City Decongestion Project between Afcons Infrastructure Limited and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. According to the agreement, the contract ended on 30 September 2021. Furthermore, the contract stipulates a defects liability period ending 30 September 2022. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Impact of Covid – 19 Pandemic

We draw attention to Note 22 of the financial statements which indicates the impact of Covid-19.

In January 2020, the World Health Organisation declared COVID -19 to constitute a 'Public Health Emergency of International Concern." Since then more cases have been diagnosed, also in other countries. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) announced that the coronavirus outbreak can be characterised as a pandemic and many governments have introduced various measures to combat the outbreak, including travel restrictions and quarantines. The pandemic has resulted in some businesses closing and others performing lower than the budget and lockdown of certain areas.

Given the uncertainty of the situation, the duration of any business disruption and related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

Note 21 and Note 22 as described above is reproduced as note 47.4 b) and 47.3 a) and to the Standalone Financial Statements.

f) Audit report on the financial statements of Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture, Afcons Infrastructure Limited and Vijeta Projects and Infrastructure Limited Joint Venture and Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture – Zimbawe issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 15, 2022 which includes emphasis of matter reproduced by us as under :

"We draw attention to Note 26 to the Ind AS Financial Statements as regards to the management evaluation of COVID - 19 impact on the business operations and future performance of the Joint Venture. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter. Further, our attendance at the physical inventory verification done by the management was not possible and therefore, we have relied on the related alternative audit procedures to obtain comfort over the existence and condition of inventory at year end."

Note 26 as described above is reproduced as note 47.3 b) to the Standalone Financial Statements.

Other Information

5. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

   In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   When we read the Board report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the standalone financial statements

6. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of director of the company included in standalone financial statements is responsible for 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

8. The respective Board of Directors of the company included in the Standalone financial statements is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the company.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone financial statements

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
    - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the standalone financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the standalone financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

11. 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.

12. 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.

Other Matter

13. We did not audit

    i) The financial statements of 15 jointly controlled operations included in the standalone financial statements of the Company, whose financial statements (before eliminating intercompany transactions) reflects total assets of Rs. 2,337 Crores and net liability of Rs. 51 Crores as at 31st March 2022, total revenue of Rs. 960 Crores, total comprehensive income (comprising of net income and other comprehensive income) of Rs. 11 crores and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 19 Crores for the year then ended. These financial statements and other financial information-have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management, and our opinion on the standalone financial statements in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these jointly controlled operations, and our report in terms of sub section (3) of section 143 of the Act including report on other information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid Jointly controlled operations, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors. Also refer Note 47.2 and Note 47.4. a) in the standalone financial statements for matters relating to management assessment of Covid-19 impact on 4 jointly controlled operations and the going concern assumption on 1 jointly controlled operation respectively, which has been included as emphasis of matter paragraph in the respective component auditors' reports.

    ii) financial statements/information of 11 branches located outside the India included in the standalone financial statements of the Company, whose financial statements (before eliminating intercompany transactions) reflects total assets of Rs. 2,474 Crores and net assets of Rs. 1,892 Crores as at 31st March 2022, total revenue of Rs. 2,752 Crores, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of Rs. 150 Crores and net cash flows amounting to Rs. 1 Crores for the year then ended, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Company's management has converted the financial statements of such branches located outside India from the accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to comply with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Company's management. Our opinion in so far as it relates to the balances and affairs of such branches located outside India, including other information, is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Company and audited by us. Also refer Note 47.2 in the standalone financial statements for matters relating to management assessment of Covid-19 impact on 2 branches, which has been included as emphasis of matter paragraph in the respective component auditors' reports.

14. We did not audit the standalone financial information of 8 branches included in the standalone financial statements of the Company, which constitute total assets of Rs. 393 Crores and net liability of Rs. 33 Crores as at 31st March 2022, total revenue of Rs. 59 Crores, total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive loss) of Rs. 30 Crores and net cash outflows amounting to Rs. 4 Crore for the year then ended. The unaudited financial information in respect of these branches have been provided to us by the management, and our opinion on the standalone financial statements of the Company in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these branches and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act to the extent applicable, is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information's are not material to the Company.

15. Audit report on the financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited- Gabonese Branch issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 14, 2022 which includes an other matter reproduced by us as under:

    "The net result for the 6-month period ended as Of March 31, 2021 (N-l) is nil. Management has considered that this period was the preparation phasis of the project, and that at this Stage no margin and profit were to be recognized, therefore. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

    Our opinion on the standalone financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial information certified by the Management.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

16. 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 B a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

    (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books and proper records adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the branches and jointly controlled operations.

    (c) The reports on the accounts of the branch offices of the Company audited under Section 143(8) of the Act by branch auditors have been sent to us and have been properly dealt with by us in preparing this report.

    (d) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account and with the returns received from the branches not visited by us.

    (e) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (f) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022, taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Company and the reports of the statutory auditor of a jointly controlled operation incorporated in India, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company and a jointly controlled operations incorporated in India, the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

    (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

        (i) The Standalone financial statements has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its standalone financial position of the company including branches and jointly controlled operation – Refer Note 30, 36, 37,38, 41, 42, 43 and 44 to the standalone financial statements.

        (ii) Provision has been made in the standalone financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts - Refer Note 18 to the standalone financial statements. Further, Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on derivative contracts as at March 31, 2022.

        (iii) There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company and one of the Jointly controlled operation during the year.

(iv) (a) The respective management of the Company and one of its jointly controlled operation which is a company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and the other auditors of such jointly controlled operation, respectively, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds by the Company or such jointly controlled operation to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or such Jointly controlled operation ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 50 (xi) to the standalone financial statements);

(b) The respective management of the Company and one of its jointly controlled operation which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, have represented to us and the other auditor of such jointly controlled operation, respectively, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company or jointly controlled operation from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or jointly controlled operation shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 50 (xi) to the standalone financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us and those performed by the auditor of a the jointly controlled operation which is a company incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act nothing has come to our or other auditor's notice that has caused us or the other auditor to believe that the representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

(v) The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act. The jointly controlled operation has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

18. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sarah George
Partner
Membership Number: 045255
UDIN: 22045255ANVXVH8285

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

For HDS & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: W100144

Suresh K. Joshi
Partner
Membership Number: 030035
UDIN: 22030035ANWVYU2036

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 17 (g) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Afcons Infrastructure Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date which includes the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the 1 jointly controlled operation.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) 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 ICAI. 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 with reference to standalone financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to standalone financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company including its branches has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, 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 issued by ICAI.

OTHER MATTER

9. Our aforesaid report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements insofar as it relates to 1 jointly controlled operation of the Company, is based on the corresponding report of the auditor of Jointly controlled operation. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sarah George
Partner
Membership Number: 045255
UDIN: 22045255ANVXVH8285

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

For HDS & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: W100144

Suresh K. Joshi
Partner
Membership Number: 030035
UDIN: 22030035ANWVYU2036

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

Annexure B to Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 17 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Afcons Infrastructure Limited on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(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. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 3 to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its standalone financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory on physical verification of inventory by Management and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of account.

(b) During the year, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The Company has filed quarterly returns or statements with such banks, which are not in agreement with the unaudited books of account. (Also refer Note 50 (ii) to the standalone financial statements).

Rs. In Lakhs

Name of the Bank/ Financial Institution	**Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned**	**Nature of Current Asset offered as Security**	**Quarter ended**	**Amount disclosed as per quarterly return/ statement**	**Amount as per books of account**	**Difference**	**Reasons for difference (Refer note 50 (ii) to the standalone financial statement)**
State Bank of India and Consortium Banks	140,200 – Fund Based Limit	Contract assets – Stock in Progress	Jun-21	295,932	276,843	19,089	Current portion as per the Management assessment has been considered in the quarterly statements.
			Sep-21	254,554	233,950	20,604	
			Dec-21	261,513	240,988	20,525	
			Mar-22	253,795	233,319	20,476	
		Trade Receivables	Jun-21	121,059	218,435	(97,376)	Certain receivables have not been considered in quarterly statements.
			Sep-21	145,984	247,761	(101,777)	
			Dec-21	86,006	212,900	(126,894)	
			Mar-22	114,863	218,894	(104,031)	
		Other construction Material	Mar-22	45,327	34,523	10,805	Shuttering Material stock has been Included in quarterly statements.
			Dec- 21	40,705	29,852	10,853	

iii. (a) The Company has made investments in one company, granted unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans to one company and four Jointly controlled operations and provide guarantee to one company and six Jointly controlled operations. The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans or advances and guarantees to subsidiaries and jointly controlled operations are as per the table given below:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	**Advances in nature of Loans**	**Guarantees**
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year		
- Subsidiaries	2	683
- Jointly Controlled Operation	11,206*	18,193
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above		
- Subsidiaries	2	683
- Jointly Controlled Operations	3,262 (net of provision)*	18,193

* The aforesaid balances are not reflected in the financial statements as these are eliminated while preparing the Standalone financial statements of the company as per accounting policy described in Note 1.B.2 a) to the financial statements. Hence loan or advances in nature of loan is not considered for the reporting under this clause.

(b) In respect of the aforesaid investments/guarantees/loans/advances in nature of the loan, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted/investments were made/guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of the aforesaid loans/advances in nature of loans, no schedule for repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company. Therefore, in the absence of stipulation of repayment terms, we are unable to comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest.

(d) In respect of the aforesaid loans/advances in nature of loans, no schedule for repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company. Therefore, in the absence of stipulation of repayment terms, we are unable to comment on the overdue portion of the such loans/advances in nature of loan.

(e) In respect of the aforesaid loans/advances in nature of loans, no schedule for repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company. Therefore, in the absence of stipulation of repayment terms, we are unable to comment on whether the loans /advances in nature of loans fell due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans/advances in nature of loan.

(f) Following loans/advances in nature of loans were granted during the year, including to promoters/related parties under Section 2(76), which are repayable on demand or where no schedule for repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated by the Company.

	All Parties*	Promoters	Related Parties*
Aggregate of loans			
Without specifying any terms or period of repayment	11,208	-	11,208
Percentage of loans	100%	-	100%

*The loan or advances in nature of loan granted to Jointly controlled operations amounting to Rs. 11,206, the same is eliminated while preparing the standalone financial statement as per the accounting policy Note 1.B.2 a). Hence, the same is not considered for the reporting under this clause.

iv. The Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI to the Act and accordingly, the provisions of Section 186, except sub section (1), of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186(1) of the Act in respect of the loans and investments made,and guarantees provided by it.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, in respect of provident fund, profession tax and goods and service tax , though there has been a slight delay in a few cases , and is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including employees' state insurance, income tax, and duty of customs, with the appropriate authorities. Also, refer note 30 to the standalone financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues of goods and service tax, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of other statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2022 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	**Nature of dues**	**Amount (Rs in Lakhs)**	**Period to which the amount relates**	**Forum where the dispute is pending**
Local Sales Tax Acts applicable in respective States (West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu and Madhya Pradesh)	Sales Tax	56.35	FY 1985 to 1990 and 1992 to1999	Appellate Authority– up to Commissioner's level
Local Sales Tax Acts applicable in respective States (West Bengal)	Sales Tax	16.95	FY 1987 to 1989 and 1997 to 1998	Appellate Authority– Tribunal Level
Local Sales Tax Acts applicable in respective States (Orissa)	Sales Tax	30.63	FY 1999 to 2000	At High court
Value Added Tax Acts applicable in respective states (West Bengal)	Value Added Tax	89.07	FY 2007 to 2009 and 2012 to 2017	Appellate Authority– up to Commissioner's level
The Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	13,147.07	Financial Years 2007 to 2018	Appellate Authority – Tribunal
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1,403.91	Financial Year 2011 – 12	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	682.43	Financial Year 2015 – 16	Commissioner of Income-tax (Appeals)
The Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 (Uttar Pradesh)	Goods and Service tax	176.16	Financial Year – 2019-20	Joint Commissioner - Appeal
UP Goods & Service Tax, 2017 (Uttar Pradesh)	Goods and Service tax	176.16	Financial Year – 2019-20	Joint Commissioner - Appeal

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been 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 during the year.

Loan or advances in nature of loan received from Jointly controlled operations are eliminated while preparing the standalone financial statement as per the accounting policy 1.B.2 a). Hence, the same is not considered for the reporting under this clause.

(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) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained. (Also refer Note 50 (vii) to the financial statements)

(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, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or jointly controlled operation.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or jointly controlled operation.

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). The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 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 Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the 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, the 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. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 “Related Party Disclosures” specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system 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. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group has five CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

Following matters have been reported by the auditors of the respective components under the report on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the companies (Auditor's report) order, 2020 (CARO) on the financial statements of respective components of the company which have been reproduced under this clause by us as under

Sr. No	Name of Component	Date of Report	Matters Reproduced
1	Afcons Sener LNG Constrution Projects Private Limied	14/06/2022	The branch has incurred cash loss of Rs. 412.16 Lakhs in the financial year and Rs. 518.74 in the immediately preceding financial year

xviii There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 54 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 and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx As at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

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

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sarah George
Partner
Membership Number: 045255
UDIN: 22045255ANVXVH8285

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

For HDS & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: W100144

Suresh K. Joshi
Partner
Membership Number: 030035
UDIN: 22030035ANWVYU2036

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
A	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3.A	2,238.73	1,958.57
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	3.B	17.53	145.52
	(c) Right-of-use assets	3.D	65.56	26.22
	(d) Intangible assets	3.C	0.65	0.45
	(e) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	4	12.41	11.92
	(ii) Trade receivables	5	678.88	474.36
	(iii) Loans	6	2.23	51.96
	(iv) Other financial assets	7	308.69	273.67
	(f) Contract assets	8	1,491.29	1,493.02
	(g) Non current tax assets (net)	11	68.72	110.64
	(h) Other non-current assets	8.2	196.64	181.11
	Total non-current assets		**5,081.33**	**4,727.44**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	9	1,246.82	886.52
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	5	2,188.94	2,365.10
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	206.50	363.61
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10.1	71.12	90.22
	(iv) Loans	6	21.68	18.54
	(v) Other financial assets	7	91.64	113.26
	(c) Contract assets	8	2,333.19	2,332.89
	(d) Other current assets	8.2	1,158.56	946.51
	Total current assets		**7,318.45**	**7,116.65**
	Total assets (1+2)		**12,399.78**	**11,844.09**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	12.A	71.97	71.97
	(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	12.B	450.00	450.00
	(c) Other equity	13	1,716.85	1,498.40
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		**2,238.82**	**2,020.37**
2	**Liabilities**			
	(A) Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	14	401.89	472.64
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	53(i)b	34.20	13.12
	(iii) Trade payables	15		
	(a) Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises		29.05	4.57
	(b) Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		410.68	447.69
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	188.09	248.59
	(b) Contract liabilities	17	1,766.30	1,576.73
	(c) Provisions	18	86.29	3.07
	(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21(c)	104.61	211.93
	Total non-current liabilities		**3,021.11**	**2,978.34**
	(B) Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20	1,159.11	1,118.04
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	53(i)b	33.83	14.53
	(iii) Trade payables	15		
	(a) Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises		368.23	348.33
	(b) Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2,236.94	2,429.77
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	489.48	328.38
	(b) Contract liabilities	17	2,709.30	2,434.71
	(c) Provisions	18	68.54	69.06
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	19	15.35	46.04
	(e) Other current liabilities	17.1	59.07	56.52
	Total current liabilities		**7,139.85**	**6,845.38**
	Total liabilities (A+B)		**10,160.96**	**9,823.72**
	Total equity and liabilities (1+2)		**12,399.78**	**11,844.09**
	See accompanying notes 1 to 58 forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016

For HDS & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. W100144

S.PARAMASIVAN
Managing Director
Din:00058445

GIRIDHAR R.
Dy. Managing Director
Din:02391515

SARAH GEORGE
Partner
Membership No. 045255

SURESH K. JOSHI
Partner
Membership No. 030035

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

Statement of Standalone Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
1	Revenue from operations	22	10,498.55	8,930.67
2	Other income	23	293.96	223.15
3	**Total income (1 + 2)**		**10,792.51**	**9,153.82**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of material consumed	24	2,915.03	2,404.43
	(b) Cost of construction	24.1	4,845.04	3,987.11
	(c) Cost of traded goods	25	85.50	45.51
	(d) Employee benefits expense	26	1,038.73	867.51
	(e) Finance costs	27	423.22	465.53
	(f) Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	351.22	245.33
	(g) Other expenses	29	850.73	885.17
	Total expenses		**10,509.47**	**8,900.59**
5	**Profit before tax (3 - 4)**		**283.04**	**253.23**
6	**Tax expense:**	21		
	(a) Current tax		127.63	117.55
	(b) Deferred tax		(103.89)	9.75
	Total tax expenses		**23.74**	**127.30**
7	**Profit for the year (5 - 6)**		**259.30**	**125.93**
8	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Changes in fair value of equity investment measured at FVTOCI (Net of tax)		0.49	0.26
	(b) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Net of tax)		(10.20)	0.86
	B) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation (Net of tax)		(5.90)	3.07
			(15.61)	**4.19**
9	**Total comprehensive income for the year (7 + 8)**		**243.69**	**130.12**
10	**Earnings per share (Face value of ₹ 10 each):**			
	(a) Basic earnings per share (rupees)		36.02	17.49
	(b) Diluted earnings per share (rupees)		7.61	3.70
	See accompanying notes 1 to 58 forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

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Membership No. 030035

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

a) Equity share capital (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**71.97**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**71.97**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**71.97**

b) Instruments entirely equity in nature
Preference share capital (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**450.00**
Changes in preference share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**450.00**
Changes in preference share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**450.00**

c) Other Equity (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus							Items of other comprehensive income		Total
	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium reserve	Contin-gencies reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Equity In-struments through other comprehen-sive income	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	0.19	0.13	10.28	8.00	52.50	65.70	1,262.82	(25.05)	18.95	**1,393.52**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	125.93	-	-	**125.93**
Other comprehensive income for the year (Net of Income tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.86	3.07	0.26	**4.19**
Total comprehensive income for the year	0.19	0.13	10.28	8.00	52.50	65.70	1,389.61	(21.98)	19.21	**1,523.64**
Dividends including tax thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25.24)	-	-	**(25.24)**
Transferred (from) / to debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	(8.75)	-	8.75	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**0.19**	**0.13**	**10.28**	**8.00**	**43.75**	**65.70**	**1,373.12**	**(21.98)**	**19.21**	**1,498.40**
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	0.19	0.13	10.28	8.00	43.75	65.70	1,373.12	(21.98)	19.21	**1,498.40**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	259.30	-	-	**259.30**
Other comprehensive income for the year (Net of Income tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.20)	(5.90)	0.49	**(15.61)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	0.19	0.13	10.28	8.00	43.75	65.70	1,622.22	(27.88)	19.70	**1,742.09**
Dividends including tax thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25.24)	-	-	**(25.24)**
Transferred (from) / to debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	(43.75)	-	43.75	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**0.19**	**0.13**	**10.28**	**8.00**	**-**	**65.70**	**1,640.73**	**(27.88)**	**19.70**	**1,716.85**

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/ N500016

For HDS & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. W100144

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Membership No. 045255

SURESH K. JOSHI
Partner
Membership No. 030035

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	283.04	253.23
adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	351.22	245.33
(Profit)/loss on property, plant and equipment sold/scrapped (net)	6.52	7.03
Dividend income	(45.17)	(73.66)
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	(63.74)	(105.20)
Insurance claim received	(28.37)	(7.22)
Finance costs	423.22	465.53
Bad debts/unbilled revenue and sundry debit balances written off	2.07	209.14
Provision for doubtful debtors / advances no longer required written back	(38.37)	-
Creditors / excess provision written back	(26.43)	(2.39)
Provision for expected credit loss	26.07	16.00
Provision for Doubtful Debtors / Advances	79.28	50.17
Provision for projected losses on contract (net)	(19.00)	23.20
Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss	(11.19)	(23.46)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**939.15**	**1,057.70**
(Increase) in trade receivables (including retention monies)	(37.14)	(67.60)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(360.30)	133.05
(Increase) / decrease in contract assets	(21.47)	844.58
(Increase) / decrease in financial assets	44.46	(143.25)
(Increase) in non financial assets	(190.78)	(317.29)
(Decrease) in trade payable	(158.66)	(301.78)
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	484.85	(502.23)
Increase / (decrease) in financial liabilities	(25.23)	176.48
Increase / (decrease) in non financial liabilities	2.55	(14.56)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	8.79	(7.58)
Cash from Operations	**686.22**	**857.52**
(Payment) of Income Tax (Net)	(116.41)	(47.82)
Net Cash flow (used in) operating activities	**569.81**	**809.70**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(356.10)	(489.41)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4.12	3.72
Dividend received	45.17	73.66
Investment in other bank balance (made) / redeemed	17.58	37.04
Interest received	53.99	168.42
Insurance claim received	28.37	7.22
Net Cash flow (used in) investing activities	**(206.87)**	**(199.35)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	204.43	271.03
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(275.18)	(96.03)
Proceeds / (repayment) from short-term borrowings - net	45.40	(197.80)
Finance costs paid	(427.55)	(463.01)
Principal element of lease payments (net)	(37.65)	(31.54)
Dividend paid on equity shares (including tax thereon) (Interim)	(25.19)	(25.19)
Dividend paid on preference shares (including tax thereon)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Net Cash flow (used in) financing activities	**(515.79)**	**(542.59)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(152.85)**	**67.76**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	363.61	293.59
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(4.26)	2.26
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**206.50**	**363.61**

Non-cash financing and investing activities		
- Acquisition of right-of-use assets	**78.04**	**14.56**

Notes

1. The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in Ind As 7 '*Cash Flow Statements*'.
2. Figures relating to previous year have been recast where necessary to conform to figures of the current year.

Standalone Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Net debt reconciliation

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Cash and Cash equivalent	206.50	363.61
Liquid investments	71.12	90.22
Finance lease obligations	(68.03)	(27.65)
Borrowings	(1,561.00)	(1,590.68)
Net Debt	**(1,351.41)**	**(1,164.50)**

Particulars	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and bank overdraft	Liquid investment	Finance lease obligations	Borrowings	
Net Debt as on 1st April, 2020	**293.59**	**108.29**	**(45.70)**	**(1,610.96)**	**(1,254.78)**
Cash flows	67.76	(18.07)	-	22.80	**72.49**
Acquisitions - finance leases	-	-	21.16	-	**21.16**
Foreign exchange adjustments	2.26	-	0.07	-	**2.33**
Interest expense	-	-	(3.18)	(216.86)	**(220.04)**
Interest paid	-	-	-	214.34	**214.34**
Net debt as on 31st March, 2021	**363.61**	**90.22**	**(27.65)**	**(1,590.68)**	**(1,164.50)**
Cash flows	(152.85)	(19.10)	-	25.35	**(146.60)**
Acquisitions/disposals - finance leases	-	-	(33.68)	-	**(33.68)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	(4.26)	-	(0.02)	-	**(4.28)**
Interest expense	-	-	(6.68)	(199.34)	**(206.02)**
Interest paid	-	-	-	203.67	**203.67**
Net debt as on 31st March, 2022	**206.50**	**71.12**	**(68.03)**	**(1,561.00)**	**(1,351.41)**

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016

For HDS & ASSOCIATES LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. W100144

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Partner
Membership No. 030035

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022

Note 1: General information

Afcons Infrastructure Limited (the “Company” or “Afcons”) is a limited company incorporated in India. Its parent company is Shapoorji Pallonji Company Private Limited.

The address of its registered office is “Afcons House”, 16 Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Road, Andheri (West), Mumbai 400 053 and principal place of business is Mumbai, India. The principal activity of the Company and its subsidiaries and control operations (the “Company”) are infrastructure activities. Afcons has presence in almost the entire spectrum of infrastructure activities in India and overseas. The Company is engaged in marine works, highways, bridges, metro works, power houses, tunnels, oil and gas, LNG tanks and other general civil engineering projects both in India and overseas.

Amendments applicable from April 01, 2022

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 01, 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Reclassifications consequent to amendments to Schedule III

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on March 24, 2021 to increase the transparency and provide additional disclosures to users of standalone financial statements. These amendments are effective from April 01, 2021.

Consequent to above, the Company has changed the classification/ presentation of (i) current maturities of long-term borrowings (ii) trade payables

- The current maturities of long-term borrowings (including interest accrued) has now been included in the “Borrowings (current)” line item. Previously, current maturities of long-term borrowings and interest accrued were included in ‘other financial liabilities’ line item.

The Company has reclassified following comparative amounts to conform with current year presentation as per the requirements of Ind As 1:

- Current maturities of long-term borrowings amounting to ₹ 147.16 Crores (March 31 2021, ₹ 282.32 Crores) have been reclassified from Other financial liabilities (current) to Borrowings (current). This also includes Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings which was previously grouped under Other Financial Liabilities amounting to ₹ 2.81 Crores (March 31 2021, ₹ 7.14 Crores)
- Capital Creditors amounting to ₹ 195.20 Crores (March 31 2021, ₹ 69.37 Crores) have been reclassified from Trade Payables to Other Financial Liabilities.

A. Basis of Preparation

i) Compliance with Ind As

The standalone financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited (“The Company” or “Afcons”) comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

ii) Historical cost convention

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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 into 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. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these standalone financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for 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 realisable value in Ind As 2 or value in use in Ind As 36.

In addition, for standalone financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised 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 measurement 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.

iii) New standards or interpretations adopted by the Company

The Company has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2021:

- Extension of COVID-19 related concessions – amendments to Ind As 116
- Interest rate benchmark reform – amendments to Ind As 109, Financial Instruments, Ind As 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind As 104, Insurance Contracts and Ind As 116, Leases.

The amendments listed above did not have any material impact on the current period and are not expected to significantly affect the future period.

iv) Operating cycle

The standalone balance sheet presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications. For this purpose, an asset is classified as current if:

- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is expected to realise the asset within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The asset is a cash or equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

B. Significant accounting policies

B.1. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

B.2. a) Interests in Jointly Controlled Operations

A Jointly Controlled Operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangements. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exist only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

When a Company entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Company as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

a) Its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;

b) Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;

c) Its revenue from the sale of the output arising from the joint operation;

d) Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation and

e) Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

The Company accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the Ind As applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

When a Company entity transacts with a joint operation in which a Company entity is a joint operator (such as a sale or contribution of assets), the Company is considered to be conducting the transaction with the other parties to the joint operation, and gains and losses resulting from the transactions are recognised in the Company's standalone financial statements only to the extent of the other parties' interests in the joint operation.

When a Company entity transacts with a joint operation in which a Company entity is a joint operator (such as a purchase of assets), the Company does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells those assets to a third party.

B.2. b) Interest in unincorporated Joint ventures

When the Company enters into a joint venture (JV) arrangement with other parties and an unincorporated vehicle is formed which has a separate status for tax purposes (i.e. Association of person/Body of individual etc.) and if as per the terms of agreement, the Company remains liable for all the liabilities of the unincorporated vehicle and is also responsible for funding or contributing assets to the unincorporated vehicle for construction activity, this unincorporated vehicle (also considered and called as Jointly Controlled Operation) has been considered as an extension of Company from accounting point of view and assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses have been consolidated on the basis of its share in the operations in the separate financial statement of the Company.

B. 3. Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised upon satisfaction of performance obligations, i.e. at a point of time, which occurs when the control is transferred to the customer. Customers obtain control as per the incoterms. Invoices are issued according to contractual terms and are usually payable as per the credit period agreed with the customer.

Rendering of services:

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Invoices are issued according to contractual terms and are usually payable as per the credit period agreed with the customer.

Construction contracts:

The Company recognises revenue from engineering, procurement and construction contracts ('EPC') over the period of time, as performance obligations are satisfied over time due to continuous transfer of control to the customer. EPC contracts are generally accounted for as a single performance obligation as it involves complex integration of goods and services.

The performance obligations are satisfied over time as the work progresses. The Company recognises revenue using input method (i.e. Percentage-Of-Completion Method), based primarily on contract cost incurred to date compared to total estimated contract costs. Changes to total estimated contract costs, if any, are recognised in the period in which they are determined as assessed at the contract level. If the consideration in the contract includes price variation clause or there are amendments in contracts, the Company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for work performed.

Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on many of the performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost at completion is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. Variability in the transaction price arises primarily due to liquidated damages, price variation clauses, changes in scope, incentives, discounts, if any. The Company considers its experience with similar transactions and expectations regarding the contract in estimating the amount of variable consideration to which it will be entitled and determining whether the estimated variable consideration should be constrained. The Company includes estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The estimates of variable consideration are based largely on an assessment of anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available. Consideration payable on behalf of customer is reduced from the transaction price.

Progress billings are generally issued upon completion of certain phases of the work as stipulated in the contract. Billing terms of the over-time contracts vary but are generally based on achieving specified milestones. The difference between the timing of revenue recognised and customer billings result in changes to contract assets and contract liabilities. Payment is generally due upon receipt of the invoice, payable within 90 days or less. Contractual retention amounts billed to customers are generally due upon expiration of the contract period.

The contracts generally result in revenue recognised in excess of billings which are presented as contract assets on the statement of financial position. Amounts billed and due from customers are classified as receivables on the statement of financial position. The portion of the payments retained by the customer until final contract settlement is not considered a significant financing component since it is usually intended to provide customer with a form of security for Company's remaining performance as specified under the contract, which is consistent with the industry practice. Contract liabilities represent amounts billed to customers in excess of revenue recognised till date. A liability is recognised for advance payments and it is not considered as a significant financing component since it is used to meet working capital requirements at the time of project mobilization stage. The same is presented as contract liability in the statement of financial position.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

For construction contracts the control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligations. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. The percentage of completion is based primarily on contract cost incurred to date compared to total estimated contract cost for each contract in order to reflect the effective completion of the project. This percentage of completion could be based on technical milestones or as per the contractual terms specified. A construction contract is considered completed when the last technical milestone is achieved, which occurs upon contractual transfer of ownership of the asset.

Dividend and interest income

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).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. 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.

B.4. Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the standalone financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The standalone financial statement is presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

A) Foreign Branches of the Group: -

1. Income and expense items are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions and all resulting exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
2. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies and are not translated at the rates prevailing at the reporting period. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences on translations are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

(ii) Transactions and balances

In preparing the standalone financial statements of each individual Company entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. 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.

Any exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements until the year ended March 31, 2016, are capitalised as a part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

For the purposes of presenting the financial statements, the assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign operations are translated into Indian Rupees using exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Company's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Company are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a foreign operation that does not result in the Company losing control over the foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences are re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Company losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

B.5. 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 or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

B.6. Employee benefits

B.6.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund, compensated absences and leave encashment.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined 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 period. 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 net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period 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 expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the special purpose financial statements 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.

B.6.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, wages and other short-term employee benefits in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Provision for leave benefits to employees is based on actuarial valuation done by Projected Accrued Benefit Method at the reporting date.

B.7. Taxation

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

B.7.1 Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

B.7.2 Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the standalone financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in branches and interest in joint arrangements where the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in branches and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

B.7.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised 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.

B.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. It also includes initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Replacement cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised if replacement meets the recognition criteria.

Carrying amount of items replaced is derecognised. Cost of major inspections is recognised in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as a replacement, if recognition criteria are satisfied and any remaining carrying amount of the cost of previous inspection is derecognised. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised (if they meet the asset recognition criteria) and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets. Subsequent expenditure on property, plant and equipment after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings - 60 years

Furniture and fixtures - 10 years

Vehicles - 10 years

Office equipment - 5 years

Freehold land is not depreciated

For following assets estimated useful life is different than the useful life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and has been assessed on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Plant & Equipment (except Tunnel Boring Machines) which includes Cranes < 100 mt., Concreting, Crushing, Piling, Road making, Laboratory & Welding Equipment, Floating Equipment - 20 Years.

Tunnel Boring Machines - Length of the tunnel bored over life of the construction project for where it is used.

Cost of shuttering materials, issued to jobs, is charged off equally over a period of four years.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

B.8.1 Capital work-in-progress

Property, plant and equipment that are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

B.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Useful life is as below:

Computer software - 5 years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured at the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the assets, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

B.10 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

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). When 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. When 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 Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

B.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Cost is determined on the basis of weighted average method.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

B.12 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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 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).

A contingent liability is disclosed where there is a possible obligation or present obligations that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Contingent assets are not recognised. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to standalone financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

B.13 Financial instruments

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

Initial Recognition

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 profit or loss). Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

B.14 Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

B.14.1 Classification of financial assets

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

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

The classification is done depending upon the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

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.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

B.14.2 Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

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

Amortised cost: Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost e.g. Debentures, Bonds etc. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in investment income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI, are measured at fair value through profit or loss e.g. investments in mutual funds. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserve for 'equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

B.14.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

For trade receivables, the Company 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.

B.14.4 Effective interest method

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

B.14.5 De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. 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 derecognised.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

B.14.6 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

B.15 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements 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 a 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 profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Treasury shares

In the standalone financial statements, when any entity within the Company purchases the Company's ordinary shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost, is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/ from share premium.

B.15.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (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 financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

B.15.2 De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or have expired. An exchange with 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 profit or loss.

B.15.3 Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income' as 'Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)'.

B.16 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate, foreign exchange rate risks and commodity prices. The Company does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

B.17 Leases:

Till March 31, 2019:

Leases (including lease arrangements for land) are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease (The Company as lessee): Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss, on a straight-line or other systematic basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such liability accrues.

Operating lease (The Company as lessor): Rental income from operating lease is recognised on straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

With effect from April 1, 2019:

The Company as lessee:

From April 1, 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use assets and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

1) Lease Liabilities

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments. 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 lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate (since the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be easily determined). Incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right of-use assets in a similar economic environment.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

2) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability and lease payments made before the commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

3) Short term leases and leases of low value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise assets having value less than ₹ 350,000.

The Company as lessor:

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 and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. 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. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

B.18 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from the date the contract is entered into. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year 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. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

B.19 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of Afcons Infrastructure Limited assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. The board of directors, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker, consists of the key managerial personnel and the directors who are in charge of the corporate planning. Refer note 34 for segment information presented.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

B.20 Credit Risk

The Company assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets measured at amortised cost which includes lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash etc. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of these financial assets. For the evaluation, the Company considers historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. Note 51.8 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

B.21 Government grants, subsidies and export incentives

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

Government grants are recognised in profit or 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.

C. Critical estimates and judgements

a) Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue recognition policy, which is set out in Note B.3, is central to how the Company values the work it has carried out in each financial year.

These policies require forecasts to be made of the outcomes of long-term construction services, which require assessments and judgements to be made on changes in scope of work and claims and variations.

Across construction services there are several long-term and complex projects where the Company has incorporated significant judgements over contractual entitlements. The range of potential outcomes could result in a materially positive or negative change to underlying profitability and cash flow.

Estimates are also required with respect to the below mentioned aspects of the contract.

- Determination of stage of completion;
- Estimation of project completion date;
- Provisions for foreseeable losses; and
- Estimated total revenues and estimated total costs to completion, including claims and variations.

These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Revenue and costs in respect of construction contracts are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

b) Taxation

The Company is subject to tax in a number of jurisdictions and judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes.

The uncertain tax positions are measured at the amount expected to be paid to taxation authorities when the Company determines that the probable outflow of economic resources will occur. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

c) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. There are certain obligations which managements have concluded based on all available facts and circumstances are not probable of payment or difficult to quantify reliably and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the standalone financial statements. Although there can be no assurance of the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company is involved it is not expected that such contingencies will have material effect on its financial position or profitability.

d) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described in note B.8 above, the Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and residual values at the end of each reporting period. There was no change in the useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment as compared to previous year.

e) Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets

The Company has recognised trade receivables with a carrying value of ₹ 2,867.82 Crores (as at March 31, 2021: ₹ 2,839.46 Crores). The recoverability of trade receivables is regularly reviewed in the light of the available economic information specific to each receivable and specific provisions are recognised for balances considered to be irrecoverable.

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, credit risk, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables is made based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. Where the actual cash shortfalls vary from those estimated, these could impact the level of profit or loss recognised by the Company. The same policies are followed for contract assets.

f) Retirement benefit obligations

Details of the Company's defined benefit pension schemes are set out in Note B.6, including tables showing the sensitivity of the pension scheme obligations and assets to different actuarial assumptions.

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

g) Arbitration claims

The forecast profit on contracts includes key judgements over the expected recovery of costs arising from the following: variations to the contract requested by the customer, compensation events, and claims made by the Company for delays or other additional costs for which the customer is liable. These claims could result in disputes that get settled through an arbitration process wherein the outcome of these awards including the timing and the amount (including interest thereon) requires a reasonable degree of estimation. The inclusion of these amounts requires estimation of their recoverability and could impact the level of profit or loss recognized by the Company.

h) Classification of assets / liabilities as Current and Non-current

The balance sheet presents current and non-current assets and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications. This classification involves managements estimate on expected realization of assets and settlement of liabilities within 12 months after the reporting period.

i) Classification of Joint Arrangement as a Jointly Controlled Operation/Joint Venture

A Jointly Controlled Operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangements. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exist only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

When an entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Company as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

a) Its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;

b) Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;

c) Its revenue from the sale of the output arising from the joint operation;

d) Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation and

e) Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

Accordingly, the Company has evaluated all its joint arrangements based on the contractual arrangements entered into between the parties to the joint arrangements for execution of the project irrespective of the legal form.

Note No. 2. Details of jointly controlled operations at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Name of joint operations	Country of incorporation	Place of Activity	Principle Activity
Afcons Vijeta PES Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Dahej Standby Jetty Project undertaking	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Pauling Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons SMC Joint Venture	India	Tanzania	Infrastructure
Afcons - Vijeta Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons JAL Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons KPTL Joint Venture	India	Bangladesh	Infrastructure
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt.Ltd.	India	India	Infrastructure
Ircon Afcons Joint Venture	India	Bangladesh	Infrastructure
Strabag AG Afcons Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Infrastructure Ltd and Vijeta Projects and Infrastructures Ltd Joint Venture	India	Tanzania	Infrastructure
Afcons - Vijeta Joint Venture	India	Zimbabwe	Infrastructure

AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 3. Property, plant and equipments

A. Tangible assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
(a) Freehold land	204.47	-	-	204.47	-	-	-	-	204.47
(b) Buildings	52.39	-	-	52.39	19.73	1.04	-	20.77	31.62
(c) Plant and equipment	2,447.74	438.90	(27.44)	2,859.20	1,115.21	187.58	(18.14)	1,284.65	1,574.55
(d) Furniture and fixtures	60.36	12.04	(1.90)	70.50	22.96	5.92	(0.98)	27.90	42.60
(e) Vehicles	40.48	7.06	(0.30)	47.24	20.68	4.03	(0.20)	24.51	22.73
(f) Office equipments	50.44	9.31	(1.49)	58.26	35.57	6.32	(1.29)	40.60	17.66
(g) Leasehold improvements	2.79	-	-	2.79	2.79	-	-	2.79	-
(h) Floating equipments	268.02	7.87	(8.92)	266.97	85.66	16.37	(8.80)	93.23	173.74
(i) Laboratory equipments	4.07	0.03	-	4.10	1.04	0.18	-	1.22	2.88
(j) Shuttering materials	297.83	94.30	-	392.13	209.74	74.34	-	284.08	108.05
(k) Accessories and attachments	101.89	33.79	-	135.68	58.53	16.72	-	75.25	60.43
Total	**3,530.48**	**603.30**	**(40.05)**	**4,093.73**	**1,571.91**	**312.50**	**(29.41)**	**1,855.00**	**2,238.73**

Previous year

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Depreciation for the year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
(a) Freehold land	204.47	-	-	204.47	-	-	-	-	204.47
(b) Buildings	52.39	-	-	52.39	18.62	1.11	-	19.73	32.66
(c) Plant and equipment	2,255.69	213.44	(21.39)	2,447.74	1,006.89	120.05	(11.73)	1,115.21	1,332.53
(d) Furniture and fixtures	52.77	10.19	(2.60)	60.36	19.98	5.12	(2.14)	22.96	37.40
(e) Vehicles	38.03	2.65	(0.20)	40.48	16.97	3.91	(0.20)	20.68	19.80
(f) Office equipments	57.09	4.66	(11.31)	50.44	40.22	6.05	(10.70)	35.57	14.87
(g) Leasehold improvements	2.79	-	-	2.79	2.79	-	-	2.79	-
(h) Floating equipments	257.76	11.33	(1.07)	268.02	71.26	15.45	(1.05)	85.66	182.36
(i) Laboratory equipments	3.98	0.09	-	4.07	0.86	0.18	-	1.04	3.03
(j) Shuttering materials	240.59	57.24	-	297.83	159.41	50.33	-	209.74	88.09
(k) Accessories and attachments	85.73	16.16	-	101.89	46.30	12.23	-	58.53	43.36
Total	**3,251.29**	**315.76**	**(36.57)**	**3,530.48**	**1,383.30**	**214.43**	**(25.82)**	**1,571.91**	**1,958.57**

Notes:

(1) Freehold land with a carrying amount of ₹ 204.47 Crores (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 204.47 Crores) has been secured by equitable mortgage with consortium banks. Refer Note No. 14.

Buildings carrying amount of ₹ 31.62 Crores (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 32.66 Crores) has been secured by equitable mortgage with consortium banks. Refer Note No. 14.

Movable Plant and machinery, construction equipments, machinery spares, tools and accessories with a carrying amount of ₹ 1,823.66 Crores (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 1,560.51 Crores) has been secured by way of hypothecation in favour of term lenders and consortium banks have been secured through indenture of mortgage. Refer Note No.14.

B. CWIP under development:

CWIP under development - Ageing Schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress	17.53	-	-	-	**17.53**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

Previous Year	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	145.52	-	-	-	**145.52**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

C. **Intangible assets**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross block				Amortisation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Amortisation for the year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Computer software - acquired	12.92	0.22	-	13.14	12.47	0.02	-	12.49	0.65
Total	**12.92**	**0.22**	**-**	**13.14**	**12.47**	**0.02**	**-**	**12.49**	**0.65**

Previous year

Particulars	Gross block				Amortisation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Amortisation for the year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
Computer software - acquired	12.92	-	-	12.92	12.30	0.17	-	12.47	0.45
Total	**12.92**	**-**	**-**	**12.92**	**12.30**	**0.17**	**-**	**12.47**	**0.45**

D. Right-of-use Asset

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Additions	Deletions due to discontinued agreements	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Depreciation on deletions	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Land	31.36	57.80	-	**89.16**	15.97	22.23	-	**38.20**	**50.96**
Buildings	54.84	20.24	-	**75.08**	44.01	16.47	-	**60.48**	**14.60**
Total	**86.20**	**78.04**	**-**	**164.24**	**59.98**	**38.70**	**-**	**98.68**	**65.56**

Previous year

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Additions	Deletions due to discontinued agreements	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Depreciation for the year	Depreciation on deletions	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
Land	20.08	11.28	-	**31.36**	7.47	8.50	-	**15.97**	**15.39**
Buildings	52.64	3.28	(1.08)	**54.84**	21.78	22.79	(0.56)	**44.01**	**10.83**
Total	**72.72**	**14.56**	**(1.08)**	**86.20**	**29.25**	**31.29**	**(0.56)**	**59.98**	**26.22**

Critical judgements in determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). For leases of Land or Building and equipment, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate);
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate);
- The Company also considers other factors including the costs and business disruption required to replace the eased asset;
- Most extension options in the leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Company could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No. 4. Non-current investments

	Particulars	Face Value	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
			Quantity	Amount (₹ in Crores)	Quantity	Amount (₹ in Crores)
A.	**Investments at cost**					
	Unquoted investments (fully paid)					
(a)	Investment in equity instruments :					
	(i) of subsidiaries					
	Hazarat & Co.Pvt.Ltd.	₹ 10	2,02,610	0.20	2,02,610	0.20
	Afcons Hydrocarbons Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 10	1,00,000	0.26	1,00,000	0.26
	Afcons Corrosion Protection Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 10	80,000	0.06	80,000	0.06
	Afcons Oil & Gas Services Pvt. Ltd	₹ 10	7,400	0.01	7,400	0.01
	Afcons Construction Mideast LLC.*	AED 1000	147	0.18	147	0.18
	Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building, Road & Marine Contracting WLL.*	KD 1200	49	0.96	49	0.96
	Afcons Mauritius Infrastructure Ltd.	Euro 1	11,00,000	9.17	11,00,000	9.17
	Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte. Ltd.	SGD 1	50,000	0.24	50,000	0.24
	Afcons Saudi Constructions LLC	SAR 100	4,750	0.80	4,750	0.80
	(ii) of others related parties					
	Afcons (Mideast) Constructions & Investments Pvt. Ltd.	₹ 100	1	#	1	#
				11.88		11.88
	Less: Provision for diminution in value of investment ^			0.36		0.36
				11.52		**11.52**
	^ Provision is for Afcons Saudi Constructions LLC					
	* Subsidiary on the basis of control on the composition of the board of directors.					
	Investments carried at Cost (A)			**11.52**		**11.52**
B.	**Investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income**					
	Quoted investments (fully paid)					
	(a) Investment in equity instruments :					
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Co. Ltd.	₹ 10	40,072	0.88	40,072	0.39
	Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	₹ 1	2,000	#	2,000	#
	Simplex Infrastructures Ltd.	₹ 2	500	#	500	#
	ITD Cementation India Ltd.	₹ 1	1,000	0.01	1,000	0.01
	Gammon India Ltd.	₹ 2	250	#	250	#
	Total aggregate quoted investments			**0.89**		**0.40**
	Unquoted investments (fully paid)					
	(b) Investment in equity instruments :					
	Simar Port Ltd.	₹ 10	1,000	#	1,000	#
	Total aggregate unquoted investments			**#**		**#**
	# Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.					
	Total investments carrying value (A+B)			**12.41**		**11.92**
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments			0.30		0.30
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments			0.89		0.40
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			11.52		11.52

Category-wise other investments - as per Ind-AS 109 classification:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Financial assets carried at FVTOCI - equity instruments	0.89	0.40
Financial Assets carried at amortised cost	11.52	11.52
	12.41	**11.92**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 5. Trade receivables (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
From Customers:				
a) Unsecured, Considered good (including retention monies)	1,790.17	757.46	1,989.70	550.21
b) Having Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
	1,790.17	757.46	1,989.70	550.21
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance)	-	81.74	-	79.01
	1,790.17	675.72	1,989.70	471.20
From Related parties	398.77	3.16	375.40	3.16
Total	**2,188.94**	**678.88**	**2,365.10**	**474.36**

Note No. 5.1.A. - Movement in allowance for bad and doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Current	Non Current
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	-	28.84
Add: Created during the year	-	50.17
Less: Released during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**79.01**
Add: Created during the year	-	3.17
Less: Released during the year	-	0.44
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**-**	**81.74**

Note No. 5.1.B. - Trade Receivables ageing schedule (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good (Current)	26.70	1,119.75	314.77	246.79	239.31	177.09	**2,124.41**
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Considered good (Non-Current)	-	2.15	8.50	19.66	24.66	45.83	**100.80**
(iv) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Disputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good (Current)	-	0.03	22.90	40.83	0.01	0.76	**64.53**
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Considered good (Non-Current)	-	-	105.41	-	0.16	472.51	**578.08**
(iv) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Non-Current)	-	-	-	**-**	**-**	81.74	**81.74**

Previous Year (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good (Current)	137.29	1,129.69	314.38	307.97	149.50	150.51	**2,189.34**
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Considered good (Non-Current)	-	8.19	0.02	6.40	7.98	31.98	**54.57**
(iv) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	**-**
Disputed Trade Receivables							**-**
(i) Considered good (Current)	-	175.76	-	-	-	-	**175.76**
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Considered good (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	119.61	300.18	**419.79**
(iv) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	0.44	78.57	**79.01**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 6. Loans and advances

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Advances to related parties (unsecured, considered good)				
To Subsidiaries / fellow subsidiaries	0.95	2.23	0.89	51.96
To Joint operations	20.73	-	17.65	-
Total	**21.68**	**2.23**	**18.54**	**51.96**

These financial assets are carried at amortised cost

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013):

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount Outstanding	Percentage to the total loans & advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand		
- Promoters	-	0.00%
- Directors	-	0.00%
- Key managerial personnel	-	0.00%
- Other related party	23.91	100.00%

Note No 7. Other financial assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a) Interest on trade receivables as per arbitration awards	57.45	182.93	63.03	167.60
(b) Deposits (unsecured, considered good)				
(i) Security deposits	5.61	26.91	10.22	19.98
(ii) Other deposits	0.57	1.72	0.48	1.48
	6.18	28.63	10.70	21.46
(c) Other loans and advances (doubtful)	-	0.16	-	0.16
Less: provision for other doubtful loans and advances	-	0.16	-	0.16
	-	-	-	-
(d) Bank deposits having maturity of more than 12 months (given towards margin money / under lien)	-	17.85	-	19.37
(e) Others	28.01	79.28	39.53	65.24
Total	**91.64**	**308.69**	**113.26**	**273.67**

Note No 8. Contract assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Contract assets				
Amounts due from customer under construction contracts				
Unsecured, considered good	2,333.19	1,539.19	2,332.89	1,518.02
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
	2,333.19	1,539.19	2,332.89	1,518.02
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	47.90	-	25.00
Total	**2,333.19**	**1,491.29**	**2,332.89**	**1,493.02**

Note No. 8.1 - Movement in expected credit loss allowance

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Opening balance for loss allowance	-	25.00	-	9.00
Add: Loss allowance assessed for the current year (net of reversal)	-	22.90	-	16.00
Less: Reversal of loss allowance on account of debts written-off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance for loss allowance	**-**	**47.90**	**-**	**25.00**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 8.2 Other non-current and current assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a) Capital advances	-	21.60	-	15.20
(b) Pre-paid expenses	76.88	24.01	40.86	18.13
(c) Balances with government authorities				
(i) GST / VAT credit receivable	635.90	120.56	455.37	114.83
(ii) Service tax credit receivable	-	30.47	-	30.23
(iii) Duty credit receivables	1.20	-	7.27	-
	637.10	151.03	462.64	145.06
(d) Others				
(i) Advance to vendors and others	413.60	-	407.27	2.72
(ii) Other receivables	27.56	-	30.92	-
(iii) Advances to employees	3.42	-	4.82	-
	444.58	-	443.01	2.72
Total	**1,158.56**	**196.64**	**946.51**	**181.11**

Note No 9. Inventories - at lower of cost or net realisable value (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Construction materials		
Steel	578.59	367.48
Cement	16.00	15.27
Aggregate	75.03	30.32
Other construction material	270.20	201.25
	939.82	614.32
Stores and spares	307.00	272.20
	307.00	272.20
Total	**1,246.82**	**886.52**

Note No 10. Cash and cash equivalents (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with banks	203.47	360.70
Cash on hand	3.03	2.91
Total cash and cash equivalents	**206.50**	**363.61**

Note No 10.1. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Earmarked balance with banks		
- Unpaid dividend accounts	0.11	0.13
- Balances held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees and other commitments	62.02	84.03
- Other earmarked accounts / escrow account	3.81	3.90
Deposits having maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	5.18	2.16
Total	**71.12**	**90.22**

Note No 11. Non current tax assets (Net) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Advance income tax (net of provisions ₹ 128.93 Crores) (As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 169.74 Crores)	68.72	110.64
Total	**68.72**	**110.64**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 12 (A). Equity share capital

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
		Number of shares	₹ in Crores	Number of shares	₹ in Crores
1.	**Authorized:**				
	Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each				
	Opening Balance	35,00,00,000	350.00	35,00,00,000	350.00
	Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
	Closing Balance	**35,00,00,000**	**350.00**	**35,00,00,000**	**350.00**
2.	**Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:**				
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each. (Refer note 12.1 below)				
	Opening Balance	7,19,70,238	71.97	7,19,70,238	71.97
	Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
	Closing Balance	**7,19,70,238**	**71.97**	**7,19,70,238**	**71.97**

12.1. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

A member has a right to receive dividend as may be proposed by the board and approved at the annual general meeting. The Equity shares are not repayable except in the case of a buyback, reduction of capital or winding up in terms of the provision of the Act. Every member of the Company holding equity shares has a right to attend the General Meeting of the Company and has a right to speak and on a show of hands, has one vote if he is present in person and on a poll shall have the right to vote in proportion to his share of the paid-up capital of the Company.

12.2. Details of equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of shares of the Company and Details of Shareholding of Promoters:

Class of shares / name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares				
Promoters:				
Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Limited	4,91,05,652	68.23	4,91,05,652	68.23
Floreat Investments Limited	1,30,15,929	18.09	1,30,15,929	18.09
Non Promoters:				
Renaissance Commerce Private Limited	40,18,690	5.58	40,16,370	5.58
Hermes Commerce Limited	40,16,250	5.58	40,16,250	5.58

12.3. Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares of the Company and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	Authorised		Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	
	Numbers (in Crores)	₹ in Crores	Numbers (in Crores)	₹ in Crores
Equity shares outstanding as at 31st March, 2020	**35.00**	**350.00**	**7.20**	**71.97**
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding as at 31st March, 2021	**35.00**	**350.00**	**7.20**	**71.97**
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding as at 31st March, 2022	**35.00**	**350.00**	**7.20**	**71.97**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 12 (B). Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number of shares	₹ in Crores	Number of shares	₹ in Crores
1. Authorized:				
Preference shares of ₹ 10 each.	65,00,00,000	650.00	65,00,00,000	650.00
Total	**65,00,00,000**	**650.00**	**65,00,00,000**	**650.00**
2. Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:				
(a) 0.01% Non cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each. (Refer note 12.4 below)				
Opening Balance	10,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,00,000	100.00
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**10,00,00,000**	**100.00**	**10,00,00,000**	**100.00**
(b) 0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative, non participatory preference shares of ₹ 10 each. (Refer note 12.5 below)				
Opening Balance	25,00,00,000	250.00	25,00,00,000	250.00
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**25,00,00,000**	**250.00**	**25,00,00,000**	**250.00**
(c) 0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative, non participatory preference shares of ₹ 10 each. (Refer note 12.6 below)				
Opening Balance	10,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,00,000	100.00
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**10,00,00,000**	**100.00**	**10,00,00,000**	**100.00**

12.4. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 0.01% Non Cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares:

(a) The preference shares shall be non-cumulative and non profit participating convertible Preference Shares carrying a fixed rate of dividend of 0.01% per annum to be paid in priority to the holders of any other class of shares.

(b) The terms of this Preference Shares have been varied with consent of the Preference Shareholder and the special resolution passed with requisite majority of the members of the Company vide Postal Ballot effective from 30th November, 2018 whereby the preference shares shall be deemed to be converted into common equity shares of the Company at a price of ₹ 68.25 per equity share (consisting of par of ₹ 10 and a premium of ₹ 58.25) immediately, automatically and without any further act of the parties in the event of conversion of the preference shares mentioned in note 12.5 (a) below.

(c) Every member of the Company holding preference shares has a right to vote in the general meeting of the Company on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to this preference shares.

12.5. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 0.01% fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative, non participatory preference shares:

(a) The preference shares are automatically and mandatorily converted into equity shares on 13th January, 2024 ("mandatory conversion date") or any early date of conversion at the instruction of the Preference shareholder ("early conversion date"). It may be noted that the holder of the said preference shares has on 21st July 2022, requested the Company to vary the early conversion date to be effective from any time on or after 31st January, 2023. The Company would undertaking requisite corporate action to obtain shareholders' approval to the proposed variation of the early conversion date of the said preference share to be effective from any time on or after 31st January, 2023.

(b) On mandatory conversion date or the early conversion date, as the case maybe, the preference shares shall be converted into such number of equity shares of the Company constituting 74% of the outstanding equity share capital and convertible preference shares of the Company calculated on a fully diluted basis on the date of issue (i.e. 14th January, 2008) resulting into 24,65,40,258 equity shares in terms of the consent obtained from the Preference Shareholder and the special resolution passed with requisite majority of the members of the Company vide Postal Ballot effective from 17th July, 2020.

(c) The preference shares shall be entitled to fixed non-cumulative preference dividend at the fixed rate of 0.01% per annum which shall be paid in priority to the holder of any other class of shares.

(d) On return of capital on a liquidation or otherwise of the assets of the Company, the holder of preference shares shall be entitled, in priority to any payment to the holders of any other class of shares, to be repaid a sum equal to the capital paid up or credited as paid up on the preference shares held by it and all arrears and accruals (if any) of the preferential dividend calculated up to the date of the commencement of the winding-up (in case of winding-up) or the return of capital (in any other case).

(e) The preference shares shall not confer any further right to participate in the profits or assets of the Company except as mentioned above.

(f) Every member of the Company holding preference shares has a right to vote in the general meeting of the Company on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to this preference shares.

(g) The preference shares shall be transferable in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Articles and other provisions agreed between the Company and the preference shareholder.

(h) The equity shares of the Company issued upon conversion of the preference shares will rank pari passu with the other equity shares existing on the conversion date and shall be transferable in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Articles.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

12.6. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 0.01% fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative, non participatory preference shares:

(a) The preference shares shall be automatically and mandatorily converted into equity shares on 21st March, 2024 ("mandatory conversion date") i.e. on the expiry of ten year, from the issue date. The mandatory conversion date of the 0.01% fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative, non participatory preference shares had been revised from 21st March, 2019 (5th year from the date of issue) to 21st March, 2024 (10th year from the date of issue) in terms of the consent obtained from the Preference Shareholder and the special resolution passed with requisite majority of the members of the Company vide Postal Ballot effective from 30th November, 2018.

(b) On mandatory conversion date, the preference shares shall be converted into such number of equity shares of the Company at the price of ₹ 132 per equity shares (consisting of par of ₹ 10 and a premium of ₹ 122).

(c) The preference shares shall be entitled to fixed non-cumulative dividend at the fixed rate of 0.01% per annum which shall be paid in priority to the holder of any other class of shares.

(d) On return of capital on a liquidation or otherwise of the assets of the Company, the holder of preference shares shall be entitled, in priority to any payment to the holders of any other class of shares, to be repaid a sum equal to the capital paid up or credited as paid up on the preference shares held by it.

(e) Every member of the Company holding preference shares has a right to vote in the general meeting of the Company on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to this preference shares.

12.7. Details of preference shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of shares of the Company:

Class of shares / name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
0.01% Non cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares				
Floreat Investments Limited	10,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,00,000	100.00
0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative non participatory preference shares				
Goswami Infratech Private Limited	25,00,00,000	100.00	25,00,00,000	100.00
0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative non participatory preference shares				
Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Limited	10,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,00,000	100.00

Note No 12.8. Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021		
	Equity shares	0.01% Non cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares	0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative non participatory preference shares	Equity shares	0.01% Non cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares	0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative non participatory preference shares
	Number of shares			Number of shares		
Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Limited, the holding company	4,91,05,652	-	10,00,00,000	4,91,05,652	-	10,00,00,000
Subsidiaries of the holding company:						
Floreat Investments Limited	1,30,15,929	10,00,00,000	-	1,30,15,929	10,00,00,000	-

Note No 12.9.

The word company used in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss including the accompanying notes to accounts is defined as "Afcons Infrastructure Limited" including all of its branches and Jointly Controlled Operations.

Note No 13. Other Equity

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital reserve	0.19	0.19
Capital redemption reserve	0.13	0.13
Securities premium account	10.28	10.28
Contingency reserve	8.00	8.00
Debenture redemption reserve	-	43.75
General reserve	65.70	65.70
Foreign exchange translation reserve through other comprehensive income	(27.88)	(21.98)
Retained earnings	1,640.73	1,373.12
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income	19.70	19.21
Total	**1,716.85**	**1,498.40**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Movement in other equity (₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(a)	Capital reserve		
	Opening balance	0.19	0.19
	Closing balance	0.19	0.19
(b)	Capital redemption reserve		
	Opening balance	0.13	0.13
	Closing balance	0.13	0.13
(c)	Securities premium account		
	Opening balance	10.28	10.28
	Closing balance	10.28	10.28
(d)	Contingencies reserve		
	Opening balance	8.00	8.00
	Closing balance	8.00	8.00
(e)	Debenture redemption reserve		
	Opening balance	43.75	52.50
	Add : Transferred to surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	(43.75)	(8.75)
	Closing balance	-	43.75
(f)	General reserve		
	Opening balance	65.70	65.70
	Closing balance	65.70	65.70
(g)	Foreign currency translation reserve		
	Opening balance	(21.98)	(25.05)
	Add : Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the year	(5.90)	3.07
	Closing balance	(27.88)	(21.98)
(h)	Retained earnings		
	Opening balance	1,373.12	1,262.82
	Add: Profit for the year	259.30	125.93
	Add: Other items classified to other comprehensive income	(10.20)	0.86
	Less: Appropriations		
	Interim dividend on equity shares (₹ 3.50 per share) (previous year ₹ 3.50 per share)	25.19	25.19
	Dividend on preference shares (₹ 0.001 per share) (previous year ₹ 0.001 per share)	0.05	0.05
	Transferred to / (from) Debenture redemption reserve	(43.75)	(8.75)
	Closing balance	1,640.73	1,373.12
(i)	Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
	Opening balance	19.21	18.95
	Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	0.49	0.26
	Closing balance	19.70	19.21
	Total	**1,716.85**	**1,498.40**

Nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity

Capital reserve

The capital reserve is on account of acquisition of subsidiary companies

Capital redemption reserve

As per the provisions of Companies Act, capital redemption reserve is created out of the general reserve for the amount equivalent to the paid up capital of shares bought back by the company.

Securities premium account

Where Company issued shares at a premium, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares shall be transferred to a “securities premium account” as per the provisions of applicable Companies Act. This reserve is utilized as per the provisions of the Companies Act.

Debenture redemption reserve

The Companies Act requires that where a company issues debentures, it shall create a debenture redemption reserve out of profits of the company available for payment of dividend. The amounts credited to the debenture redemption reserve may not be utilized by the company except to redeem debentures.

General reserve:

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. There is no policy of regular transfer. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Foreign currency translation reserve:

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the foreign operations from their functional currencies to the presentation currency (i.e. ₹) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

Retained earning and dividend on equity shares:

This represent the surplus / (deficit) of the profit or loss. The amount that can be distributed by the Company to its equity shareholders is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

On 1st February, 2022, an interim dividend of ₹ 3.50 per share (total dividend ₹ 25.19 Crores) was paid to holders of fully paid equity shares.

Reserve for equity instrument measured through other comprehensive income

This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognized.

Note No 14. Non current borrowings (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Equipment loan (Secured) (Refer note 14.1.(i))		
From banks		
Rupee loan	378.29	472.64
(b) Other loans and advances		
Foreign Currency Loan (Secured) (Refer note 14.1.(ii))		
Buyers Credit from Banks	23.60	-
Total	**401.89**	**472.64**

14.1 Details of terms of repayment of long-term borrowings from banks and security provided in respect thereof: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Terms of security	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
14.1 (i) Equipment loan from banks					
Rupee loan:					
Axis Bank	Refer note 14.1 (iii) below	40.00	-	80.00	-
HSBC Bank		31.25	-	43.75	-
State Bank of India		120.00	-	160.00	-
SBM Bank		27.78	-	38.89	-
Export Import Bank of India		159.26	-	150.00	-
Total - Equipment loan		378.29	-	472.64	-
(ii) Other Loans and Advances from banks - Buyer's Credit Foreign Currency Loans					
Axis Bank	Refer note 14.1 (iv) below	23.60	-	-	-
Total long-term borrowings from banks		**401.89**	**-**	**472.64**	**-**

14.1 (iii). Secured by first pari passu charge on plant & machinery. The rupee loan of Axis Bank Limited carry interest @ 7.90% per annum, State Bank of India carry interest @ 7.70% per annum,HSBC Limited carry interest @ 8.25% per annum, SBM Bank carry interest @ 9.20% per annum and Export Import Bank of India carry interest @ 8.30% per annum. The repayment schedule of the loans are as follows:

As at 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Nature	Bank name	Loan amount	Repayment schedule
Rupee Loan	Axis Bank	40.00	Each annual installment of ₹ 40 Crores upto 2023-24
	HSBC Bank	31.25	Semi annual installment of ₹ 6.25 Crores upto 2025-26
	State Bank of India	120.00	Semi annual installment of ₹ 20 Crores upto 2025-26
	SBM Bank	27.78	Semi annual installment of ₹ 5.56 Crores upto 2025-26
	Export Import Bank of India	159.26	Each monthly installment of ₹ 3.70 Crores upto 2026-27

14.1 (iv) Secured by first charge by way of equitable mortgage on the immovable properties of the Company situated at Andheri, Mumbai on a pari passu basis. Company's stock of construction material, stores, WIP, Book debt is further secured under IOM and first charge on movable plant & machinery of the company upto 50% of the fund based limits with other term lenders on pari passu basis and also by goods covered under letters of credit. The loans carry interest ranging of 0.95% to 1.00% per annum. The repayment schedule of the loan is as follows:

As at 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Nature	Bank name	Loan amount	Repayment schedule
Buyers Credit	Axis Bank	23.60	Bullet Payment in 2023-24

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 15. Trade payables

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Trade payables				
(a) Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises	368.23	29.05	348.33	4.57
(b) Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,236.94	410.68	2,429.77	447.69
Total	**2,605.17**	**439.73**	**2,778.10**	**452.26**

Trade payables ageing schedule

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	137.93	203.05	32.74	13.68	9.88	**397.28**
(ii) Others	1,229.55	1,170.63	108.60	57.99	73.35	**2,640.12**
Disputed trade payables						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	0.51	0.45	0.66	5.88	**7.50**

Pervious Year

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	138.65	171.99	20.92	14.29	7.05	**352.90**
(ii) Others	1,150.29	1,356.81	138.38	159.53	65.46	**2,870.47**
Disputed trade payables						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	0.45	0.66	-	5.88	**6.99**

Disclosures as required under the micro, small and medium enterprises development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year	366.17	328.40
(b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year	12.88	13.76
(c) The amount of principal paid in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	133.09	153.74
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	18.23	10.74
(e) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	8.90	7.16
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the micro and small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure	31.11	24.50

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 16. Other financial liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a) Capital creditors	195.20	-	69.37	-
(b) Employee benefit payables	90.96	-	55.76	-
(c) Unclaimed / unpaid dividends #	0.11	-	0.11	-
(d) Interest accrued on advance from customers	58.93	-	55.06	-
(e) Other payables				
(i) Trade / security deposits received	66.61	-	56.48	-
(ii) Amount received on invocation of bank guarantees	-	7.51	-	76.54
(iii) Distribution of profit payable to member of JV	-	0.01	-	0.01
(iv) Others	77.67	180.57	91.60	172.04
Total - Other payables	**144.28**	**188.09**	**148.08**	**248.59**
Total	**489.48**	**188.09**	**328.38**	**248.59**

The figures reflect the position as at period end. The actual amount to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund in this respect shall be determined on the due dates.

Note No 17. Contract liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Contract liabilities				
Amount due to customers	1,583.56	-	1,460.00	-
Advances from customers	1,125.74	1,766.30	974.71	1,576.73
Total	**2,709.30**	**1,766.30**	**2,434.71**	**1,576.73**

Note No 17.1 Other non-current and current liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Statutory remittances (VAT, GST, Service tax, Contributions to PF, Superannuation, ESIC, Withholding taxes, Labour welfare cess, etc.)	44.94	-	48.78	-
Other payables				
Advance against sale of scrap	0.16	-	0.05	-
Advance from subsidiaries	13.97	-	7.69	-
Total	**59.07**	**-**	**56.52**	**-**

Note No 18. Provisions

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Provision for employee benefits:*				
Provision for leave encashment	42.52	-	28.04	-
Provision for gratuity	12.00	7.01	8.00	3.07
	54.52	7.01	36.04	3.07
Provision - Others:				
Provision for doubtful advance	-	79.28	-	-
Provision for foreseeable losses for onerous contracts (Refer note 18.1)	14.02	-	33.02	-
Total	**68.54**	**86.29**	**69.06**	**3.07**

* The provision for employee benefits includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued and gratuity.

Note No. 18.1 - Movement in Provision for foreseeable losses for onerous contracts

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Opening Balance	33.02	-	9.82	-
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	23.83	-
Less: Reversals made during the year	19.00	-	0.63	-
Closing Balance	**14.02**	**-**	**33.02**	**-**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 19. Current tax liabilities (net) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Provision for tax (net of advance tax ₹ 224.47 Crores)	15.35	46.04
(As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 68.21 Crores)		
Total	**15.35**	**46.04**

Note No 20. Current borrowings (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(a) **Current maturities of long-term debts** (Refer note 20.1 below)	147.16	282.32
(b) **Working capital demand loans from banks**		
Secured (Refer note 20.2 below)	845.92	805.53
(c) **Short term Loans from Bank**		
Foreign Currency Loan:		
Buyers Credit (Secured) (Refer Note 20.2 below)	64.72	-
(d) **Cash credit facility from banks**		
Secured (Refer note 20.2 below)	57.07	23.91
(e) **Book Overdraft** (Refer note 20.2 below)	-	1.57
(f) **Acceptances**	38.44	-
(g) **From related parties (Unsecured)**	5.80	4.71
Total	**1,159.11**	**1,118.04**

Note 20.1: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non Convertible Debentures (Unsecured)	-	175.00
Equipment loans from banks (Rupee Loan) (Secured) #	144.35	100.18
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.81	7.14
Total	**147.16**	**282.32**

For nature of security and interest rate refer note no.14.1

Note 20.2: Details of security for the secured short-term borrowings: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Terms of security	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Working capital demand loans (WCDL)			
From banks:			
State Bank of India	Refer note 20.3 below	340.00	300.00
Indian Bank		30.00	30.00
Export Import Bank of India		200.00	200.00
ICICI Bank		45.00	45.00
Union Bank of India		14.92	15.00
UCO Bank		30.00	30.00
Bank of India		30.00	29.79
Axis Bank		78.00	78.00
Punjab National Bank		72.00	71.74
IDBI Bank		6.00	6.00
		845.92	805.53
Short term Loans from Bank			
Foreign Currency Loan:			
Buyers Credit			
Axis Bank	Refer note 20.3 below	64.72	-
Cash credit facility and Book overdraft	Refer note 20.3 below	57.07	25.48

Note 20.3:

(i) **Security:**

Secured by first charge by way of equitable mortgage on the immovable properties of the Company situated at Andheri, Mumbai on a pari passu basis. The Company's stock of construction material, stores, WIP, book debt is further secured under indenture of mortgage and first charge on movable plant & machinery of the Company upto 50% of the fund based limits with other term lenders on pari passu basis. Cash credit facility / working capital demand loan is further secured by the Company's proportionate share of current assets in all the joint ventures both present and future.

(ii) **Interest:**

Cash credit facility and working capital demand loan from banks carry interest ranging from 7.25% to 9.50% per annum (as on 31st March, 2021 interest ranging from 7.35% to 9.25% per annum). Buyers Credit from Axis bank carrying interest @ 0.95% to 1.00% per annum.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 21. Current tax and deferred tax

(a) Income tax expense (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Current tax:		
Current tax in respect of current year	127.63	117.55
Adjustments in respect of previous years	-	-
Deferred tax		
In respect of current year	(103.89)	9.75
Total income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss account	**23.74**	**127.30**

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Amount	Tax rate	Amount	Tax rate
Profit before tax	283.04		253.23	
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	71.24	25.17%	88.49	34.94%
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation				
Non-taxable income	(0.09)	-0.03%	(2.95)	-1.16%
Loss in respect of which deferred tax assets not recognised due to uncertainty	4.60	1.63%	33.03	13.04%
Disallowable expenses	1.83	0.65%	9.01	3.56%
Effect of tax rates differences of entities operating in other jurisdictions having different tax rates	10.47	3.70%	9.70	3.83%
Charge/(credit) in respect of previous years	3.10	1.10%	0.27	0.11%
Effect of change in tax rates	(59.39)	-20.98%	(17.27)	-6.82%
Others	(8.02)	-2.83%	7.02	2.77%
Income tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**23.74**	**8.41%**	127.30	50.27%

Note:

(i) The tax rate used for the financial years 2021-22 and 2020-21 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 25.17% and 34.94% respectively payable by the corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

(ii) The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act. 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has created provision for current year and remeasured its Deferred Tax Liability basis the rate prescribed in this section. The impact of this change as recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is ₹ 39.47 Crores (Previous year Nil) and in Other Comprehensive Income is ₹ 1.33 Crores (Previous year Nil).

(c) Movement of deferred tax (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022				
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	87.54	(31.06)	-	-	56.48
Arbitration awards	186.50	(63.08)	-	-	123.42
	274.04	(94.14)	-	-	179.90
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Employee benefits	(13.67)	(1.41)	(3.43)	-	(18.51)
Adjustment on adoption of Ind As 116	(0.50)	(0.13)	-	-	(0.63)
Expected credit loss	(13.47)	(2.79)	-	-	(16.26)
Provisions	(34.47)	(5.42)	-	-	(39.89)
	(62.11)	(9.75)	(3.43)	-	(75.29)
Net tax liabilities	**211.93**	**(103.89)**	**(3.43)**	**-**	**104.61**

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March 2021				
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	78.50	9.20	-	(0.16)	87.54
Arbitration awards	191.07	(4.57)	-	-	186.50
	269.57	4.63	-	(0.16)	274.04
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Employee benefits	(16.46)	2.33	0.46	-	(13.67)
Adjustment on adoption of Ind As 116	(0.78)	0.28	-	-	(0.50)
Expected credit loss	(7.88)	(5.59)	-	-	(13.47)
Provisions	(8.61)	(25.86)	-	-	(34.47)
Minimum alternate tax credit	(29.76)	33.96	-	(4.20)	-
	(63.49)	5.12	0.46	(4.20)	(62.11)
Net tax liabilities	**206.08**	**9.75**	**0.46**	**(4.36)**	**211.93**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 22. Revenue from operations

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(a)	Revenue from sale of goods (Construction Materials)	55.49	35.96
(b)	Construction contract revenue (Refer note 22.1 below)	10,348.73	8,804.60
(c)	Other operating income (Refer note 22.2 below)	94.33	90.11
	Total	**10,498.55**	**8,930.67**

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
22.1	**Construction contract revenue comprises:**		
	Construction revenue	10,348.73	8,804.60
	Total - Sale of services	**10,348.73**	**8,804.60**
22.2	**Other operating income comprises:**		
	Sale of scrap	44.21	42.20
	Others	50.12	47.91
	Total - Other operating revenues	**94.33**	**90.11**

Note No 23. Other income

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(a)	Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost (Refer note 23.1 below)	63.74	105.20
(b)	Dividend income	45.17	73.66
(c)	Other non operating income (Refer note 23.2 below)	185.05	44.29
	Total	**293.96**	**223.15**

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
23.1	**Interest income comprises:**		
	Interest on arbitration awards	36.81	85.55
	Other interest	26.93	19.65
	Total - Interest income	**63.74**	**105.20**
23.2	**Other non operating income comprises:**		
	Provision for doubtful debtors / advances no longer required written back	38.37	-
	Creditors / Excess provision written back	26.43	2.39
	Insurance claim received	28.37	7.22
	Provision for projected loss on contract written back	19.00	0.63
	Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	57.56	20.23
	Miscellaneous income	15.32	13.82
	Total - Other non-operating income	**185.05**	**44.29**

Note No 24. Cost of material consumed

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Cost of construction materials consumed (Including bought out Items)	2,915.03	2,404.43
Total	**2,915.03**	**2,404.43**

Note No 24.1. Cost of construction

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Stores and spare consumed	578.10	390.63
Subcontracting expenses	2,461.80	2,167.25
Equipments hire / rent charges	529.08	438.23
Site installation	133.73	84.19
Technical consultancy	184.71	138.56
Power and fuel consumed	523.11	375.08
Freight and handling charges	434.51	393.17
Total	**4,845.04**	**3,987.11**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 25. Cost of traded goods

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Construction materials	85.50	45.51
Total	**85.50**	**45.51**

Note No 26. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	861.58	714.71
Contributions to provident and other funds:		
Contribution to provident fund	28.38	23.42
Gratuity expense	5.77	6.08
Leave encashment expense	18.89	2.73
Other Post employment benefits	27.45	22.05
Staff welfare expenses	96.66	98.52
Total	**1,038.73**	**867.51**

Note No 27. Finance costs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest on:		
Bank overdrafts and loans	151.22	166.72
Advance from customers	100.51	136.31
Lease liabilities	6.68	3.18
Others	48.12	50.14
	306.53	356.35
Other borrowing costs:		
Bank guarantee commission including bank charges	112.37	99.67
Others	4.32	9.51
Total	**423.22**	**465.53**

Note No 28. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation on tangible assets	312.50	214.43
Amortisation on intangible assets	0.02	0.17
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	38.70	30.73
Depreciation and amortisation as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**351.22**	**245.33**

Note No 29. Other expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Water and electricity	11.31	11.19
Rent/ Hire charges	39.34	31.30
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	29.21	21.22
Repairs and maintenance - Others	18.87	16.37
Insurance charges	110.03	79.64
Rates and taxes	83.84	72.39
Communication	10.35	9.83
Travelling and conveyance	114.22	81.43
Security charges	63.40	47.64
Donations and contributions	0.40	9.47
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (CSR)	0.71	1.35
Legal and professional	191.82	139.02
Payment to auditors	1.59	1.77
Advances written off	0.63	0.65
Provision for Doubtful Debtors / Advances	79.28	50.17
Bad / irrecoverable debtors / unbilled revenue written off	1.44	208.49
Expected credit loss on contract assets and trade receivables	26.07	16.00
Provision for foreseeable losses for onerous contracts	-	23.83
Loss on sale of fixed assets	6.52	7.03
Miscellaneous expenses	61.70	56.38
Total	**850.73**	**885.17**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 29.1: Details of payment to auditors (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Auditors remuneration comprises		
(a) To auditors		
For statutory audit	1.01	1.09
For tax audit	0.02	0.13
For other services (taxation matters, GST, certification work)	0.54	0.53
Reimbursement of expenses	#	#
# Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the Company.		
	1.57	**1.75**
(b) To cost auditors	0.02	0.02
	0.02	0.02
Total (a + b)	**1.59**	**1.77**

Note 30: Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(i) Contingent liabilities		
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (excluding claims where amounts are not ascertainable)		
i) Differences with sub-contractors / vendors in regard to rates and quantity of materials.	**377.59**	88.17
ii) Royalty Claims*	**483.64**	483.64
(b) Claims against the joint operations not acknowledged as debts	**156.21**	65.67
(c) Guarantees		
i) Bank guarantees given on behalf of subsidiaries and counter guaranteed by the Company.	**24.98**	71.37
(d) Sales tax and entry tax		
Represents demands raised by sales tax authorities in matters of a) disallowance of labour and service charges, consumables etc. b) Tax on AS7 turnover c) Entry tax and d) Interest and penalty etc. for which appeal is pending before various appellate authorities. The Company is confident that the cases will be successfully contested.	**21.00**	27.01
(e) VAT		
Represents partial disallowance by West Bengal VAT Authorities for the year 2016-17. In matters of disallowance of subcontractor charges, labour charges, PF contribution, architectural charges, cost of consumables, cost of establishment, etc. for which appeal is pending before higher appellate authority. The entity is confident that the case will be successfully contested.	**0.46**	0.84
(f) Service tax		
Represents demand confirmed by the CESTAT / Asst. commissioner of service tax for a) disallowance of cenvat credit, since abatement claimed by the Company, b) disallowance of general exemption of private transport terminals and c) taxability under "Commercial or Industrial Construction Service", etc. The Company has appealed / in the process of appeal against the said order with commissioner of service tax Mumbai,CESTAT / High court and is confident that the cases will be successfully contested. The Company has received the stay order for some case from the CESTAT. Amount disclosed does not include penalties in certain matters for which amount is unascertainable.	**134.15**	128.84
(g) GST		
Represents demand confirmed by GST Authorities for dispute in rate of tax for works contract. Afcons has charged 18% GST to Inland Waterways Authority on India (IWAI), however as per AAR ruling the rate has been decided at 12%. Afcons has issued credit notes to the effect of the differential 6%. The Company is confident that the cases will be successfully contested.	**6.15**	-
Note:- In respect of items mentioned under paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (e), (f) and (g) above, till the matters are finally decided, the financial effect cannot be ascertained and future cashflows in respect of above matters are determinable only on receipts of judgements / decisions pending at various forums / authorities.		

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(ii) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	**94.01**	76.44
(iii) Income tax		
Demand raised by income tax department on account of disallowance of expenses and addition made in respect of receipt of income. The Company has obtained stay order from tax department. Company is confident that the case will be successfully contested before concerned appellate authorities.	**26.24**	26.24

Notes:

* The Company has received a demand and a show cause notice amounting to ₹ 238 Crores and ₹ 244 Crores respectively with respect to liability on account of royalty payable on Murrum used in one of the projects. Subsequent to the show cause notice, the company has obtained a stay order on the same. Further, based on legal opinion, the Company expects that the claim is highly unlikely to materialise.

The Company has implemented the decision given in the Supreme Court Judgement in case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir And Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal" and the related circular (Circular No. C-I/1(33)2019/Vivekananda Vidya Mandir/284) dated March 20, 2019 issued by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 w.e.f. April 01, 2019. Basis the assessment of the management, which is supported by legal advice, the aforesaid matter is not likely to have significant impact in respect of earlier periods.

There are suits against Afcons and Ghana Railway Development Authority. However these have not been disclosed in the Financial Statement because Afcons is not directly liable for the Claims.

Note No 31. Employee benefit plans

a. Defined contribution plan

(i) Provident fund

(ii) Superannuation fund

(iii) State defined contribution plans

The provident fund and the state defined contribution plan are operated by the regional provident fund commissioner and the superannuation fund is administered by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). Under the schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of ₹ 48.01 Crores (for the year ended March 31, 2021: ₹ 42.49 Crores) represents contributions payable to these plans by the Company at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

b. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 4 years and 240 days are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service without any ceiling limit as given under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Whereas on death of an employee the amount of gratuity payable is amount equivalent to one month salary, payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months in terms of Gratuity scheme of the Company or as per payment of the Gratuity Act, whichever is higher.

The gratuity plan of the Company is unfunded and the Company accounts for gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent external actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year using Projected Unit Credit Method.

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

The risk relating to benefits to be paid to the dependents of plan members (widow and orphan benefits) is re-insured by an external insurance company.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

In respect of the plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2022 by an actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The Company has recognised following amounts in the statement of profit and loss: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Superannuation Fund	19.63	19.07
Provident Fund	28.38	23.42
Gratuity	5.77	6.08
Leave encashment expenses	18.89	2.73
Total	**72.67**	**51.30**

c. **Details of defined benefit plan - Gratuity**

The principle assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation (considered for the Company)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.23%	6.87%
Rate of Discounting	7.23%	6.87%
Rate of Salary Increase	8.00%	6.00%

Rate of Employee Turnover	31st March, 2022	For service 4 years and below 8.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 4.00% p.a.
	31st March, 2021	For service 4 years and below 6.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00% p.a.
Mortality Rate During Employment*	31st March, 2022	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
	31st March, 2021	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2006-08 (Ultimate)

*Based on India's standard mortality table with modification to reflect expected changes in mortality.

The estimate of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
(i)	**Components of defined benefit cost**		
	Service cost:		
	Current service cost	5.00	4.83
	Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
	Interest cost on benefit obligation (Net)	0.77	1.25
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
	Total defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**5.77**	**6.08**
	Actuarial losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.21)	(0.39)
	Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	7.72	(0.04)
	Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	6.12	(0.89)
	Total defined benefit costs recognised in OCI	**13.63**	**(1.32)**
	Total defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss and OCI	**19.40**	**4.76**
(ii)	**Net (liabilities) recognised in the Balance Sheet**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	63.69	47.63
	Fair value of plan asset	44.68	36.56
	Net liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(19.01)**	**(11.07)**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
(iii)	**Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.**		
	Opening defined benefit obligation	47.63	44.34
	Current service cost	5.00	4.83
	Interest cost	3.27	3.04
	Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
	Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	8.12	(0.04)
	Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	6.12	(0.89)
	Past service cost, including losses on curtailments	-	-
	Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
	Benefits paid	(6.45)	(3.65)
	Closing defined benefit obligation	**63.69**	**47.63**
(iv)	**Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows.**		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	36.56	26.13
	Interest income	2.51	1.79
	Remeasurement gain / (loss)		
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	0.61	0.39
	Contributions from the employer	11.45	11.90
	Benefits paid	(6.45)	(3.65)
	Closing fair value of plan assets	**44.68**	**36.56**

The Company pays premium to the group gratuity scheme of LIC and the fund is managed by LIC

(v) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

1) If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by ₹ 4.88 Crores (increase by ₹ 5.68 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: decrease by ₹ 4.00 Crores (increase by ₹ 4.70 Crores)).
2) If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by ₹ 5.58 Crores (decrease by ₹ 4.89 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: increase by ₹ 4.70 Crores (decrease by ₹ 4.06 Crores)).
3) If the employee turnover increases (decreases) by one year, the defined benefit obligation would decrease by ₹ 0.45 Crores (increase by ₹ 0.50 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: increase by ₹ 0.23 Crores (decrease by ₹ 0.28 Crores)).

(vi) Sensitivity analysis method

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The average duration of the benefit obligation at March 31, 2022 is 12 years (as at March 31, 2021: 15 years).

The Company expects to make a contribution of ₹ 12.00 Crores (as at March 31, 2021: ₹ 8.00 Crores) to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

(vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)
1st Following Year	5.51
2nd Following Year	4.92
3rd Following Year	4.46
4th Following Year	6.06
5th Following Year	5.56
Sum of Years 6 To 10	27.31
Sum of Years 11 and above	85.32

d. Compensated Absences

The liability for Compensated absences (non-funded) as at year end is ₹ 42.52 Crores (as at March 31, 2021 ₹ 28.04 Crores) covers the Company's liability for sick and privilege leave and is presented as current liabilities, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of any of these obligations.

The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 32. Earnings per share (EPS)

EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, as under :

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	₹	₹
Basic earnings per share	36.02	17.49
Diluted earnings per share	7.61	3.70

Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company - earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share	259.30	125.93
Dividends paid on convertible non-participating preference shares	(0.05)	(0.05)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	259.25	125.88
Profits used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	**259.25**	**125.88**

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of basic earnings per share	7,19,70,238	7,19,70,238

Diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Company - earnings used in calculation of basic earnings per share	259.30	125.93
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	259.30	125.93
Profits used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**259.30**	**125.93**

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of basic earnings per share	7,19,70,238	7,19,70,238
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of:		
- Convertible preference shares	26,87,68,030	26,87,68,030
Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of diluted earnings per share	**34,07,38,268**	**34,07,38,268**

Note No 33. Corporate social responsibility:	(₹ in Crores)
Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year: (Previous year ₹ Nil)	Nil

Amount spent during the year on: (₹ in Crores)

CSR activities (in cash)	**Paid**	**To be paid**	**Total**
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-	**-**
(ii) Purposes other than (i) above	0.71	-	**0.71**
Total	**0.71**	**-**	**0.71**

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 34: Segment information :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
Segment Profit before tax (before exceptional items)		
India	335.62	66.13
Other Countries	98.64	353.82
	434.26	419.95
Add: Unallocated income	-	-
Less: Unallocated expenses	151.22	166.72
Profit before tax	**283.04**	**253.23**

(₹ in Crores)

Revenue from external customers	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
India	7,484.56	6,026.27
Other Countries	3,013.99	2,904.40
Total	**10,498.55**	**8,930.67**

(₹ in Crores)

Segment Assets	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
India	11,647.32	11,018.00
Other Countries	2,751.19	2,522.06
	14,398.51	**13,540.06**
Intersegment eliminations	(2,079.86)	(1,818.53)
Unallocated		
Investments	12.41	11.92
Non-current tax assets	68.72	110.64
Total assets as per balance sheet	**12,399.78**	**11,844.09**

(₹ in Crores)

Non-current assets	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
India	2,677.23	2,222.51
Other Countries	0.50	199.65
Total non-current assets	**2,677.73**	**2,422.16**

(₹ in Crores)

Segment Liabilities	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
India	6,463.74	6,286.57
Other Countries	2,903.99	2,830.74
	9,367.73	**9,117.31**
Intersegment eliminations	(887.73)	(859.94)
Unallocated		
Current Borrowings	1,159.11	835.74
Non-current Borrowings	401.89	472.64
Deferred Tax Liability	104.61	211.93
Current Tax Liability	15.35	46.04
Total liabilities as per balance sheet	**10,160.96**	**9,823.72**

(₹ in Crores)

Non-current liabilities	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
India	1,461.62	1,384.46
Other Countries	1,052.99	935.04
Total non-current liabilities	**2,514.61**	**2,319.50**

Information about major customers:

During the current year ended March 31, 2022, revenue of ₹ 1,879.59 Crores arising from a customer in India (viz Nagpur Mumbai Super Communication Expressway Limited) contributes to more than 10% of the Company's revenue.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 35: Related party disclosures

(a) Details of related parties:

Related Party where Control exists

Holding Company

Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Limited

Subsidiaries of the Company

Hazarat & Company Private Limited
Afcons Corrosion Protection Private Limited
Afcons Hydrocarbons Engineering Pvt Ltd
Afcons Construction Mideast LLC
Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building, Road and Marine Contracting WLL
Afcons Gulf International Project Services FZE
Afcons Mauritius Infrastructure Ltd.
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.
Afcons Infra Projects Kazakhstan LLP
Afcons Saudi Constructions LLC
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL
Afcons Oil & Gas Services Pvt Ltd

Fellow Subsidiary(s)

Forvol International Services Limited
Forbes & Company Ltd.
Shapoorji & Pallonji Qatar, WLL
Forbes Facility Services Pvt. Ltd.
Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Co. Pvt. Ltd.
SP Oil and Gas Malaysia SDN BHD
Simar Port Private Limited
ESP Port Solutions Pvt. Ltd.
Sterling & Wilson Private Limited

Associate

Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd (w.e.f. 28.05.2021 upto 31.03.2022)

Joint Operations

Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture
Dahej Standby Jetty Project undertaking
Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture
Afcons Pauling Joint Venture
Strabag AG Afcons Joint Venture
Ircon Afcons Joint Venture
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.
Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture
Afcons Vijeta PES Joint Venture
Afcons SMC Joint Venture
Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture
Afcons JAL Joint venture
Afcons KPTL Joint Venture
Afcons - SPCPL Joint Venture
Afcons Infrastructure Limited & Vijeta Projects And Infrastructures Ltd. JV
Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture, Zimbabwe

Companies forming part of the composite scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 35 (c.))

Eureka Forbes Ltd.

Key Management Personnel

Mr. S. P. Mistry – Chairman
Mr. K. Subramanian – Executive Vice Chairman
Mr. S. Paramasivan – Managing Director
Mr. Giridhar Rajagopalan
Mr. Akhil Kumar Gupta

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

b). Details of transactions with related party for the period 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022 (₹ in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company(s)		Subsidiaries/ Associate		Fellow subsidiary(s)		Jointly Controlled Operations		Key Management Personnel		Total	
	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21
Managerial Remuneration paid												
a) Short Term Employee Benefit												
S.Paramasivan									3.86	2.45	**3.86**	2.45
K.Subramanian									4.35	2.83	**4.35**	2.83
Giridhar Rajagopalan									2.31	1.44	**2.31**	1.44
Akhil Kumar Gupta									2.22	1.37	**2.22**	1.37
b) Post Employment Benefits												
S.Paramasivan									0.66	0.59	**0.66**	0.59
K.Subramanian									0.76	0.64	**0.76**	0.64
Giridhar Rajagopalan									0.20	0.18	**0.20**	0.18
Akhil Kumar Gupta									0.13	0.10	**0.13**	0.10
c) Other Long Term Benefits												
S.Paramasivan									0.37	0.36	**0.37**	0.36
K.Subramanian									0.47	0.43	**0.47**	0.43
Giridhar Rajagopalan									0.18	0.13	**0.18**	0.13
Akhil Kumar Gupta									0.14	0.10	**0.14**	0.10
Sitting Fees paid												
S.P.Mistry									0.06	0.07	**0.06**	0.07
Dividend on Preference Shares												
Floreat Investments Private Limited					**0.01**	0.01					**0.01**	0.01
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**0.01**	0.01									**0.01**	0.01
Interim Dividend on Equity Shares												
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**17.19**	17.19									**17.19**	17.19
Floreat Investments Private Limited					**4.56**	4.56					**4.56**	4.56
K.Subramanian									**0.02**	0.02	**0.02**	0.02
S.Paramasivan									**0.01**	0.01	**0.01**	0.01
Giridhar Rajagopalan									**0.00**	0.00	**0.00**	0.00
Purchase of equity share												
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd			**43.00**	-							**43.00**	0.00
Sale of equity share												
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd			**43.00**	-							**43.00**	0.00
Interest Income												
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.							**0.33**	0.29			**0.33**	0.29
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			**0.82**	3.74							**0.82**	3.74
Income from Services charges												
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			**2.83**	2.95							**2.83**	2.95
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			**0.35**	0.48							**0.35**	0.48
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture							**3.79**	3.53			**3.79**	3.53
Afcons - SPCPL Joint Venture							**-**	0.16			**-**	0.16
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL			**-**	0.12							**-**	0.12
Other Income												
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			**0.31**	0.21							**0.31**	0.21
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							**0.02**	0.01			**0.02**	0.01
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			**0.12**	1.16							**0.12**	1.16
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**0.16**	-									**0.16**	-
Simar Port Private Ltd					**1.70**	-					**1.70**	-
ESP Port Solutions Pvt. Ltd.					**1.64**	-					**1.64**	-
Sterling & Wilson Private Limited					**0.01**	-					**0.01**	-
Forbes Facility Services Pvt Ltd					**-**	0.02					**-**	0.02
Subcontract Income												
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							**0.07**	0.08			**0.07**	0.08
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd					**343.32**	376.94					**343.32**	376.94
Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Co Pvt Ltd					**79.74**	43.78					**79.74**	43.78
ESP Port Solutions Pvt. Ltd.					**5.19**	-					**5.19**	-
HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd					**-**	202.30					**-**	202.30
Income from Equipment Hire												
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture							**-**	0.05			**-**	0.05
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			**17.58**	18.95							**17.58**	18.95
ESP Port Solutions Pvt. Ltd.					**6.38**	-					**6.38**	-
Dividend Received												
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			**45.17**	73.66							**45.17**	73.66

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 35 : Related party disclosures (Contd)

(₹ in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company(s)		Subsidiaries/ Associate		Fellow subsidiary(s)		Jointly Controlled Operations		Key Management Personnel		Total	
	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21
Distribution of Profit / (Loss) from Joint Ventures												
Ircon-Afcons Joint Venture							-	7.48			-	7.48
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture							17.40	-			17.40	-
Sale of Spares/Materials/Assets												
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							0.00	-			0.00	-
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			0.53	2.08							0.53	2.08
Advance Given												
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			8.91	7.75							8.91	7.75
Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building,Road & Marine Contracting WLL.			0.34	0.20							0.34	0.20
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							1.24	1.36			1.24	1.36
Ircon-Afcons Joint Venture							-	0.02			-	0.02
Afcons Corrosion Protection Pvt Ltd			0.00	-							0.00	-
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL			4.71	2.53							4.71	2.53
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			-	0.87							-	0.87
Hazarat & Company Private Limited			-	0.02							-	0.02
Afcons Saudi Constructions LLC			-	0.06							-	0.06
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.							0.80	0.79			0.80	0.79
Afcons - KPTL Joint Venture							15.68	70.00			15.68	70.00
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	-	95.76									-	95.76
Afcons Oil & Gas Services Pvt Ltd			0.00	0.01							0.00	0.01
Afcons Hydrocarbons Engineering Pvt Ltd			0.02	0.01							0.02	0.01
Advance Received back												
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			(59.24)	(2.89)							(59.24)	(2.89)
Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building,Road & Marine Contracting WLL.			(6.40)	-							(6.40)	-
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							(1.22)	(1.30)			(1.22)	(1.30)
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			-	(1.80)							-	(1.80)
Afcons Corrosion Protection Pvt Ltd			(0.00)	-							(0.00)	-
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL			(5.80)	-							(5.80)	-
Hazarat & Company Private Limited			-	(0.02)							-	(0.02)
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.							(0.48)	(0.48)			(0.48)	(0.48)
Afcons - KPTL Joint Venture							(13.00)	(48.94)			(13.00)	(48.94)
Service Charges paid												
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL			-	0.01							-	0.01
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			0.00	-							0.00	-
Simar Port Private Ltd					0.10	-					0.10	-
SP Oil and Gas Malaysia SDN BHD					-	0.32					-	0.32
Housekeeping services paid												
Forbes Facility Services Pvt Ltd					5.13	10.59					5.13	10.59
Rent Expense												
Hazarat & Company Private Limited			0.02	0.02							0.02	0.02
Legal & Professional Fees												
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Strategic Support Services)	30.79	29.54									30.79	29.54
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Consultancy Services)	0.10	0.08									0.10	0.08
Travelling Expenses												
Forvol International Service Ltd					5.20	1.45					5.20	1.45
Equipment Hire Charges Paid												
Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building,Road & Marine Contracting WLL.			2.79	3.03							2.79	3.03
Purchase of Spares/Materials/Assets												
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL			0.50	1.09							0.50	1.09
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			-	1.08							-	1.08
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							0.04	0.05			0.04	0.05
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			1.07	-							1.07	-
Afcons - KPTL Joint Venture							0.12	-			0.12	-
SBLC Given for / (Released)												
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			(39.41)	(42.56)							(39.41)	(42.56)
Outstanding amount of SBLC given/ (taken)												
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			15.16	51.07							15.16	51.07

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 35 : Related party disclosures (Contd)

(b). Details of transactions with related party for the period 01st April 2020 to 31st March 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company(s)		Subsidiaries/ Associate		Fellow subsidiary(s)		Jointly Controlled Operations		Key Management Personnel		Total	
	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21
Outstanding Amount Loans & Advances Dr/ (Cr)												
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**271.79**	271.79									**271.79**	271.79
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			**2.23**	51.96							**2.23**	51.96
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							**5.88**	5.60			**5.88**	5.60
Afcons Corrosion Protection Pvt Ltd			**-**	0.00							**-**	0.00
Afcons Saudi Constructions LLC			**0.88**	0.85							**0.88**	0.85
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.							**2.80**	2.47			**2.80**	2.47
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL			**(5.80)**	(4.71)							**(5.80)**	(4.71)
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			**0.00**	-							**0.00**	-
Afcons - KPTL Joint Venture							**12.01**	9.33			**12.01**	9.33
Afcons Oil & Gas Services Pvt Ltd			**0.02**	0.01							**0.02**	0.01
Afcons Hydrocarbons Engineering Pvt Ltd			**0.03**	0.01							**0.03**	0.01
Outstanding Amount - Debtors												
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			**10.01**	45.15							**10.01**	45.15
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							**3.98**	4.00			**3.98**	4.00
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**0.26**	0.07									**0.26**	0.07
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			**1.41**	-							**1.41**	-
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL			**6.61**	6.67							**6.61**	6.67
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture							**0.27**	0.98			**0.27**	0.98
Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Co Pvt Ltd					**71.10**	84.58					**71.10**	84.58
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd					**308.19**	214.63					**308.19**	214.63
HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd					**-**	18.37					**-**	18.37
SP Oil and Gas Malaysia SDN BHD					**-**	0.04					**-**	0.04
ESP Port Solutions Pvt. Ltd.					**11.38**	-					**11.38**	-
Sterling & Wilson Private Limited					**0.01**	-					**0.01**	-
Forbes Facility Services Pvt Ltd					**0.03**	0.03					**0.03**	0.03
Outstanding Amount - Creditors												
Forvol International Service Ltd					**0.42**	0.36					**0.42**	0.36
Forbes Facility Services Pvt Ltd					**0.50**	6.07					**0.50**	6.07
Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Co Pvt Ltd					**69.12**	79.28					**69.12**	79.28
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd					**21.14**	77.79					**21.14**	77.79
HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd					**-**	44.15					**-**	44.15
Shapoorji Pallonji Qatar WLL					**52.11**	50.33					**52.11**	50.33
Simar Port Private Ltd					**0.04**	-					**0.04**	-
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**26.38**	(8.37)									**26.38**	(8.37)
Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building,Road & Marine Contracting WLL.			**(15.43)**	12.43							**(15.43)**	12.43
Afcons Construction Mideast, LLC			**1.11**	1.17							**1.11**	1.17
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL			**14.22**	13.81							**14.22**	13.81
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.			**1.23**	0.45							**1.23**	0.45
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture							**0.04**	0.05			**0.04**	0.05
Afcons Infrastructure Limited & Vijeta Projects And Infrastructures Ltd. JV							**-**	0.01			**-**	0.01
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture							**0.11**	0.64			**0.11**	0.64

The Company has during the year made an investment of ₹ 43 crores by way of right issue of equity share of Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Private Limited in May 2021. Also, the company has divested/sold investments of ₹ 43 crores of Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Private Limited in March 2022.

As the liabilities for defined plans and leave entitlements are provided on acturial basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to Key Management Personnel are not included.

(c). Companies forming part of the composite scheme of arrangement

"Pursuant to the Composite Scheme of Arrangement ("Scheme") approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai (NCLT) vide order dated 25th January, 2022, two downstream subsidiaries of Eureka Forbes Limited (EFL) (a fellow subsidiary) got merged with EFL, followed by EFL (including certain downstream subsidiaries as defined in the Scheme) getting merged into Forbes & Company Limited (FCL) (another fellow subsidiary) and consequently upon the scheme becoming effective got demerged and vested into Forbes Enviro Solutions Limited ("FESL") (another fellow subsidiary), on a going concern basis.

The Scheme was made effective by filing the requisite form with the Registrar of Companies, on 1st February, 2022. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company has entered transactions for Purchase of Spares/Materials/Assets with EFL aggregating ₹ 0.2 (PY ₹ 0.49) and outstanding trade payables as at March 31, 2022 aggregates ₹ 0.01 (PY ₹ 0.05)".

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 36. Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture (AGJV)

(a) AGJV had submitted claims for Change orders aggregating to ₹ 77,469.54 lacs to ONGC. The JV has invoked arbitration in respect of the aforesaid change orders, as the same were not approved by Outside Expert Committee (OEC). Claims against change orders and counter claims by ONGC aggregating to ₹ 6,583.10 lacs is currently being discussed in arbitration.

Based on the assessment performed by the management of the Joint Venture, of the aforesaid customer claims and the claims filed by the Joint Venture against the customer, which is supported by a legal opinion, management is of the view that the amount due from customer under construction contract of ₹ 12,405.37 Lacs as on March 31, 2022 is appropriate and no provision is required to be made as these have been considered as good and fully recoverable by the Management.

Furthermore, the application under section 17 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 filed on behalf of AGJV before the Arbitral Tribunal seeking directions to ONGC to limit the Bank Guarantees to maximum Liquidated Damages value plus 10% to be kept valid and alive till the final disposal of Arbitral Proceedings. It was directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal that instead of the enormous amount of Bank Guarantees already submitted by AGJV, AGJV has to only submit Bank Guarantees equivalent to 110% of the Liquidated Damages amount (as per the relevant Contract Clause) and keep those Bank Guarantees alive till the final disposal of Arbitral Proceedings.

As per the terms of the settlement agreement entered into between Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture (AGJV), Afcons Infrastructure Limited (Afcons) and PT Gunanusa Utama Fabricators (PTG) on July 26, 2018 , it is further agreed that PTG's liability towards liquidated damages (LD) under the Subcontract shall be limited to USD 3.6 million equivalent ₹ 2,728.35 lacs only and the liability shall be imposed on PTG only if AGJV is confirmed to be liable for liquidated damages in the ONGC Arbitration, where PTG's share of liability for LD is 20%. Also, in the event AGJV is not successful in the ONGC Arbitration, Afcons agrees to absorb all the losses in the Project without claiming anything against PTG. If AGJV receives an award from the ONGC Arbitration for amount above USD 35 million equivalent ₹ 26,525.63 lacs, Afcons agrees to share 20% of the amount above USD 35 million equivalent ₹ 26,525.63 lacs to PTG.

(b) AGJV, a jointly controlled operation included in standalone financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited has a total exposure of ₹ 127.19 Crs in a customer (ONGC) with respect to construction of ICP-R Offshore Process Platform project. AGJV has invoked an arbitration which is under discussion.

Afcons Infrastructure Limited has total exposure of ₹ 193.03 Crores (before elimination) which includes ₹ 181.27 Crores as Advance to AGJV and ₹ 11.76 Crores as Trade Receivables from AGJV as on March 31, 2022. The recovery of this amount is dependent upon finalization of the arbitration award. However, these outstanding are eliminated while preparing the Standalone financial statements of the company as per accounting policy 1.B.2. a).

Note 37. Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture (TAJV)

(a) TAJV ("the JV") had submitted variations to the client for two projects (package UAA-01 and package UAA-05) arising on account of cost overruns due to unforeseen geological conditions, delays in handing over of land, change in scope of work etc., which the Management believes is attributable to the Chennai Metro Rail Limited ("the client").

During the previous year, the client had invoked one performance bank guarantee issued by Joint Venture Partner, Afcons Infrastructure Limited, on behalf of the Joint Venture, which was challenged by Joint Venture in Hon'ble High Court, Madras. Based on order passed by Hon'ble High Court, Madras, both the parties (Client and TAJV) has now referred all disputes related to extension of time beyond the period already granted earlier in arbitration, associated cost to extended stay, release of withheld amount and encashment of bank guarantees in claim no. 8. and hearings is currently in process. Further, the client had also filed the special leave petition appeal in Hon'ble Supreme Court for invoking another performance bank guarantee. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated May 13, 2022, declined to interfere in the petition and requested arbitral tribunal to decide the arbitration proceedings pending before it as expeditiously as possible.

During current year, Arbitration Panel issued an unanimous award in favour of TAJV granting extension of time in claim no. 1 and 2 and the hearings for the related extension of cost in claim no. 3 and 3A is currently in process. The said award for extension of time, was challenged by the client and set aside by single bench of Hon'ble High Court, Madras. TAJV has filed an appeal and the same is admitted before Division bench of Hon'ble High Court, Madras and hearing is in process.

"Subsequent to the year end, TAJV has entered into an amicable settlement with the client on May 19, 2022 for both the projects, where client has agreed to pay TAJV amount of ₹ 8,870.00 lacs towards miscellaneous claims that were earlier before Dispute Adjudication Board. The said amount has been subsequently paid by client.

Further, there are counter claims submitted by the client which are mainly towards contingencies that they may have to incur in future, loss of revenue, liquidated damages etc. These claims and counter claims are under negotiation with the client / being heard in different arbitrations / in Hon'ble High Court proceedings for determination and recovery of the amounts.

Based on the assessment of the aforesaid matters related to claims and counter claims, carried out by Joint Venture's management after considering the current status of negotiation/amicable settlement with the client / in arbitration proceedings which is supported by legal opinion and technical evaluation, Management of TAJV is of the view that the claim submitted by TAJV is based on cost actually incurred but not duly compensated and the counter claims submitted by the client are based on contingencies that they may have to incur in maintaining the tunnel and stations in future and that the counter claims of client shall not be defendable in Arbitration Tribunal or Court of law. Management of TAJV is confident of getting favorable order/ award and is of that opinion that amount of ₹ 65,612.09 lacs recognized towards such variations/ claims in Note 7 'Amounts due from customers under construction contracts' as Non-current assets, is appropriate and the same is considered as good and fully recoverable. TAJV's management does not anticipate any further loss to be recognized at this stage.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

(b) TAJV, a jointly controlled operation included in standalone financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited has a total exposure of ₹ 920.66 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 920.66 Crores) in Chennai Metro Rail Ltd. project (CMRL) which includes trade receivables of ₹ 175.83 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 175.83 Crores) and unbilled receivables of ₹ 744.83 (Previous Year ₹ 744.83 Crores).

TAJV has claimed variations amounting to ₹ 2,020 Crores on CMRL which are pending at different stages as follows:

a) Variations of ₹ 1,646 Crores on account of extended stay Cost.

b) Variations of ₹ 374 Crores on account of change in site condition/soil strata (unforeseeable Sub-surface condition).

c) All other matters have been amicably settled on 19th May 2022 for ₹ 88.70 Crores Payment against amicable settlement has been realized on 08th June 2022.

Afcons Infrastructure Limited has a total receivable of ₹ 986.26 Crores (before elimination) which consists of Advance of ₹ 588.11 Crores and Debtors of ₹ 398.15 Crores from TAJV as on March 31, 2022. AIL is not the party to the arbitration/claims and the recovery of this amount is dependent upon finalization of arbitration award and clearance /acceptance of claims by CMRL. However, these outstanding are eliminated while preparing the Standalone financial statements of the company as per accounting policy 1.B.2. a).

Note 38. Dahej Standby Jetty Project Undertaking (DJPU):

(a) Amount due from customer under construction contract amounting to INR 1,110.06 Lacs (Refer note no. 5 Other non-current assets) pertains to cost incurred towards the contract which is yet to be certified by customer. Management had submitted variations towards the same which were not approved by the customer. During the year 2018-19, management has invoked arbitration for settlement of their claims against the customer.

During the year ended on 31 March 2022, an unfavourable award was granted in Arbitration, towards claims of liquidated damages for delay in completion of works by DJPU for INR 4,481.73 Lacs and USD 1.91 Million (equivalent INR 1,400.96 Lacs) plus interest at 15.05% and 4.25% per annum on INR and USD portion respectively. Customer has subsequently encashed the bank guarantees given by a Joint Venturer, Afcons Infrastructure Limited of INR 7,927.95 Lacs (including interest of INR. 2,045.25 Lacs) and recovered the award amount. The amount of encashed Bank Guarantee has been recorded by DJPU as Other Receivables from customer (Refer note no. 5 Other non-current assets) and Payable to JV Partner (Refer note no. 8 Non-current Borrowings). Thereafter,DJPU has filed petition at Hon'ble High Court, Delhi for setting aside the unfavourable award and also submitted claims of INR 14,464.72 Lacs for additional cost incurred w.r.t extended stay and acceleration cost, considering that the delay is attributable to the customer. This petition is admitted by Hon'ble High Court, Delhi and hearings is currently in process.

Based on the assessment performed by the management of DJPU, of the aforesaid customer claims and the claims filed by the Joint Venture against the customer, which is supported by a legal opinion, management is of the view that recognition of the amount recoverable from the aforesaid customer of INR 7,927.95 Lacs and amount due from customer under construction contract of INR 1,110.06 Lacs as on March 31, 2022 is appropriate and no provision is required to be made as these have been considered as good and fully recoverable by the Management.

However, considering the uncertainties involved in further legal proceedings, contingent liability of INR 9,038.01 Lacs is disclosed in the financial statements in note no. 17 Contingent liability.

(b) Afcons Infrastructure Limited has given advances aggregating to ₹ 89.79 Crores (before elimination) to the said jointly controlled operation as mentioned in note 6 'Loan and advances' which are receivable from DJPU, (a jointly controlled operation and included in the standalone financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited). The recovery of this amount is dependent upon finalization of the proceedings. Adequate provision has been made in the current financial year. However, these outstandings are eliminated while preparing the Standalone financial statements of the company as per accounting policy 1.B.2. a).

Note 39.

(a) The Company has been legally advised that outstanding interest free advances aggregating to ₹ 931.28 Crores before elimination (As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 893.59 Crores) made towards financing the unincorporated joint operations do not come under the purview of Section 186 of Companies Act, 2013 as the Company is in the business of constructing and developing infrastructure facilities.

(b) In view of non-applicability of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, the details of particulars required to be made thereunder in the financial statements are not applicable in relation to loan made, guarantee given or security provided. For investments made refer to Note no. 4.

Note 40.

The Company had entered into a contract with Jordan Phosphate Mines Construction (JPMC) on April 20, 2010 for the construction of "New Phosphate Rock Terminal at Aqaba - Jordan" with a contract value of ₹ 909.13 Crores (142.23 Million JOD).

The Company had submitted various claims on account of extra works, release of bank guarantee and delay in completion of the project. The Company filed the issues for arbitration with the International Chamber of commerce (ICC) on November 2016.

On October 30, 2019, the ICC rendered an unfavourable award of ₹ 178.26 Crores to the Company and a favourable award of ₹ 86.75 Crores on account of final bill and variation.

The Management had challenged the award in the Paris Court of Appeal. During the current financial year, the case was disposed in favour of JPMC by the Paris Court of Appeal. The Company reached a full and final settlement with JPMC of all matters outstanding and arising out of or in connection with the project. An amount of ₹ 38.36 Crores (Euro 4.496 million) was agreed and paid in December 2021 as final settlement and all the bank guarantees were released by JPMC. As on March 31 2022, there's no further exposure pertaining to JPMC.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 41.

Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) had issued a contract for construction of Arch Steel Bridge across river Chenab on 24th August, 2004. The DBN (Design Basis Note) submitted by KRCL during the tender stage was revised in 2005 and subsequently in 2006 and 2010. The project got delayed due to various reasons such as changes in design parameters, wind load during service condition, arch span, finalization of slope stabilization etc.

Due to the above, the Company has raised two arbitration claims amounting to ₹ 1,723.24 Crores which are towards additional expenses on account of extended stay, categorization of excavation works, compensation due to loss of productivity, expenses incurred due to change in alignment, pend period cost etc. These variation costs have already been charged off to profit and loss account in past. In the previous year, the Company had received an unfavourable award for major portion of its claims. The awards are challenged before (Hon'ble Bombay High Court.

The total receivables amounting to ₹ 210.97 Crores as at March 31, 2022 (unbilled receivable of ₹ 204.75 Crores and retention of ₹ 6.22 Crores) includes ₹ 115 Crores on account of increase in steel quantity due to change in design.

Based on the opinion from independent expert and the facts of the case, the management is confident of getting a favorable judgement and recover all the dues related to this project.

Note 42.

The Company had executed project awarded by the Board of Trustees of the port of Mumbai (MbPT) for Modernization of the existing Marine Oil Terminal and berths/jetties J1, J2 and J3 at the Multi-cargo Marine Oil Terminal of Jawahar Dweep based in Mumbai Harbor. The project had completed in June 2003.

The Company had gone into arbitration with MbPT for compensation for extended stay related to projects and was successful in getting an award of ₹ 96.02 Crores including interest till the date of award, in its favour on November 2011. However, the Award was challenged by MbPT u/s 34 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 to the Single Bench of Hon'ble Bombay High Court. The Single Bench had set aside the award and passed the order in favor of MbPT. The Company filed an appeal with the Hon'ble High Court of Mumbai for a two bench Judge as against order of Single Bench. The appeal was admitted by the Hon'ble High Court for a hearing by a two bench Judge in the month of April 2018. Considering the legal opinion obtained and facts of the matter, the Company is confident of winning the case and recovering the entire amount from MbPT in future.

Note 43.

The Company had executed project awarded by Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority for Construction of Six-lane green field Kannauj to Unnao Expressway (package IV). During the execution of the project the client issued various change orders which required additional deployment of resources. The expressway was inaugurated and put to use in Dec 2016. The project was completed 13 months ahead of schedule.

Due to the various change orders, the Company has raised various claims amounting to ₹ 211 Crores (unbilled receivables disclosed under note no.8 "Contract assets) which are towards additional expenses on account of change of scope, additional works, royalty claim etc. The matter is referred to Arbitration. Considering the legal opinion obtained and facts of the matter, the Company is confident of winning the case and recovering the entire amount from Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority.

Note 44.

(a) The Company has unbilled receivables towards various ongoing and completed projects disclosed under Note no. 8 'Contract assets'. This unbilled work also includes variations on account of cost overruns due to unforeseen geological conditions, delays in handling over land, change in scope of work, etc. which are under discussions at various levels including customer, in arbitration, Dispute Adjudication Board etc. Based on the discussions and merits of the claims, the management is confident about the recovery of these pending variations with respect to unbilled receivables disclosed under note no.8 "Contract assets".

(b) The Company has a total net receivable of ₹ 833.58 Crores (including interest on arbitration awards ₹ 240.38 Crores) which is a part of Trade Receivables shown under note 5 towards arbitration awards which are won by the Company in past, these arbitration awards have been further challenged by the customers before the session court or higher courts of law. Pending disposal of these matters in the courts, management has recognized the amount as per the arbitration award and part payment has been received by management under Niti Aayog Scheme upon submission of a bank guarantee by the Company. Management is confident about the recovery of the amounts involved in the pending matters at various levels.

Note 45.

The Joint control operation and subsidiaries have mentioned in their financial statement that as per the terms of agreement Afcons Infrastructure Limited is committed to provide additional funds as may be required to meet the working capital requirements of Jointly Controlled Operations. The aforementioned has been disclosed by a few subsidiaries as well.

Basis management's assessment, Afcons is committed to provide and can adequately source additional funds as may be required to meet the working capital requirements of these Jointly Controlled Operation/subsidiary.

Note 46.

As on 31st March 2022, an amount of ₹ 558.35 Crores (excluding Jointly Controlled Operations) is receivable towards GST Input Credit which includes unutilised credit of inputs and input service on account of inverted duty structure. The Company has a robust Order book position of more than ₹ 34,000 Crores across India and there are several projects which are under the pipeline. Further, the Company has initiated Arbitration towards variations and Time related claims with respect to various projects and management expects favorable awards in these claims/ arbitration. Considering the facts as mentioned above, there is no doubt about the utilization of the GST input credit balance against the future liabilities and the same is considered good.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 47.1

On accounts of second wave of Covid 19, most of the states have declared lock down but have allowed infrastructure activity to be continued.

The Management and the Board of Directors have evaluated the impact of the pandemic on its business operations. The Company currently has a strong order book, leading to a clear visibility of revenue over the next 18-24 months. Collection from customers have been normal during the lockdown period enabling the Company to meet all its liabilities (including employee payables) in a timely manner and without availing any moratorium as announced by the Reserve Bank of India. The Company has adequate unutilized fund-based credit facilities available, to take care of any urgent requirement of funds. The Company through the lockdown period and even subsequently has been able to maintain adequate control of its assets and there have been no significant changes to its control environment during the period.

Based on the above assessment, the Company strongly believes that there is no material impact of Covid 19 on these standalone financial statements. The Company has also made a detailed assessment of its liquidity position for the next 12 months from the balance sheet date. Further, there is no material impact foreseen on revenue and operating cash flow of the Company.

Accordingly, the pandemic is not likely to have a significant impact on the future operations, its profitability and recoverability of the carrying value of its assets, as at March 31, 2022 and on its control environment. The Company will continue to closely monitor material changes to future economic conditions, if any, as and when they arise.

Note 47.2

The auditors of Jointly Controlled Operations of Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture, Afcons SMC Joint Venture, Afcons Vijeta PES Joint Venture, Afcons JAL Joint Venture and the auditors of branches located in Tanzania* and Kuwait* have given an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in relation to impact of COVID- 19. All the Jointly Controlled Operations and branches are dependent on Afcons and the Company has done the detailed assessment of COVID 19 impact as on March 2022 and based on detailed assessment and liquidity position for the next 12 months there's no material impact forseen on account of COVID-19.

*Branches located outside India.

Note 47.3 COVID 19 related assessments performed by various entities (including branches and jointly controlled operations) within the Company.

Afcons Zambia Branch

"The directors are aware of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the country's downgrade to sub-investment grade. The pandemic is considered to be a non-adjusting event and there is no immediate concern around going concern. Management is continually assessing and monitoring developments with regard to the disease and at the time of finalising the report, the directors are confident that company's responses are adequate and the crisis is being continuously monitored to assess the impact on the company. "

Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture, Afcons Infrastructure Limited & Vijeta Projects And Infrastructures Ltd. Joint Venture, Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture, Zimbabwe.

The outbreak of the Coronavirus -The COVID-19 epidemic; significantly impacted businesses around the world.

The Supervisory Board of the JV is closely monitoring the impact the COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of its operations including significant accounting judgements and estimates, inter-alia including its liquidity position, recoverability/carrying values of its trade receivables and contract assets as at balance sheet date. The Supervisory Board has evaluated and assessed this impact and future uncertainties resulting from Covid-19 based on internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts by various agencies and organisations, discussions and views from experts and industry participants, market estimates, etc. based on the information available till the date of approval of these financial statements.

The Supervisory Board, based on assumptions and current estimates expects that the carrying amount of its assets as reflected in the Balance Sheet as at March 31 , 2022 will be recovered. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly, the actual impact on the business operations, may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Supervisory Board will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties and material changes in future periods that may have an impact on the operations of the JV.

Note 47.4 Going concern related assessments performed by various entities (including branches and jointly controlled operations) within the Company.

Afcons Sener LNG Constructions Projects Pvt. Ltd.

"Material uncertainty related to going concern:

The auditor of Jointly Controlled Operations of Afcons Sener LNG Constructions Projects Pvt. Ltd. have given an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in relation to going concern assumption used for preparation of financial statements. Basis the Company's assessment company can adequately source the funding required at the mentioned Jointly Controlled Operations.

Afcons Zambia Branch

"According to the contract signed between Afcons Infrastructure Limited and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, the contract period ended on 30 September 2021. Furthermore, the contract stipulates a defects liability period ending 30 September 2022. The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation up to 30 September 2022, the end of the defects liability period and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the company and will remain in force for so long as it takes to restore the solvency of the company."

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 48.

Tropical Cyclonic Storm Tauktae which originated in the Arabian Sea hit the western coast of India in Mid-May, 2021 and impacted Afcons, which was carrying out revamping of offshore platforms for one of its customer with its consortium partner Halani-Tes-Nauvata. Cyclone Tauktae caused damaged to project material, loss of life and vessels involved in the revamp of the offshore platforms. Company has taken adequate insurance cover for damage of material and also insurance policies required to be maintained for its employees and sub-contractors employees. Besides the statutory compensation eligible to employees from insurance companies, Afcons has agreed to pay additional ex-gratia payment to all employees including sub-contracted employees, which is estimated to cost around ₹ 18 Crores For the chartered vessels the risk liabilities for damages lie with the vessel owner and no liabilities will involve on Afcons or its customer.

Note 49.

Subsequent to year end, Afcons Infrastructure Limited has entered into an agreement with one of the Shapoorji Pallonji Group company to subscribe to Compulsorily Convertible Debentures ("CCDs") aggregating to ₹ 200 Crores. Pursuant to right vested under the subscription agreement, Afcons has assigned all its rights and obligations with respect to the said subscription in the CCDs of ₹ 200 Crores to entities within the Shapoorji Pallonji Group.

Note 50: Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on 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) Borrowings secured against current assets

The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the Bank/ Financial Institution	Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned	Nature of Current Asset offered as Security	Quarter ended	Amount disclosed as per quarterly return/ statement	Amount as per books of account	Difference	Reasons for difference
State Bank of India (Consortium Bank)	1,402 – Fund Based Limit	Contract assets – Stock in Progress	Jun-21	2,959	2,768	191	Current portion as per the Management assessment has been considered in the quarterly statements.
			Sep-21	2,546	2,340	206	
			Dec-21	2,615	2,410	205	
			Mar-22	2,538	2,333	205	
		Trade Receivables	Jun-21	1,211	2,184	-973	Certain receivables have not been considered in quarterly statements.
			Sep-21	1,460	2,478	-1,018	
			Dec-21	860	2,129	-1,269	
			Mar-22	1,149	2,189	-1,040	
		Other Construction Material	Dec-21	407	299	108	Shuttering Material stock has been Included in quarterly statement .
			Mar-22	453	345	108	

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has following transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

Name of struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance as on 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)	Balance as on 31st March, 2021 (₹ in Crores)	Relationship with the struck off company
Shaurya Protection And Detection Private Limited.	Payable	0.07	0.05	Not a Related Party
Bulsar Construction & Consulting (Opc) Private Limited.	Payable	0.02	0.08	Not a Related Party

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

The Company has following outstanding balances as on March 31 2022, with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956. However, no transactions have been entered during the year.

Name of struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance as on 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)	Balance as on 31st March, 2021 (₹ in Crores)	Relationship with the struck off company
Chowdhary Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Convotech Projects Ltd.	Payable	#	0.02	Not a Related Party
Hal Water Vatika Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Parmar Power System Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Satya Parkash & Bros Pvt.Ltd	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Rump Inspection & Engg	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Tricolite Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Mac International Infra Pvt Ltd.	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Zoiros Infratech Pvt Ltd	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
I Dream Infratech Private Limited	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
Auskini Infraqp Pvt Ltd	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Hbc Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Kamlesh Projects Private Limited	Payable	0.06	0.06	Not a Related Party
Bikram Construction Private Limited	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
Viradhya Infratech Private Limited	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
Pankasooraj Foundations Private Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Engicon India Pvt Ltd	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
Sohum Habitat Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Sunrise Systems Ltd	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Precision Calibration And Services	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Anp Geo Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party

Note:- Amount mentioned as "#" is below rounding off norms adopted by the company.

(iv) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vi) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The borrowings obtained by Company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

(vii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(viii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(ix) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(x) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

A. 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 group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

   b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

B. 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 group 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

(xi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies -

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

51. Financial instruments

51.1 Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to takeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 14 and 20 offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the Company.

The Company reviews the capital structure on a regular basis. As part of this review, the Company considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital. The gearing ratio at March 31, 2022 is 0.57 (net debt/equity).

51.1.1 Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows. (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Debt (i)	1,561.00	1,590.68
Cash and bank balances	277.62	453.83
Net debt	1,283.38	1,136.85
Total Equity (ii)	2,238.82	2,020.37
Net debt to equity ratio	0.57	0.56

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (excluding derivative, financial guarantee contracts as described in notes 14 and 20 and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings)

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

51.2 Categories of financial instruments

The following table provides categorisation of all financial instruments at carrying value except non-current investments in un-quoted equity instruments, which are carried at cost.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Mandatorily measured:		
(i) Mutual fund investments	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Trade receivables	2,867.82	2,839.46
(b) Cash and bank balances	206.50	363.61
(c) Bank balance other than (b) above	71.12	90.22
(d) Loans	23.91	70.50
(e) Other financial assets	400.33	386.93
Measured at FVTOCI		
(a) Investments in equity instruments	0.89	0.40
Total Financial Assets	**3,570.57**	**3,751.12**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Borrowings	1,561.00	1,590.68
(b) Trade payables	3,044.90	3,230.36
(c) Other financial liabilities	677.57	576.97
Total Financial Liabilities	**5,283.47**	**5,398.01**

51.3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk assessment and analyses forex exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The risk management is governed by the Company's policy approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

51.4 Market risk

The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

51.5 Foreign currency risk management

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions in various countries. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

The carrying amounts of the Company's unhedged foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	Liabilities		Assets	
	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Amount in foreign currency (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)	Amount in foreign currency (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)
USD Currency	4.52	342.53	1.89	143.36
EURO Currency	0.11	9.86	0.43	36.18
QAR Currency	13.19	274.73	13.69	285.10
OMR Currency	0.00	0.04	-	-
MUR Currency	144.79	242.78	191.17	320.53
UAE Currency	0.07	1.52	5.72	117.94
JOD Currency	0.00	0.14	0.04	4.34
BHD Currency	0.01	2.62	0.00	0.01
KWD Currency	0.88	219.18	0.98	244.46
GBP Currency	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.63
JPY Currency	1.96	1.22	-	-
BDT Currency	495.36	443.15	442.88	396.20
SAR Currency	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.88
GHS Currency	27.32	283.66	14.53	150.84
SGD Currency	0.00	0.01	-	-
ZMW Currency	57.56	241.70	-	-
MZN Currency	101.47	121.68	223.56	268.10
MRU Currency	32.07	67.12	-	-
BTN Currency	30.33	30.33	-	-
TZS Currency	1,136.21	37.15	2,153.83	70.43
MVR Currency	141.83	707.17	37.74	188.19
XAF Currency	675.36	86.45	991.42	126.90
XOF Currency	-	-	0.70	0.09

Particulars	Liabilities		Assets	
	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Amount in foreign currency (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)	Amount in foreign currency (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)
USD Currency	2.77	203.12	4.06	296.97
EURO Currency	2.32	198.97	0.22	19.15
QAR Currency	13.19	265.34	13.69	275.36
OMR Currency	0.00	0.17	-	-
MUR Currency	214.96	387.09	237.05	426.85
UAE Currency	0.16	3.19	5.04	100.53
JOD Currency	0.85	88.41	0.87	89.68
BHD Currency	0.01	2.53	0.00	0.01
KWD Currency	1.10	265.68	1.27	308.95
GBP Currency	0.00	0.23	-	-
JPY Currency	13.40	8.86	-	-
BDT Currency	432.63	373.75	332.48	287.23
SAR Currency	-	-	0.04	0.85
GHS Currency	47.17	601.66	19.59	249.90
SGD Currency	0.01	0.64	-	-
GNF Currency	25.12	0.19	-	-
ZMW Currency	113.62	377.00	-	-
MZN Currency	156.53	164.54	191.38	201.17
MRU Currency	161.34	329.61	96.50	197.13
BTN Currency	27.45	27.45	0.52	0.52
TZS Currency	691.16	21.84	117.63	3.72
XAF Currency	271.56	35.57	-	-

51.5.1 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Company is mainly exposed to the currency of USD, EURO, KWD, GHS, ZMW, MUR, MZN, MRU and MVR.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the Indian Rupee against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on receivable and payables in the Company at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in the profit or equity where the Indian Rupee strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the Rupee against the relevant currency , there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative. The impact of 5 % is also applicable on outstanding foreign currency loans as on the reporting date.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	USD Currency Impact		Euro Currency Impact		KWD Currency Impact	
	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021
Impact on profit or loss for the year						
Increase in exchange rate by 5%	(9.96)	4.69	1.32	(8.99)	1.26	2.16
Decrease in exchange rate by 5%	9.96	(4.69)	(1.32)	8.99	(1.26)	(2.16)

Particulars	GHS currency impact		ZMW currency impact		MUR currency impact	
	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021
Impact on profit or loss for the year						
Increase in exchange rate by 5%	(6.64)	(17.59)	(12.08)	(18.85)	3.89	1.99
Decrease in exchange rate by 5%	6.64	17.59	12.08	18.85	(3.89)	(1.99)

Particulars	MZN currency impact		MRU currency impact		MVR currency impact	
	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021
Impact on profit or loss for the year						
Increase in exchange rate by 5%	7.32	1.83	(3.36)	(6.62)	(25.95)	-
Decrease in exchange rate by 5%	(7.32)	(1.83)	3.36	6.62	25.95	-

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

51.5.2 Derivative financial instruments

There are no derivative financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

51.6 Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the company borrow foreign currency and local currency funds at floating interest rates. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The Company's exposure to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Borrowing at Fixed Rate	1,006.15	1,006.01
Borrowing at Floating Rate	546.24	572.82
Total Borrowings	**1,552.39**	**1,578.83**

51.6.1 Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative 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 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2022 would decrease/increase by ₹ 2.73 Crores (March 31, 2021: decrease/increase by ₹ 2.86 Crores). This is mainly attributable to the company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

51.7 Other price risks

The Company is exposed to equity price risks arising from mutual funds and equity investments. Certain of the Company's equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes.

Mutual fund investments are susceptible to market price risk, mainly arising from changes in the interest rates or market yields which may impact the return and value of such investments. However, due to the very short tenure of the underlying portfolio in the liquid schemes, these do not hold any significant price risks.

51.7.1 Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower:

Other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2022 would increase / decrease by ₹ 0.01 Crores (March 31, 2021 : increase / decrease by ₹ 0.01 Crores) as a result of the changes in fair value of equity investments measured at FVTOCI.

51.8 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from investment in debt instruments, loans, trade receivables, other receivables, cash and bank balance and derivate financial instruments.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on its financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, trade receivables and loan receivables. The exposure to credit risks arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits are held with only high rated banks/financial institutions, credit risk on them is therefore insignificant.

Trade receivables and loan receivable

The Company assesses and manages credit risk on an internal credit evaluation system. It is performed by the finance team in conjunction with the relevant business teams depending on whether depending on the nature and type of the financial asset being evaluated.

The customer base of the Company highly comprises of government parties and Holding Company. Further, Company is having certain short term loan receivables from the Group entities. Collateral is generally not obtained from customers. Other customers are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their independent credit rating, financial position, past experience and industry reputation.

(A) To measure the expected credit losses on (a) trade receivables from government parties, and (b) trade receivables and loan receivables from group companies, they have been considered to enjoy the low credit risk as they meet the following criteria:

i) they have a low risk of default,

ii) the counterparty is considered, in the short term, to have a strong capacity to meet its obligations in the near term, and

iii) the Company expect, in the longer term, that adverse changes in economic and business conditions might, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its obligations.

(B) Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits are held with only high rated banks/financial institutions, credit risk on them is therefore insignificant.

(C) For other trade receivables (including contract assets), the Company uses “General Model” for the measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) for trade receivables as well as contract asset

The measurement of ECL under general model depends on whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. These credit risk is regularly monitored based on historic turnover activity and credit performance of every customer. In addition, overdue receivable balances are monitored and actioned on a regular basis. When the credit risk has not increased significantly after initial recognition, a provision shall be made for the 12-month expected loss, otherwise shall be made for the entire lifetime.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Company compares the risk of default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which considers multiple factors such as:

- internal credit rating
- external credit rating (as far as available)
- actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations
- actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower
- significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower
- significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements
- significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the group and changes in the operating results of the borrower.

The Company has used practical expedient by computing expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable by taking into consideration payment profiles of sales over a period of 60 months before the reporting date and the corresponding historical credit loss experiences within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward looking information on macro economic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables. The expected credit loss is based on the Ageing of the days, the receivables due and the expected credit loss rate. In addition, in case of event driven situation as litigations, disputes, change in customer’s credit risk history, specific provisions are made after evaluating the relevant facts and expected recovery.

Refer note 5 and note 8 for reconciliation of expected credit loss balance on financial assets.

51.9 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short-term, medium-term, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

51.9.1 Liquidity risk table

The following table details the company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the company can be required to pay. The tables include principal cash flows along with interest. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the company may be required to pay.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Upto 1 year	1 to 5 years	5+years	Total
31st March, 2022					
Borrowings	8.00%	1,196.10	451.11	-	**1,647.21**
Trade payables		2,605.17	439.73	-	**3,044.90**
Other financial liabilities		489.48	188.09	-	**677.57**
		4,290.75	**1,078.93**	**-**	**5,369.68**
31st March, 2021					
Borrowings	8.26%	1,171.09	533.90	17.07	**1,722.06**
Trade payables		2,778.10	452.26	-	**3,230.36**
Other financial liabilities		328.38	248.59	-	**576.97**
		4,277.57	**1,234.75**	**17.07**	**5,529.39**

The Company is exposed to credit risk in relation to guarantees given. The Company's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Company could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. Based on expectations at the end of the reporting period, the Company considers that it is more likely that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement. However, this estimate is subject to change depending on the probability of the counterparty claiming under the guarantee which is a function of the likelihood that the beneficiary under the guarantee may default.

51.10 Fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the Company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

51.10.1 Fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

(₹ in Crores)

Financial assets / financial liabilities	Fair value		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021		
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI (quoted) (see note 1)	0.89	0.40	Level 1	The investment in quoted instruments are measured at fair value based on quoted prices in active market.

Note 1: These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium or long-term strategic purpose. Upon the application of Ind As 109, the group has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as the directors believe that this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in profit or loss.

51.10.2 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The carrying amounts of the following financial assets and financial liabilities (other than Long Term Borrowings) are a reasonable approximation of their fair values. Accordingly, the fair values of such financial assets and financial liabilities have not been disclosed separately.

a) **Financial Assets**

Cash and bank balances

Bank balance other than above

Trade receivables

Loans

Other financial assets

b) **Financial Liabilities**

Short term borrowings

Trade payables

Other financial liabilities

Lease Liabilities

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

The carrying amount and fair value of Long Term Borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost is disclosed in table below :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:	**546.24**	**546.24**	**747.82**	**750.74**
- Borrowings	546.24	546.24	747.82	750.74

Note No 52. Disclosure pursuant to Ind As 115, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers into geographical areas for the year ended March 31, 2022 recognised in the statement of profit & loss

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Segment revenue		
India	7,484.56	6,026.27
Outside India	3,013.99	2,904.40
Revenue from external customers	**10,498.55**	**8,930.67**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	149.64	126.07
Over time	10,348.91	8,804.60
	10,498.55	**8,930.67**

(ii) Unsatisfied performance obligations:

The aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to performance obligation that are unsatisfied as at the end of reporting period is ₹ 33,815.36 Crores (Previous year ₹ 28,276.92 Crores). Management expects that about 30% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied contracts as of 31st March, 2022 will be recognized as revenue during next reporting period depending upon the progress of each contracts. The remaining amount is expected to be recognised in subsequent years.

(iii) Reconciliation of contract price with revenue recognised during the year: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount
Revenue as per contract price	10,539.06
Adjustments for:	
Payments on behalf of customer	(40.51)
Revenue from Operations	**10,498.55**

(iv) Significant changes to Contract Asset and Contract Liability from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
April 1, 2021	3,825.91	4,011.44
Changes in Contract Asset/ Liabilities	(1.43)	464.16
March 31, 2022	3,824.48	4,475.60

* The contract assets and liabilities undergo a change periodically, due to changes in the contractual estimates for the projects on account of any change in scope of work, unprecedented delays, etc. During the year the company has additionally recognised a loss allowance for contract assets in accordance with Ind As 109.

(v) For movement in Expected Credit Loss of Trade Receivables and Contract Assets, refer Note 8.1 of the financial statement.

- For Trade Receivable refer Note 5 of the financial statement.
- For Contract liabilities of the Standalone refer Note 17 of the financial statement.

(vi) Contracts assets and liabilities balance (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Contracts in progress at the end of the reporting period:		
Construction cost incurred plus recognised profits less recognised loss to date	41,475.13	31,314.00
Less : Progress billings	39,234.21	28,948.09
	2,240.92	**2,365.91**
Recognised and included in the financial statements as amounts due:		
- from customers under construction contracts	3,824.48	3,825.91
- to customers under construction contracts	(1,583.56)	(1,460.00)
	2,240.92	**2,365.91**

(vii) The Company recognised revenue amounting to ₹ 1,179.29 Crores in the current reporting year (Previous year ₹ 933.64 Crores) that was included in the contract liability as of April 01, 2021

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 53 - Disclosure pursuant to Ind As 116 "Leases".

The Company leases land and buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 12 months to 6 years, but may have extension options as described in (v) below.

(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

a. Right-to-use assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Land	3.D	50.96	15.39
Building	3.D	14.60	10.83

b. Lease Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current	33.83	14.53
Non-current	34.20	13.12

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Expense relating to short-term leases** (included in other expenses)	29	404.01	364.46
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in other expenses)	29	0.88	0.16
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	29	-	-
Interest on lease liability	27	6.68	3.18
Depreciation during the year	28	38.70	30.73
Total		**450.27**	**398.53**

** Rent expense relating to short-term leases of identified assets and variable lease payments under Ind As 116 included in Note 24.1 and Note 29 as mentioned above stands to ₹ 404.01 Crores However, the total of rent and hire charges included in Note 24.1 and Note 29 stands at ₹ 568.42 Crores the differential of ₹ 164.41 Crores is on account of hire charges of the assets which are unidentified assets under Ind As 116.

(iii) Maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	5 and More years	Total
Lease liabilities	29.16	31.63	-	60.79
	29.16	**31.63**	**-**	**60.79**

(iv) Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2022 was ₹ 37.65 Crores

(v) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of Land, Office Premises, Houses and Godowns leases across the company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Company's operation. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor.

(vi) Practical expedients applied :

In applying Ind As 116 for the first time, the Company has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1st April, 2021 as short-term leases
- using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains option to extend or terminate the lease
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

(vii) The lessee's range of weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities as on April 1, 2021 for the entire group was 7.75% to 9.20%

(viii) Lessor accounting

The Company did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as lessor under operating leases as a result of the adoption of Ind As 116.

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 54: Financial ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current period	Previous period	% Variance	Reason for variance
a)	Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.03	1.04	-1%	
b)	Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Total equity	0.70	0.79	-11%	
c)	Debt service coverage ratio	Profit after tax + Depreciation and amortlsation expense + Finance cost	Debt service (Principal repayment of debt + Interest on debt)	0.73	0.55	33%	Increase in net profit
d)	Return on equity ratio	Net profit after tax reduced by preference dividend	Average shareholders equity	12.17%	6.40%	90%	Increase in net profit
e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of construction materials consumed+Stores and Spares Consumed	Average inventory	3.77	3.33	13%	
f)	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Average trade receivable	3.68	3.15	17%	
g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Cost of construction materials consumed+Cost of Construction	Average trade payable	2.47	1.85	33%	Increase in cost of materials due to higher revenue
h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Operations	Working capital (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	58.78	32.92	79%	Increase in revenue
i)	Net profit ratio	Net profit	Revenue from Operations	2.47%	1.41%	75%	Increase in net profit
j)	Return on capital employed	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital employed (Total Assets - Current Liabilities)	0.13	0.14	-7%	
k)	Return on investment	Earnings before interest and tax	Average total assets	0.06	0.06	-2%	

Note 55.

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

Note 56.

The Jointly Controlled Operation of the Company Strabag AG Afcons JV had received a notice from the EPS Office Shimla claiming an alleged short deposit of EPF Contribution on both domestic and international workers. The JV has deducted PF on basic amount of wages whereas the contention of EPFO is to deduct PF on Gross Wages. This matter is still under consideration of the department. However, at this stage the probable liability is not quantifiable.

Some of the ex-labour and vendors have filed cases against Strabag AG Afcons JV at various forums which are pending for adjudication. JV is of the opinion that these cases shall not result in major financial impact.

Special Valuation Branch, Customs have recommended levy of custom duty on engineering for layout and CAD of the value of Euro 379,106 against the imports for Baystag. Strabag AG Afcons JV is yet to receive the demand notice however JV estimates that custom duty may be imposed to the value of approximate ₹ 90 lakh excluding interest and penalty.

Note 57.

As of 31st March, 2022 the Company has an outstanding receivables amounting to ₹ 97.10 Crores from SP Jammu Udhampur Highway Limited (SP Juhi) under the EPC contract for the Jammu Udhampur Road Project of NHAI. Subsequent to the year end, SP Jammu Udhampur Highway Limited (SP Juhi) has assigned the same to Shapoorji Pallonji Solar Holdings Pvt Ltd. (SP Solar) vide deed of assignment dated 20th July, 2022 between SP Juhi and SP Solar.

Note 58.

The financial statement was approved and adopted by the board of directors during the Board Meeting held on 29th July, 2022.

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016

For HDS & ASSOCIATES LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. W100144

S.PARAMASIVAN
Managing Director
Din:00058445

GIRIDHAR R.
Dy. Managing Director
Din:02391515

SARAH GEORGE
Partner
Membership No. 045255

SURESH K. JOSHI
Partner
Membership No. 030035

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Afcons Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Parent Company") which includes 19 branches at Mauritius, Liberia, Bangladesh, Ghana, Zambia, Bhutan, Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Mozambique, Mauritania, Oman, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Indonesia, Tanzania, Benin, Maldives and Gabon and 15 jointly controlled operations consolidated on a proportionate basis, associate and its 12 subsidiaries (Parent Company, branches, jointly controlled operations and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group"), (refer Note 2(a) and 2(b) to the attached consolidated financial statements), which comprise the consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, and the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on audited financial statements and management certified unaudited financial statements/information of the branches, jointly controlled operations and subsidiaries, the aforesaid consolidated 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 consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2022, of consolidated total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in India in terms of the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the relevant provisions of the Act, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in sub-paragraph 13 of the Other Matters section below, other than the unaudited financial statements/ financial information as certified by the management and referred to in sub-paragraph 14 of the Other Matters section below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

4. We draw attention to the following matters:

   a) Note no. 41 of the Consolidated financial statements, regarding delay in recovery of amount Rs. 204.75 Crores and Rs. 6.22 Crores from a customer which are disclosed under 'Contract Assets' and 'Trade Receivable' respectively, which are dependent upon the finalization of the arbitration award in favour of the Company.

   b) (i) Audit report on the financial statements of Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture (a jointly controlled operation included in the standalone financial statement) issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 20, 2022 which includes an emphasis of matter reproduced by us as under:

      "We draw attention to Note 27 to the financial statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to the outcome of the arbitration proceedings in respect of claims recognised by the joint venture in the earlier years, on account of change orders.

      Based on the Management's estimates of the timing and amount of recoverability, which is supported by legal opinion and technical evaluation, the amounts recognised as amount due from customers under construction contract are considered as good and fully recoverable by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

      Note 27 as described above is reproduced as note 36 a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

      (ii) Further, in respect of matter emphasized above 4 b) (i), we draw attention to Note no. 36 b) of the Consolidated financial statements, regarding delay in recovery of receivable of Rs. 11.76 Crores (before elimination) and advances of Rs. 181.27 Crores (before elimination) from the above mentioned Jointly controlled operation in respect of a project, which is dependent upon the finalisation of the arbitration award in favour of the jointly controlled operation.

      However, the aforesaid balances are not reflected in the financial statements as these are eliminated while preparing the Consolidated financial statements of the group as per accounting policy described in Note A. v) and 1.B.2. a) to the financial statements.

   c) (i) Audit report on the financial statements of Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture (a jointly controlled operation included in the standalone financial statements) issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 23, 2022 which includes an emphasis of matter reproduced by us as under:

      "We draw attention to Note 34 to the Financial Statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to the outcome of the negotiation/arbitration/ Dispute Adjudication Board proceedings in respect of variations recognised by the joint venture in current and earlier years, on account of cost overruns due to unforeseen geological conditions, delays in handing over of land, change in scope of work, etc

      Based on the Management's estimates of the timing and amount of recoverability, which is supported by technical evaluation, the amounts recognised as amount due from customers under construction contract as stated above are considered as good and fully recoverable by the management. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

      Note 34 as described above is reproduced as note 37 a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(ii) Further, in respect of matter emphasized above 4 c) (i), we draw attention to note no. 37 b) of the Consolidated financial statements, regarding delay in recovery of Rs. 398.15 Crores (before elimination) and advances of Rs. 588.11 Crores (before elimination) from the above mentioned Jointly controlled operation in respect of the project, which is dependent upon the finalization of the arbitration award in favour of the jointly controlled operation.

However, the aforesaid balances are not reflected in the financial statements as these are eliminated while preparing the Consolidated financial statements of the group as per accounting policy described in Note A. v) and 1.B.2. a) to the financial statements

d) Audit report on the financial statements of Dahej Standby Jetty Project Undertaking Joint Venture(a jointly controlled operation included in the standalone financial statements) issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 17, 2022 which includes an emphasis of matter reproduced by us as under::

“We draw attention to Note 23 to the financial statements, which describes the uncertainties relating to the outcome of the Hon’ble High Court, Delhi, proceedings, where the Joint Venture has filed an appeal to set aside an unfavourable award granted in Arbitration, towards claims of liquidated damages for delay in completion of works by Joint Venture. Pursuant to the award, the customer encashed the bank guarantees and recovered the amount due to it.

Based on the assessment performed by the management of Joint Venture, of aforesaid customer claims and claims filed by the Joint Venture against the customer which is supported by a legal opinion, the management is of the view that recognition of the total amount recoverable from the customer aggregating to INR 9,038.01 lacs as at March 31, 2022, is considered appropriate and no provision is required to be made as on March 31, 2022.Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.”

Note 23 as described above is reproduced as note 38 a) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

e) Audit report on the financial statements of Afcons Zambia branch issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated May 13, 2022 includes an emphasis of matter paragraph which is reproduced by us as under:

“We draw attention to note 21 in the financial statements which indicate the contract period for the Design and Construction of Lusaka City Decongestion Project between Afcons Infrastructure Limited and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. According to the agreement, the contract ended on 30 September 2021. Furthermore, the contract stipulates a defects liability period ending 30 September 2022. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Impact of Covid – 19 Pandemic

We draw attention to Note 22 of the financial statements which indicates the impact of Covid-19.

In January 2020, the World Health Organisation declared COVID -19 to constitute a ‘Public Health Emergency of International Concern.” Since then more cases have been diagnosed, also in other countries. On 11 March 2020, the World Health Organisation (WHO) announced that the coronavirus outbreak can be characterised as a pandemic and many governments have introduced various measures to combat the outbreak, including travel restrictions and quarantines. The pandemic has resulted in some businesses closing and others performing lower than the budget and lockdown of certain areas.

Given the uncertainty of the situation, the duration of any business disruption and related financial impact cannot be reasonably estimated at this time. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.”

Note 21 and Note 22 as described above is reproduced as note 48.2 b) and 48.1 a) respectively to the Standalone Financial Statements.

f) Audit report on the financial statements of Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture, Afcons Infrastructure Limited and Vijeta Projects and Infrastructure Limited Joint Venture and Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture – Zimbawe issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide reports dated June 15, 2022 which includes an emphasis of matter reproduced by as under:

“We draw attention to Note 26 to the Ind AS Financial Statements as regards to the management evaluation of COVID — 19 impact on the business operations and future performance of the Joint Venture. Our opinion on the financial statements is not modified in respect of the above matter. Further, our attendance at the physical inventory verification done by the management was not possible and therefore, we have relied on the related alternative audit procedures to obtain comfort over the existence and condition of inventory at year end.”

Note 26 as described above is reproduced as note 48.1 b) to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Other Information

5. The Parent Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our and other auditor’s report thereon. The Board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor’s report.

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

   In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

   When we read the Board report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

6. The Parent Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in term of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows, and changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions

of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Parent Company, as aforesaid.

7. In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

8. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

9. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

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

    - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
    - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Parent company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to continue as a going concern.
    - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
    - Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

11. We communicate with those charged with governance of the Parent Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors 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.

12. 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.

Other Matters

13. We did not audit

    i) the financial statements/financial information of 15 jointly controlled operations and 6 subsidiaries whose financial statements/ financial information (before eliminating intercompany transactions) reflect total assets of Rs 3,130 Crores and net assets of Rs 385 Crores as at 31st March 2022, total revenue of Rs. 1,513 Crore, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income) of Rs. 191 Crore and net cash flows amounting to Rs 17 Crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements/ financial information have been audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these jointly controlled operations and subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid jointly controlled operations and subsidiaries, is based solely on the reports of the other auditors. Also refer Note 47.2

and Note 48.2 a) in the Consolidated financial statements for matters relating to management assessment of Covid-19 impact on 4 jointly controlled operations & 2 subsidiaries and the going concern assumption on 1 jointly controlled operation respectively, which has been included as emphasis of matter paragraph in the respective component auditors' reports.

ii) We did not audit financial statements/ financial information of 11 branches and 1 subsidiary whose financial statements (before eliminating intercompany transactions) reflect total assets of 2,485 Crores and net assets of 1,903 crores as at March 31, 2021, total revenue of 2,752 Crores, total comprehensive income (comprising of net profit and other comprehensive income) of 151 Crores and net cash flows amounting to 2 Crores for the year then ended, have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries and have been audited by other auditors under generally accepted auditing standards applicable in their respective countries. The Parent company's management has converted the financial statements of such branches and a subsidiary located outside India from the accounting principles generally accepted in their respective countries to the accounting principles generally accepted in India. We have audited these conversion adjustments made by the Parent company's management. Our opinion insofar as it relates to the balances and affairs of such branches, subsidiary located outside India, including other information, is based on the report of other auditors and the conversion adjustments prepared by the management of the Parent company and audited by us. Also refer Note 47.2 in the consolidated financial statements for matters relating to management assessment of Covid-19 impact on 2 branches, which has been included as emphasis of matter paragraph in the respective component auditors' reports.

14. We did not audit the financial information of 8 branches and 5 subsidiaries, whose financial information (before eliminating intercompany transactions) reflect total assets of Rs 461 Crores and net assets of Rs 22 Crores as at 31st March 2022, total revenue of Rs. 63 Crores, total comprehensive loss (comprising of loss and other comprehensive loss) of Rs 34 Crores and net cash outflows amounting to Rs. 10 Crores for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements also include Group's share of other comprehensive income of Rs. Nil for the year ended March 31, 2022 in respect of one associate only. These financial information are unaudited and have been furnished to us by the Management, and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these branches and subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-section (3) of Section 143 of the Act including report on Other Information insofar as it relates to the aforesaid branches and subsidiaries is based solely on such unaudited financial information. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the Management, these financial information are not material to the Group.

15. Audit report on the financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited- Gabonese Branch issued by an independent firm of chartered accountants vide its report dated June 14, 2022 which includes an other matter reproduced by us as under :

"The net result for the 6-month period ended as Of March 31, 2021 (N-l) is nil. Management has considered that this period was the preparation phasis of the project, and that at this Stage no margin and profit were to be recognized, therefore. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter."

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors and the financial statements/ financial information certified by the Management.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

16. As required by paragraph 3(xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks included by the respective auditors in their CARO 2020 reports issued in respect of the standalone financial statements of the companies which are included in these Consolidated Financial Statements.

17. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and the reports of the other auditors.

(c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account and records maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Parent Company as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Parent Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of a jointly controlled operation and its subsidiary companies incorporated in India, none of the directors of the Group is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Parent company, jointly controlled operation, branches and subsidiary companies incorporated in India and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A.

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose the impact, if any, of pending litigations on the consolidated financial position of the Group, its branches, its jointly controlled operations and subsidiaries - Refer Note 29, 36, 37, 38, 41, 42, 43 and 44 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. Provision has been made in the consolidated financial statements, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts as at March 31, 2022– Refer Note 18 to the consolidated financial statements in respect of such items as it relates to the Group. Further the Group, its branches, its jointly controlled operations and subsidiaries did not have any material foreseeable losses on derivative contracts as at March 31, 2022.

iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year by the Parent Company, a jointly controlled operation and its 4 subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India during the year.

iv. (a) The respective managements of the Parent, one of its jointly controlled operation and its 4 subsidiaries ,which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such jointly controlled operation and subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds by the Parent or such jointly controlled operation and such subsidiaries to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Parent or a jointly controlled operation and such subsidiaries (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer Note 51 (xi) to the Consolidated financial statements)

(b) The respective Managements of the Parent, one of its jointly controlled operation and its 4 subsidiaries, which are companies incorporated in India, whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditor of such jointly controlled operation and subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Parent or such jointly controlled operation and such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Parent or such jointly controlled operation and such subsidiaries shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. (Refer Note 51 (xi) to the consolidated financial statements)

(c) Based on the audit procedures, that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, performed by us and those performed by the respective auditor of such jointly controlled operation and such subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor’s notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material misstatement.

v. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Parent Company, is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act. The jointly controlled operation and subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India have not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

18. The Group and its jointly controlled operations and subsidiaries incorporated in India has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sarah George
Partner
Membership Number: 045255
UDIN: 22045255ANVYAM9687

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

For HDS & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: W100144

Suresh K. Joshi
Partner
Membership Number: 030035
UDIN: 22030035ANWWUX1479

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report

Referred to in paragraph 17 (f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Afcons Infrastructure Limited on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Consolidated Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Afcons Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as "Parent") as of and for the year ended March 31, 2022, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements of the Parent which includes the internal financial controls over financial reporting of 1 jointly controlled operation and 4 subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. The respective Board of Directors of the Parent, its Jointly controlled operation, its subsidiary companies, to whom reporting under clause (i) of sub section 3 of Section 143 of the Act in respect of the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements is applicable, which are companies incorporated in India, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Parent considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Parent's internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the ICAI. 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 with reference to consolidated financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system with reference to consolidated financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditor in terms of their report referred to in the Other Matter paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Parents' internal financial controls system with reference to consolidated financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements

6. A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to consolidated financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Parent, its jointly controlled operation and its 4 subsidiaries , which are companies incorporated in India, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to consolidated financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Parent considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI

Other Matter

9. Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to consolidated financial statements insofar as it relates to the 1 jointly controlled operation and 4 subsidiary companies, which are companies incorporated in India, is based on the corresponding report of the respective auditors of such jointly controlled operation and subsidiary companies incorporated in India. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Sarah George
Partner
Membership Number: 045255
UDIN: 22045255ANVYAM9687

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

For HDS & Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: W100144

Suresh K. Joshi
Partner
Membership Number: 030035
UDIN: 22030035ANWWUX1479

Place: Mumbai
Date: July 29, 2022

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (AFCONS GROUP)

Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
A	**ASSETS**			
1	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3.A	2,251.39	1,975.80
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	3.B	17.53	145.52
	(c) Right-of-use assets	3.E	65.56	26.22
	(d) Goodwill	3.C	0.14	0.14
	(e) Intangible assets	3.D	0.66	0.46
	(f) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	4	0.89	0.40
	(ii) Trade receivables	5	678.88	474.36
	(iii) Other financial assets	7	308.97	273.87
	(g) Contract assets	8	1,491.29	1,493.02
	(h) Non current tax assets (net)	11	68.73	110.65
	(i) Other non-current assets	8.2	196.64	181.11
	Total non-current assets		**5,080.68**	**4,681.55**
2	**Current assets**			
	(a) Inventories	9	1,270.24	938.39
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	5	2,303.87	2,575.04
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	447.08	612.52
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10.1	79.34	98.42
	(iv) Loans	6	55.07	50.13
	(v) Other financial assets	7	92.37	114.20
	(c) Contract assets	8	2,471.53	2,455.38
	(d) Other current assets	8.2	1,173.57	964.32
	Total current assets		**7,893.07**	**7,808.40**
	Total assets (1+2)		**12,973.75**	**12,489.95**
B	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
1	**Equity**			
	(a) Equity share capital	12.A	71.97	71.97
	(b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	12.B	450.00	450.00
	(c) Other equity	13	2,190.09	1,868.04
	Equity attributable to shareholders of the Company		2,712.06	2,390.01
	Non controlling interest		(9.28)	(10.53)
	Total Equity		**2,702.78**	**2,379.48**
2	**Liabilities**			
	(A) Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	14	401.89	472.64
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	54(i)b	34.20	13.12
	(iii) Trade payables	15		
	(a) Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises		29.05	4.57
	(b) Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		410.68	447.69
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	188.09	248.59
	(b) Contract liabilities	17	1,766.30	1,576.73
	(c) Provisions	18	86.29	3.07
	(d) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	21(c)	129.75	211.90
	Total non-current liabilities		**3,046.25**	**2,978.31**
	(B) Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	20	1,153.31	1,115.95
	(ii) Lease Liabilities	54(i)b	33.83	14.53
	(iii) Trade payables	15		
	(a) Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises		368.23	348.33
	(b) Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2,329.09	2,627.97
	(iv) Other financial liabilities	16	494.79	334.50
	(b) Contract liabilities	17	2,713.84	2,522.17
	(c) Provisions	18	68.54	69.06
	(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	19	15.39	46.10
	(e) Other current liabilities	17.1	47.70	53.55
	Total current liabilities		**7,224.72**	**7,132.16**
	Total liabilities (A+B)		**10,270.97**	**10,110.47**
	Total equity and liabilities (1+2)		**12,973.75**	**12,489.95**
	See accompanying notes 1 to 59 forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016

For HDS & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. W100144

S.PARAMASIVAN
Managing Director
Din:00058445

GIRIDHAR R.
Dy. Managing Director
Din:02391515

SARAH GEORGE
Partner
Membership No. 045255

SURESH K. JOSHI
Partner
Membership No. 030035

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
1	Revenue from operations	22	11,018.96	9,375.57
2	Other income	23	250.58	145.56
3	**Total income (1 + 2)**		**11,269.54**	**9,521.13**
4	**Expenses**			
	(a) Cost of material consumed	24	3,176.31	2,544.56
	(b) Cost of construction	24.1	4,939.63	4,112.64
	(c) Employee benefits expense	25	1,084.98	924.16
	(d) Finance costs	26	424.73	467.57
	(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	27	355.37	249.97
	(f) Other expenses	28	881.97	931.73
	Total expenses		**10,862.99**	**9,230.63**
5	**Profit before tax (3 - 4)**		**406.55**	**290.50**
6	**Tax expense:**	21		
	(a) Current tax		127.67	117.56
	(b) Deferred tax		(78.72)	3.05
	Total tax expense		**48.95**	**120.61**
7	**Profit for the year from continuing operations (5 - 6)**		**357.60**	**169.89**
8	Add: Share in profit / (loss) of associates		-	-
9	**Profit for the year (7 + 8)**		**357.60**	**169.89**
10	**Other comprehensive income**			
	A) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Changes in fair value of equity investments measured at FVOCI (Net of tax)		0.49	0.26
	(b) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (Net of tax)		(10.20)	0.86
	B) Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
	(a) Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation (Net of tax)		0.65	3.84
			(9.06)	**4.96**
11	**Total comprehensive income for the year (9 + 10)**		**348.54**	**174.85**
	Profit for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		356.35	166.97
	- Non-controlling interest		1.25	2.92
			357.60	**169.89**
	Other comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		(9.06)	4.96
	- Non-controlling interest		-	-
			(9.06)	**4.96**
	Total comprehensive income for the year attributable to:			
	- Owners of the Company		347.29	171.93
	- Non-controlling interest		1.25	2.92
			348.54	**174.85**
12	**Earnings per share (Face value of ₹ 10 each):**			
	(a) Basic earnings per share (rupees)		49.68	23.60
	(b) Diluted earnings per share (rupees)		10.49	4.99
	See accompanying notes 1 to 59 forming part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached **For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016

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Membership No. 030035

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Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022

a) Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**71.97**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**71.97**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**71.97**

b) Instruments entirely equity in nature
Preference share capital

Particulars	(₹ in Crores)
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	**450.00**
Changes in preference share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**450.00**
Changes in preference share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**450.00**

c) Other equity (₹ in Crores)

Particular	Reserve and surplus							Other comprehensive income		Total
	Capital reserve	Capital redemption reserve	Securities premium reserve	Contingencies reserve	Debenture redemption reserve	General reserve	Retained Earnings	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	0.84	0.13	10.28	8.00	52.50	65.75	1,543.79	20.73	19.33	**1,721.35**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	166.97	-	-	**166.97**
Other comprehensive income for the year (Net of Income tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.86	3.84	0.26	**4.96**
Total comprehensive income for the year	0.84	0.13	10.28	8.00	52.50	65.75	1,711.62	24.57	19.59	**1,893.28**
Dividends including tax thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25.24)	-	-	**(25.24)**
Transferred (from) / to debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	(8.75)	-	8.75	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**0.84**	**0.13**	**10.28**	**8.00**	**43.75**	**65.75**	**1,695.13**	**24.57**	**19.59**	**1,868.04**
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	0.84	0.13	10.28	8.00	43.75	65.75	1,695.13	24.57	19.59	**1,868.04**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	356.35	-	-	**356.35**
Other comprehensive income for the year (Net of Income tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10.20)	0.65	0.49	**(9.06)**
Total comprehensive income for the year	0.84	0.13	10.28	8.00	43.75	65.75	2,041.28	25.22	20.08	**2,215.33**
Dividends including tax thereon	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25.24)	-	-	**(25.24)**
Transferred (from) / to debenture redemption reserve	-	-	-	-	(43.75)	-	43.75	-	-	**-**
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**0.84**	**0.13**	**10.28**	**8.00**	**-**	**65.75**	**2,059.79**	**25.22**	**20.08**	**2,190.09**

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016

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Partner
Membership No. 030035

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**406.55**	**290.50**
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	355.37	249.97
(Profit)/loss on property, plant and equipment sold/scrapped (net)	6.82	7.91
Interest income recognised in profit or loss	(63.79)	(102.03)
Insurance claim received	(29.64)	(8.45)
Finance costs	424.73	467.57
Bad debts/unbilled revenue and sundry debit balances written off	2.08	214.67
Provision for doubtful advances no longer required written back	(38.37)	-
Provision for expected credit loss	26.07	16.00
Creditors / excess provision written back	(33.50)	(14.90)
Provision for Doubtful Debtors / Advances	79.28	50.17
Provision for projected losses on contract (net)	(19.00)	23.20
Unrealised exchange (gain) / loss	(11.19)	(23.46)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**1,105.41**	**1,171.15**
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivables (including retention monies)	57.87	(88.98)
(Increase) / decrease in inventories	(331.85)	128.77
(Increase) / decrease in contract assets	(37.32)	909.30
(Increase) in financial assets	(6.94)	(142.98)
(Increase) in non financial assets	(181.44)	(324.84)
(Decrease) in trade payable	(257.64)	(335.02)
Increase / (decrease) in contract liabilities	401.93	(500.54)
Increase / (decrease) in financial liabilities	(26.04)	176.48
(Decrease) in non financial liabilities	(5.85)	(9.02)
Increase / (decrease) in provisions	8.79	(7.58)
Cash from operations	**726.92**	**976.74**
(Payment) of Income Tax (Net)	(116.47)	(47.86)
Net Cash flow (used in) operating activities	**610.45**	**928.88**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(356.99)	(492.77)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	5.13	4.52
Purchase of Investments	-	0.01
Investment in other bank balance (made) / redeemed	17.56	37.03
Interest received	54.04	165.25
Insurance claim received	29.64	8.45
Net Cash flow (used in) investing activities	**(250.62)**	**(277.51)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long-term borrowings	204.43	175.00
Repayment of long-term borrowings	(275.18)	(96.03)
Proceeds / (Repayment) from short-term borrowings - net	41.69	(120.79)
Finance costs paid	(429.06)	(465.05)
Principal element of lease payments (net)	(37.65)	(31.54)
Dividend paid on equity shares (including tax thereon) (Interim)	(25.19)	(25.19)
Dividend paid on preference shares (including tax thereon)	(0.05)	(0.05)
Net Cash flow (used in) financing activities	**(521.01)**	**(563.65)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**(161.18)**	**87.72**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	612.52	522.54
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(4.26)	2.26
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**447.08**	**612.52**

Non-cash financing and investing activities		
- Acquisition of right-of-use assets	**78.04**	**14.56**

Notes

1. The above Cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in Ind AS 7 '*Cash Flow Statements*'.
2. Figures relating to previous year have been recast where necessary to conform to figures of the current year.

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Net debt reconciliation

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Cash and Cash equivalent	447.08	612.52
Liquid investments	79.34	98.42
Finance lease obligations	(68.03)	(27.65)
Borrowings	(1,555.20)	(1,588.59)
Net Debt	**(1,096.81)**	**(905.30)**

Particulars	Other assets		Liabilities from financing activities		Total
	Cash and bank overdraft	Liquid investment	Finance lease obligations	Borrowings	
Net Debt as on 1st April, 2020	**522.54**	**116.30**	**(45.70)**	**(1,627.89)**	**(1,034.75)**
Cash flows	87.72	(17.88)	-	41.82	**111.66**
Acquisitions - finance leases	-	-	21.16	-	**21.16**
Foreign exchange adjustments	2.26	-	0.07	-	**2.33**
Interest expense	-	-	(3.18)	(217.42)	**(220.60)**
Interest paid	-	-	-	214.90	**214.90**
Net debt as on 31st March, 2021	**612.52**	**98.42**	**(27.65)**	**(1,588.59)**	**(905.30)**
Cash flows	(161.18)	(19.08)	-	29.06	**(151.20)**
Acquisitions/disposals - finance leases	-	-	(33.68)	-	**(33.68)**
Foreign exchange adjustments	(4.26)	-	(0.02)	-	**(4.28)**
Interest expense	-	-	(6.68)	(199.48)	**(206.16)**
Interest paid	-	-	-	203.81	**203.81**
Net debt as on 31st March, 2022	**447.08**	**79.34**	**(68.03)**	**(1,555.20)**	**(1,096.81)**

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016

For HDS & ASSOCIATES LLP CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. W100144

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Partner
Membership No. 030035

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

Note 1: General information

Afcons Infrastructure Limited (the “Company” or “Afcons”) is a limited company incorporated in India. Its parent company is Shapoorji Pallonji Company Private Limited. The Company together with its Jointly controlled operations and subsidiaries (as detailed in note 2.a & 2.b) is herein after referred to as the ‘Group’.

The address of its registered office is “Afcons House”, 16 Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Road, Andheri (West), Mumbai 400 053 and principal place of business is Mumbai, India. The principal activity of the Company and its subsidiaries and jointly controlled operations (the “Group”) are infrastructure activities. Afcons has presence in almost the entire spectrum of infrastructure activities in India and overseas. The Group is engaged in marine works, highways, bridges, metro works, power houses, tunnels, oil and gas, LNG tanks and other general civil engineering projects both in India and overseas.

Amendments applicable from April 01, 2022

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 23, 2022 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective April 01, 2022. These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Group in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions.

Reclassifications consequent to amendments to Schedule III

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 on March 24, 2021 to increase the transparency and provide additional disclosures to users of consolidated financial statements. These amendments are effective from April 01, 2021.

Consequent to above, the Group has changed the classification/ presentation of (i) current maturities of long-term borrowings (ii) trade payables

- The current maturities of long-term borrowings (including interest accrued) has now been included in the “Borrowings (current)” line item. Previously, current maturities of long-term borrowings and interest accrued were included in ‘other financial liabilities’ line item.

The Group has reclassified following comparative amounts to conform with current year presentation as per the requirements of Ind As 1:

- Current maturities of long-term borrowings amounting to ₹ 147.16 Crores (March 31 2021, ₹ 282.32 Crores) have been reclassified from Other financial liabilities (current) to Borrowings (current). This also includes Interest Accrued but not due on borrowings which was previously grouped under Other Financial Liabilities amounting to ₹ 2.81 Crores (March 31 2021, ₹ 7.14 Crores)
- Capital Creditors amounting to ₹ 195.20 Crores (March 31 2021 ₹ 69.37 Crores) have been reclassified from Trade Payables to Other Financial Liabilities.

A. Basis of preparation and presentation

i) Compliance with Ind As

These consolidated financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

ii) Historical cost convention

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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 Group takes into 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. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for 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 realisable value in Ind As 2 or value in use in Ind As 36.

In addition, for consolidated financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised 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 measurement 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.

iii) New standards or interpretations adopted by the Group

The Group has applied the following standards and amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2021:

- Extension of COVID-19 related concessions – amendments to Ind As 116
- Interest rate benchmark reform – amendments to Ind As 109, Financial Instruments, Ind As 107, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, Ind As 104, Insurance Contracts and Ind As 116, Leases.

The amendments listed above did not have any impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

iv) Operating cycle

The consolidated balance sheet presents current and non-current assets, and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications. For this purpose, an asset is classified as current if:

- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is expected to realise the asset within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The asset is a cash or equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

v) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statement incorporates the financial statement of the Company and its subsidiaries. Control is achieved when the Company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The Group reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the Group has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the Group's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the Group's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of the other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the Group, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the Group has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Company obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Company loses control of the subsidiary. Specifically, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of profit and loss from the date the Company gains control until the date when the Company ceases to control the subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income of subsidiaries is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

The financial statements of the Group and its Subsidiary Companies have been consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The financial statements of the subsidiary companies used in the consolidation are drawn up to the same reporting date as that of the Company.

Equity Method

Under the equity method of accounting, the investments are initially recognised at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognise the group's share of the net assets of the associate, since the acquisition date. On acquisition of the investment in an associate, any excess of the cost of the investment over the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities of investee is recognised as Goodwill, which is included within the carrying amount of the investment. Any excess of the Group's share of the net fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities over the cost of the investment is recognised in equity as Capital reserve, in the period in which the investment is acquired.

The Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the associate. Any change in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the associate, the Group recognises its share of that changes, when applicable, in the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity. Unrealised gains or losses, resulting from transactions between the Group and the associate, are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the associate.

When the Group's share of losses of an associate or equals or exceeds its interest in that associate (which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the associate), the Group discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate. If the associate subsequently reports profits, the Group resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profit equals the share of losses not recognised.

The carrying amount of equity accounted investments are tested for impairment in accordance with the policy described in note 1.B.14.3 below.

When necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statement of subsidiaries to bring their accounting policies into line with the Group's accounting policies.

All intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between members of the group are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The group's share of the results, assets and liabilities of contracts carried out in conjunction with another party are included under each relevant heading in the consolidated financial statement.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

B. Significant accounting policies

B.1. Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying amount.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

A cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised directly in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

On disposal of the relevant cash-generating unit, the attributable amount of goodwill is included in the determination of the profit or loss on disposal.

B.2. a) Interests in Jointly Controlled Operations

Company enters into Joint Venture arrangement with other parties for execution of construction arrangements for which an unincorporated vehicle is formed having an independent legal status for the tax purpose i.e. Association of person/Body of individual etc. Such arrangement (also called as jointly controlled operations) is considered as extension of business, if in accordance with the terms of the arrangement, Company acts as a principal and remains solely liable for the executing the entire project on its own, funding or contributing assets and is also responsible for all the liabilities in the unincorporated vehicle. Accordingly, all the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses pertaining to such unincorporated vehicle is consolidated in the separate financial statements of the Company.

Similarly, in case the Company is acting as an agent in such kind of arrangements, where the other party to the arrangement is solely liable for the executing the entire project on its own, funding or contributing assets and is also responsible for all the liabilities in the unincorporated vehicle. Accordingly, the Company recognises its share of profits/fees as determined in the arrangement in the separate financial statements of the Company.

B.2. b) Interest in unincorporated Joint ventures

When the Company enters into a joint venture (JV) arrangement with other parties and an incorporated vehicle is formed which has a separate status for tax purposes (i.e. Association of person/Body of individual etc.) and if as per the terms of agreement, the Company remains liable for all the liabilities of the unincorporated vehicle and is also responsible for funding or contributing assets to the unincorporated vehicle for construction activity, this unincorporated vehicle (also considered and called as Jointly controlled operation) has been considered as an extension of the Company from accounting point of view and assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses are consolidated on the basis of its share in the operations in the separate financial statement of the Company.

B.3. Revenue recognition

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised upon satisfaction of performance obligations, i.e. at a point of time, which occurs when the control is transferred to the customer. Customers obtain control as per the incoterms. Invoices are issued according to contractual terms and are usually payable as per the credit period agreed with the customer.

Rendering of services:

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered.

Invoices are issued according to contractual terms and are usually payable as per the credit period agreed with the customer.

Construction contracts:

The Group recognises revenue from engineering, procurement and construction contracts ('EPC') over the period of time, as performance obligations are satisfied over time due to continuous transfer of control to the customer. EPC contracts are generally accounted for as a single performance obligation as it involves complex integration of goods and services.

The performance obligations are satisfied over time as the work progresses. The Group recognises revenue using input method (i.e. percentage-of-completion method), based primarily on contract cost incurred to date compared to total estimated contract costs. Changes to total estimated contract costs, if any, are recognised in the period in which they are determined as assessed at the contract level. If the consideration in the contract includes price variation clause or there are amendments in contracts, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for work performed.

Due to the nature of the work required to be performed on the performance obligations, the estimation of total revenue and cost at completion is complex, subject to many variables and requires significant judgment. Variability in the transaction price arises primarily due to liquidated damages, price variation clauses, changes in scope, incentives, discounts, if any. The Group considers its experience with similar transactions and expectations regarding the contract in estimating the amount of variable consideration to which it will be entitled and determining whether the estimated variable consideration should be constrained. The Group includes estimated amounts in the transaction price to the extent it is probable that a significant reversal of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is resolved. The estimates of variable consideration are based largely on an assessment of anticipated performance and all information (historical, current and forecasted) that is reasonably available. Various agreements are entered with customers wherein the Group pays a certain portion of the finance cost to the funding agencies of the project. In practice, these payments are considered as payment on behalf of the customer. These payments are not related to a distinct service or product by customer. An estimated amount to be paid over the lifecycle of the project is calculated and accordingly the same is accounted for as a reduction of contract revenue.

Progress billings are generally issued upon completion of certain phases of the work as stipulated in the contract. Billing terms of the over-time contracts vary but are generally based on achieving specified milestones. The difference between the timing of revenue recognised and customer billings result in changes to contract assets and contract liabilities. Payment is generally due upon receipt of the invoice, payable within 90 days or less. Contractual retention amounts billed to the customers are generally due upon expiration of the contract period or any other conditions as mentioned in the contract.

The contracts generally result in revenue recognised in excess of billings which are presented as contract assets on the statement of financial position. Amounts billed and due from customers are classified as receivables on the statement of financial position. The portion of the payments retained by the customer until final contract settlement is not considered a significant financing component since it is usually intended to provide customer with a form of security for Group's remaining performance as specified under the contract, which is consistent with the industry practice. Contract liabilities represent amounts billed to customers in excess of revenue recognised till date. A liability is recognised for advance payments and it is not considered as a significant financing component since it is used to meet working capital requirements at the time of project mobilization stage. The same is presented as contract liability in the statement of financial position.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management.

For construction contracts the control is transferred over time and revenue is recognised based on the extent of progress towards completion of the performance obligations. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognised as an expense immediately. The percentage of completion is based primarily on contract cost incurred to date compared to total estimated contract cost for each contract in order to reflect the effective completion of the project. This percentage of completion could be based on technical milestones or as per the contractual terms specified. A construction contract is considered completed when the last technical milestone is achieved, which occurs upon contractual transfer of ownership of the asset.

Dividend and interest income

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 Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the amount of income can be measured reliably. 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.

Other operating income

Income from export incentives is recognised on cash basis to the extent the ultimate realisation is reasonably certain.

B.4. Foreign currencies

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The consolidated financial statement is presented in Indian Rupee (INR), which is Group's functional and presentation currency. For each entity (subsidiaries and Jointly controlled operations), the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

In preparing these consolidated financial statements, the Group has applied following policies:

A) Foreign Branches of the Group: -

1. Income and expense items are translated at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions and all resulting exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
2. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are measured in terms of historical cost in foreign currencies and are not translated at the rates prevailing at the reporting period. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences on translations are recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

B) Joint Operations and subsidiaries outside India with functional currency other than presentation currency:

1. Assets and liabilities, both monetary and non-monetary are translated at the rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period.
2. Income and expense items are translated at the average exchange rates for the period, unless exchange rates fluctuate significantly during that period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. Exchange differences arising, if any, are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income and accumulated in equity (and attributed to non-controlling interests as appropriate).

(ii) Other Transactions and balances

In preparing the consolidated financial statements of each individual Group entity, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. 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.

Any exchange difference arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items recognized in the financial statements until the year ended March 31, 2016, are capitalized as a part of the depreciable fixed assets to which the monetary item relates and depreciated over the remaining useful life of such assets.

In case of consideration paid or received in advance for foreign currency denominated contracts, the related expense or income is recognised using the rate on the date of transaction on initial recognition of a related asset or liability.

Exchange differences on monetary items are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise except for:

- Exchange differences on transactions entered into in order to hedge certain foreign currency risks; and
- Exchange differences on monetary items receivable from or payable to a foreign operation for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur (therefore forming part of the net investment in the foreign operation), which are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on repayment of the monetary items.

On the disposal of a foreign operation (i.e. a disposal of the Group's entire interest in a foreign operation, a disposal involving loss of control over a foreign operation, or a partial disposal of an interest in a foreign operation of which the retained interest becomes a financial asset), all of the exchange differences accumulated in equity in respect of that operation attributable to the owners of the Group are reclassified to profit or loss.

In addition, in relation to a partial disposal of a foreign operation that does not result in the Group losing control over the foreign operation, the proportionate share of accumulated exchange differences is re-attributed to non-controlling interests and are not recognised in profit or loss. For all other partial disposals (i.e. partial disposals of associates or joint arrangements that do not result in the Group losing significant influence or joint control), the proportionate share of the accumulated exchange differences is reclassified to profit or loss.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments to identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed through acquisition of a foreign operation are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Exchange differences arising are recognised in other comprehensive income.

B.5. 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 or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Interest income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

B.6. Employee benefits

B.6.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund, compensated absences and leave encashment.

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

For defined 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 period. 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 net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period 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 Group presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

The retirement benefit obligation recognized in the special purpose financial statements represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Group'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.

B.6.2 Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, wages and other short term employee benefits in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Provision for leave benefits to employees is based on actuarial valuation done by projected accrued benefit method at the reporting date.

B.7 Taxation

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

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

B.7.1 Current tax

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Company and its subsidiaries operate~~s~~ and generate~~s~~ taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

B.7.2 Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax liabilities are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and interest in joint arrangements where the Group is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that the differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are not recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in subsidiaries, branches and interest in joint arrangements where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income.

B.7.3 Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised 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.

B.8 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, other incidental expenses and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use. It also includes initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Replacement cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is capitalised if replacement meets the recognition criteria.

Carrying amount of items replaced is derecognised. Cost of major inspections is recognised in the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment as a replacement, if recognition criteria are satisfied and any remaining carrying amount of the cost of previous inspection is derecognised. Machinery spares which can be used only in connection with an item of fixed asset and whose use is expected to be irregular are capitalised (if they meet the asset recognition criteria) and depreciated over the useful life of the principal item of the relevant assets. Subsequent expenditure on property plant and equipment after its purchase / completion is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows:

Buildings - 60 years

Furniture and fixtures - 10 years

Vehicles - 10 years

Office equipment - 5 years

Freehold land is not depreciated

For following assets estimated useful life is different than the useful life prescribed in schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 and has been assessed on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Plant & Equipment (except Tunnel Boring Machines) which includes Cranes < 100 mt., Concreting, Crushing, Piling, Road making, Laboratory & Welding Equipment, Floating Equipment - 20 Years.

Tunnel Boring Machines - Length of the tunnel bored over life of the construction project for where it is used.

Cost of shuttering materials, issued to jobs, is charged off equally over a period of 4 years.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

B.8.1 Capital work-in-progress

Property, plant and equipment that are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

B.9 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortisation is recognised on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Useful life is as below:

Computer software - 5 years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured at the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

B.10 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Group 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). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When 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.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

B.11 Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale. Cost is determined on the basis of weighted average method.

B.12 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Group will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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 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).

A contingent liability is disclosed where there is a possible obligation or present obligations that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Contingent assets are not recognised. Information on contingent liabilities is disclosed in the notes to consolidated financial statements unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

B.13 Financial instruments

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

Initial Recognition

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 profit or loss). Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in statement of profit and loss.

B.14 Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

B.14.1 Classification of financial assets

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

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

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

The classification is done depending upon the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Classification for investments made in debt instruments will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. The Group reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

B.14.2 Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments

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

Amortised cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost e.g. Debentures, Bonds etc. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in investment income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Fair value through profit or loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI, are measured at fair value through profit or loss e.g. investments in mutual funds. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

Equity instruments

Investments in equity instruments at FVTPL

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Group irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Group can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the reserve for 'equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

B.14.3 Impairment of financial assets

The Group applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, lease receivables, trade receivables, contract assets, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset.

For trade receivables, the Group 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 Group 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.

B.14.4 Effective interest method

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

B.14.5 De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Group has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Group evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

B.14.6 Foreign exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in profit or loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship.

B.15 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Group are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

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 Group are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Group's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Group's own equity instruments.

Treasury shares

In the consolidated financial statements, when any entity within the Group purchases the Group's ordinary shares, the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental cost, is presented as a deduction from total equity, until they are cancelled, sold or reissued. When treasury shares are sold or reissued subsequently, the amount received is recognised as an increase in equity and the resulting surplus or deficit on the transaction is transferred to/ from share premium.

B.15.1 Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost.

Financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (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 financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

B.15.2 De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Group derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Group's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange with 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 profit or loss.

B.15.3 Foreign exchange gains and losses

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in 'Other income' as 'Net foreign exchange gains/(losses)'.

B.16 Derivative financial instruments

The Group enters into derivative financial instruments viz. foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and cross currency swaps to manage its exposure to interest rate, foreign exchange rate risks and commodity prices. The Group does not hold derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date the derivative contracts are entered into and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at the end of each reporting period. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

B.17 Leases:

Till 31st March, 2019:

Leases (including lease arrangements for land) are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Operating lease (The Group as lessee): Lease payments under an operating lease are recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss, on a straight-line or other systematic basis over the lease term. Where the rentals are structured solely to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the Lessor's expected inflationary cost increases, such increases are recognised in the year in which such liability accrues.

Operating lease (The Group as lessor): Rental income from operating lease is recognised on straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct cost incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

With effect from 1st April, 2019:

The Group as lessee:

From 1 April 2019, leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the group. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group has elected not to separate lease and non-lease components and instead accounts for these as a single lease component.

1) **Lease Liabilities**

   Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the lease payments. 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 lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Group and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate (since the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be easily determined). Incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.

   Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

2) Right-of-use assets

Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability and lease payments made before the commencement date.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the lease term on a straight-line basis. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

3) Short term leases and leases of low value assets

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise assets having value less than ₹ 350,000.

The Group as lessor:

Leases in which the Group 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 and is included in revenue in the statement of profit or loss due to its operating nature. 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. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

B.18 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Ordinary shares to be issued upon conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from the date the contract is entered into. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year 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. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date.

B.19 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

The board of directors of Afcons Infrastructure Limited assesses the financial performance and position of the Group, and makes strategic decisions. The board of directors, which has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker, consists of the key managerial personnel and the directors who are in charge of the corporate planning. Refer note 32 for segment information presented.

B.20 Credit Risk

The Group assess on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets measured at amortised cost which includes lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash etc. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition of these financial assets. For the evaluation, the Group considers historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. Note 52.8 details how the Group determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

B.21 Government grants, subsidies and export incentives

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

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Group recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

C. Critical estimates and judgements

a) Revenue recognition

The Group's revenue recognition policy, which is set out in Note B.3, is central to how the Group values the work it has carried out in each financial year.

These policies require forecasts to be made of the outcomes of long-term construction services, which require assessments and judgements to be made on changes in scope of work and claims and variations.

Across construction services there are several long-term and complex projects where the Group has incorporated significant judgements over contractual entitlements. The range of potential outcomes could result in a materially positive or negative change to underlying profitability and cash flow.

Estimates are also required with respect to the below mentioned aspects of the contract.

- Determination of stage of completion;
- Estimation of project completion date;
- Provisions for foreseeable losses; and
- Estimated total revenues and estimated total costs to completion, including claims and variations.

These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Revenue and costs in respect of construction contracts are recognized by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity at the end of the reporting period, measured based on the proportion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs, except where this would not be representative of the stage of completion. Variations in contract work, claims and incentive payments are included to the extent that the amount can be measured reliably and its receipt is considered probable. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately.

b) Taxation

The Group is subject to tax in a number of jurisdictions and judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes.

The uncertain tax positions are measured at the amount expected to be paid to taxation authorities when the Group determines that the probable outflow of economic resources will occur. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made.

c) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Group. There are certain obligations which managements have concluded based on all available facts and circumstances are not probable of payment or difficult to quantify reliably and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not provided for in the consolidated financial statements. Although there can be no assurance of the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Group is involved it is not expected that such contingencies will have material effect on its financial position or profitability.

d) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

As described at note B.8 above, the Group reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and residual values at the end of each reporting period. There was no change in the useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment as compared to previous year.

e) Impairment of trade receivables and contract assets

The Group has recognised trade receivables with a carrying value of ₹ 2,982.75 Crores (as at March 31, 2021: ₹ 3,049.40 Crores). The recoverability of trade receivables is regularly reviewed in the light of the available economic information specific to each receivable and specific provisions are recognised for balances considered to be irrecoverable.

The impairment provisions for trade receivables are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Group uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Group's past history, credit risk, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables is made based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information. Where the actual cash shortfalls vary from those estimated, these could impact the level of profit or loss recognised by the Group. The same policies are followed for contract assets.

f) Retirement benefit obligations

Details of the Group's defined benefit pension schemes are set out in Note B.6.1, showing the sensitivity of the pension scheme obligations and assets to different actuarial assumptions.

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

g) Arbitration claims

The forecast profit on contracts includes key judgements over the expected recovery of costs arising from the following: variations to the contract requested by the customer, compensation events, and claims made by the Group for delays or other additional costs for which the customer is liable. These claims could result in disputes that get settled through an arbitration process wherein the outcome of these awards including the timing and the amount (including interest thereon) requires a reasonable degree of estimation. The inclusion of these amounts requires estimation of their recoverability and could impact the level of profit or loss recognized by the Group.

h) Classification of assets / liabilities as Current and Non-current

The balance sheet presents current and non-current assets and current and non-current liabilities, as separate classifications. This classification involves managements estimate on expected realization of assets and settlement of liabilities within 12 months after the reporting period.

i) Classification of Joint Arrangement as a Jointly Controlled Operation /Joint Venture

A Jointly Controlled Operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangements. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exist only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

When an entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Group as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

a) Its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;

b) Its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;

c) Its revenue from the sale of the output arising from the joint operation;

d) Its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation and

e) Its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly.

Accordingly, the Group has evaluated all its joint arrangements on the basis of the contractual arrangements entered into between the parties to the joint arrangements for execution of the project irrespective of the legal form.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 2(a): Details of subsidiaries at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Place of Activity	Principle Activity	Percentage holding-share
Hazarat and Company Private Limited.	India	India	Other	100%
Afcons Corrosion Protection Pvt. Ltd.	India	India	Cathodic Protection	100%
Afcons Hydrocarbons Engineering Private Limited	India	India	Other	100%
Afcons Oil & Gas Services Pvt.Ltd.	India	India	Infrastructure	74%
Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building, Road and Marine Contracting WLL*	Kuwait	Kuwait	Infrastructure	49%
Afcons Construction Mideast LLC*	U.A.E	U.A.E	Infrastructure	49%
Afcons Gulf International Projects Services FZE #	U.A.E.	U.A.E.	Investment	100%
Afcons Mauritius Infrastructure Limited	Mauritius	Mauritius	Investment	100%
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.	Singapore	Guinea,Mauritinia, Ivory coast	Infrastructure	100%
Afcons Infra Projects Kazakhstan LLP %	Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	Infrastructure	100%
Afcons Saudi Constructions LLC (in the process of winding-up)	Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia	Infrastructure	100%
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL %	Gabon	Gabon	Infrastructure	100%

* Although, the parent Company has less than a majority of the voting rights of the investee, it has power over the investee as the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally.

Subsidiary of Afcons Mauritius Infrastructure Limited.

% Subsidiary of Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.

Note 2(b): Details of jointly controlled operations at the end of the reporting period are as follows.

Name of joint operations	Country of incorporation	Place of Activity	Principle Activity
Dahej Standby Jetty Project Undertaking	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Pauling Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Vijeta PES Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons SMC Joint Venture	India	Tanzania	Infrastructure
Afcons - Vijeta Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons JAL Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons KPTL Joint Venture	India	Bangladesh	Infrastructure
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt.Ltd.	India	India	Infrastructure
Ircon Afcons Joint Venture	India	Bangladesh	Infrastructure
Strabag AG Afcons Joint Venture	India	India	Infrastructure
Afcons Infrastructure Ltd and Vijeta Projects and Infrastructures Ltd Joint Venture	India	Tanzania	Infrastructure
Afcons - Vijeta Joint Venture	India	Zimbabwe	Infrastructure

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES (AFCONS GROUP)

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 3. Property, plant and equipments

A. Tangible assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
(a) Freehold land	204.47	-	-	204.47	-	-	-	-	204.47
(b) Buildings	52.39	-	-	52.39	19.72	1.04	-	20.76	31.63
(c) Plant and equipment	2,457.60	439.33	(29.16)	2,867.77	1,118.73	188.41	(18.88)	1,288.26	1,579.51
(d) Furniture and fixtures	63.15	12.11	(2.42)	72.84	24.05	6.21	(1.20)	29.06	43.78
(e) Vehicles	47.36	7.27	(0.58)	54.05	24.25	4.83	(0.37)	28.71	25.34
(f) Office equipments	52.50	9.34	(2.04)	59.80	37.16	6.48	(1.92)	41.72	18.08
(g) Leasehold improvements	2.79	-	-	2.79	2.79	-	-	2.79	-
(h) Floating equipments	268.02	7.87	(8.92)	266.97	85.67	16.37	(8.80)	93.24	173.73
(i) Laboratory equipments	4.07	0.03	-	4.10	1.04	0.18	-	1.22	2.88
(j) Shuttering materials	315.46	94.39	-	409.85	226.26	74.87	-	301.13	108.72
(k) Accessories and attachments	111.05	33.84	-	144.89	63.39	18.25	-	81.64	63.25
Total	**3,578.86**	**604.18**	**(43.12)**	**4,139.92**	**1,603.06**	**316.64**	**(31.17)**	**1,888.53**	**2,251.39**

Previous year

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Depreciation for the year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
(a) Freehold land	204.47	-	-	204.47	-	-	-	-	204.47
(b) Buildings	52.39	-	-	52.39	18.61	1.11	-	19.72	32.67
(c) Plant and equipment	2,265.98	213.45	(21.83)	2,457.60	1,009.68	120.95	(11.90)	1,118.73	1,338.87
(d) Furniture and fixtures	57.15	10.20	(4.20)	63.15	21.28	5.52	(2.75)	24.05	39.10
(e) Vehicles	44.89	2.67	(0.20)	47.36	19.75	4.70	(0.20)	24.25	23.11
(f) Office equipments	59.88	4.86	(12.24)	52.50	41.96	6.42	(11.22)	37.16	15.34
(g) Leasehold improvements	2.79	-	-	2.79	2.79	-	-	2.79	-
(h) Floating equipments	257.76	11.33	(1.07)	268.02	71.26	15.45	(1.04)	85.67	182.35
(i) Laboratory equipments	3.98	0.09	-	4.07	0.86	0.18	-	1.04	3.03
(j) Shuttering materials	258.31	57.15	-	315.46	175.07	51.19	-	226.26	89.20
(k) Accessories and attachments	91.68	19.37	-	111.05	49.85	13.54	-	63.39	47.66
Total	**3,299.28**	**319.12**	**(39.54)**	**3,578.86**	**1,411.11**	**219.06**	**(27.11)**	**1,603.06**	**1,975.80**

Notes:

(1) Freehold land with a carrying amount of ₹ 204.47 Crores (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 204.47 Crores) has been secured by equitable mortgage with consortium banks. Refer Note No. 14.

Buildings carrying amount of ₹ 31.63 Crores (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 32.67 Crores) has been secured by equitable mortgage with consortium banks. Refer Note No. 14.

Movable Plant and machinery, construction equipments, machinery spares, tools and accessories with a carrying amount of ₹ 1,823.66 Crores (as at 31st March 2021 ₹ 1,560.51 Crores) has been secured by way of hypothecation in favour of term lenders and consortium banks have been secured through indenture of mortgage. Refer Note No. 14

B. CWIP under development:

CWIP under development - Ageing Schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in progress	17.53	-	-	-	**17.53**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

Previous Year	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	145.52	-	-	-	**145.52**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	**-**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 3. Property, Plant and Equipments (Continued)

C. Goodwill

(₹ in Crores)

Cost or deemed cost	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
Balance at beginning of the year	0.14	5.16
Effect of foreign currency exchange differences	-	(5.02)
Balance at end of the year	**0.14**	**0.14**

D. Intangible assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross block				Amortisation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Amortisation for the year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Computer software - acquired	12.97	0.23	-	**13.20**	12.51	0.03	-	**12.54**	**0.66**
Total	**12.97**	**0.23**	**-**	**13.20**	**12.51**	**0.03**	**-**	**12.54**	**0.66**

Previous Year

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross block				Amortisation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Additions	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Amortisation for the year	Disposals	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
Computer software - acquired	12.97	-	-	12.97	12.33	0.18	-	12.51	0.46
Total	**12.97**	**-**	**-**	**12.97**	**12.33**	**0.18**	**-**	**12.51**	**0.46**

E. Right-of-use Asset

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Additions	Deletions due to discontinued agreements	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 1st April, 2021	Depreciation for the year	Depreciation on deletions	Balance as at 31st March, 2022	Balance as at 31st March, 2022
Land	31.36	57.80	-	**89.16**	15.97	22.23	-	**38.20**	**50.96**
Buildings	54.84	20.24	-	**75.08**	44.01	16.47	-	**60.48**	**14.60**
Total	**86.20**	**78.04**	**-**	**164.24**	**59.98**	**38.70**	**-**	**98.68**	**65.56**

Previous Year

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Gross block				Depreciation				Net Block
	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Additions	Deletions due to discontinued agreements	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 1st April, 2020	Depreciation for the year	Depreciation on deletions	Balance as at 31st March, 2021	Balance as at 31st March, 2021
Land	20.08	11.28	-	**31.36**	7.47	8.50	-	**15.97**	**15.39**
Buildings	52.64	3.28	(1.08)	**54.84**	21.78	22.79	(0.56)	**44.01**	**10.83**
Total	**72.72**	**14.56**	**(1.08)**	**86.20**	**29.25**	**31.29**	**(0.56)**	**59.98**	**26.22**

Critical judgements in determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated). For leases of Land or Building and equipment, the following factors are normally the most relevant:

- If there are significant penalties to terminate (or not extend), the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate);
- If any leasehold improvements are expected to have a significant remaining value, the Company is typically reasonably certain to extend (or not terminate);
- The Company also considers other factors including the costs and business disruption required to replace the eased asset;
- Most extension options in the leases have not been included in the lease liability, because the Company could replace the assets without significant cost or business disruption.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No. 4. Non-current investments

	Particulars	Face Value	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
			Quantity	Amount	Quantity	Amount
				(₹ in Crores)		(₹ in Crores)
A.	**Investment in equity instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income**					
	Quoted Investments (fully paid)					
	(a) Investment in equity instruments :					
	Hindustan Oil Exploration Co. Ltd.	₹ 10	40,072	0.88	40,072	0.39
	Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.	₹ 1	2,000	#	2,000	#
	Simplex Infrastructures Ltd.	₹ 2	500	#	500	#
	ITD Cementation India Ltd.	₹ 1	1,000	0.01	1,000	0.01
	Gammon India Ltd.	₹ 2	250	#	250	#
	Total aggregate quoted investments			**0.89**		**0.40**
	Unquoted investments (fully paid)					
	(b) Investment in equity instruments :					
	Simar Port Ltd.	₹ 10	1,000	#	1,000	#
				#		#
	# Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the group.					
	Total investments carrying value			**0.89**		**0.40**
	Aggregate amount of quoted investments			0.30		0.30
	Aggregate market value of quoted investments			0.89		0.40
	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments			#		#

Category-wise other investments - as per Ind-AS 109 classification:	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Financial assets carried at FVTOCI - equity instruments	0.89	0.40
Financial assets carried at amortised cost	-	-
	0.89	**0.40**

Note No 5. Trade receivables (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
From Customers:				
a) Unsecured, Considered good (including retention monies)	1,897.19	757.46	2,233.49	550.21
b) Having Significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-
c) Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-
	1,897.19	757.46	2,233.49	550.21
Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance)	-	81.74	-	79.01
	1,897.19	675.72	2,233.49	471.20
From Related parties	406.68	3.16	341.55	3.16
Total	**2,303.87**	**678.88**	**2,575.04**	**474.36**

Note No. 5.1.A. - Movement in allowance for bad and doubtful receivables (expected credit loss allowance) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Current	Non Current
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	-	28.84
Add: Created during the year	-	50.17
Less: Released during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**-**	**79.01**
Add: Created during the year	-	3.17
Less: Released during the year	-	0.44
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	-	**81.74**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No. 5.1.B. - Trade Receivables ageing schedule (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good (Current)	26.70	1,149.86	316.72	256.09	312.88	177.09	**2,239.34**
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Considered good (Non-Current)	-	2.15	8.50	19.66	24.66	45.83	**100.80**
(iv) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good (Current)	-	0.03	22.90	40.83	0.01	0.76	**64.53**
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Considered good (Non-Current)	-	-	105.41	-	0.16	472.51	**578.08**
(iv) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	-	81.74	**81.74**

Previous Year (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good (Current)	137.29	1,248.90	331.69	350.08	180.81	150.51	**2,399.28**
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Considered good (Non-Current)	-	8.19	0.02	6.40	7.98	31.98	**54.57**
(iv) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Disputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Considered good (Current)	-	175.76	-	-	-	-	**175.76**
(ii) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Current)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iii) Considered good (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	119.61	300.18	**419.79**
(iv) Which have significant increase in credit risk (Non-Current)	-	-	-	-	0.44	78.57	**79.01**

Note No 6. Loans (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Advances to related parties (unsecured, considered good)				
To Fellow subsidiaries	34.34	-	32.48	-
To Joint operations (net of Group share)	20.73	-	17.65	-
Total	**55.07**	**-**	**50.13**	**-**

These financial assets are carried at amortised cost

Details of loans and advances in the nature of loans granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel and related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013):

Particulars	Amount Outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Amounts repayable on demand		
- Promoters	-	0.00%
- Directors	-	0.00%
- Key managerial personnel	-	0.00%
- Other related party	55.07	100.00%

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 7. Other financial assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a) Interest on trade receivables as per arbitration awards	57.45	182.93	63.03	167.60
(b) Deposits (Unsecured, considered good)				
(i) Security deposits	5.95	27.19	10.60	20.18
(ii) Other deposits	0.94	1.72	0.94	1.48
	6.89	28.91	11.54	21.66
(c) Other Loans and advances (doubtful)	-	0.16	-	0.16
Less: Provision for other doubtful loans and advances	-	0.16	-	0.16
	-	-	-	-
(d) Bank deposits having maturity of more than 12 months (given towards margin money / under lien)	-	17.85	-	19.37
(e) Others	28.03	79.28	39.63	65.24
Total	**92.37**	**308.97**	**114.20**	**273.87**

Note No 8. Contract assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Contract assets				
Amounts due from customer under construction contracts				
Unsecured, considered good	2,471.53	1,539.19	2,455.38	1,518.02
Doubtful	-	-	-	-
	2,471.53	1,539.19	2,455.38	1,518.02
Less: Allowance for expected credit losses	-	47.90	-	25.00
Total	**2,471.53**	**1,491.29**	**2,455.38**	**1,493.02**

Note No. 8.1 - Movement in the expected credit loss allowance

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Opening balance for loss allowance	-	25.00	-	9.00
Add: Loss allowance assessed for the current year (net of reversal)	-	22.90	-	16.00
Less: Reversal of loss allowance on account of debts written-off	-	-	-	-
Closing balance for loss allowance	**-**	**47.90**	**-**	**25.00**

Note No 8.2 Other non-current & current assets

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a) Capital advances	-	21.60	-	15.20
(b) Pre-paid expenses	78.88	24.01	41.50	18.13
(c) Balances with government authorities				
(i) GST / VAT credit receivable	636.87	120.56	457.30	114.83
(ii) Service Tax credit receivable	-	30.47	-	30.23
(iii) Duty credit receivables	1.20	-	7.27	-
	638.07	151.03	464.57	145.06
(d) Others				
(i) Advance to vendors and others	423.53	-	422.38	2.72
(ii) Other receivables (Sale of scrap,etc.)	29.53	-	30.92	-
(iii) Advances to employees	3.56	-	4.95	-
	456.62	-	458.25	2.72
Total	**1,173.57**	**196.64**	**964.32**	**181.11**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 9. Inventories - at lower of cost or net realisable value (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Construction materials		
Steel	581.41	383.00
Cement	16.02	15.27
Aggregate	75.07	32.17
Other construction material	272.62	215.54
	945.12	645.98
Stores and spares	325.12	292.41
	325.12	292.41
Total	**1,270.24**	**938.39**

Note No 10. Cash and cash equivalents (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Balances with banks	444.00	609.54
Cash on hand	3.08	2.98
Total cash and cash equivalents	**447.08**	**612.52**

Note No 10.1. Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Earmarked balance with banks		
- Unpaid dividend accounts	0.11	0.13
- Balances held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees and other commitments	62.02	84.03
- Other earmarked accounts / escrow accounts	3.81	3.90
Deposits having maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	13.40	10.36
Total	**79.34**	**98.42**

Note No 11. Non current tax assets (Net) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Advance income tax (net of provisions ₹ 128.94 Crores) (As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 169.75 Crores)	68.73	110.65
Total	**68.73**	**110.65**

Note No 12 (A). Equity share capital

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
		Number of shares	(₹ in Crores)	Number of shares	(₹ in Crores)
1.	**Authorized:**				
	Equity share capital of ₹ 10 each				
	Opening Balance	35,00,00,000	350.00	35,00,00,000	350.00
	Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
	Closing Balance	**35,00,00,000**	**350.00**	**35,00,00,000**	**350.00**
2.	**Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:**				
	Equity shares of ₹ 10 each. (Refer note 12.1 below)				
	Opening Balance	7,19,70,238	71.97	7,19,70,238	71.97
	Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
	Closing Balance	**7,19,70,238**	**71.97**	**7,19,70,238**	**71.97**

12.1. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

A member has a right to receive dividend as may be proposed by the board and approved at the annual general meeting. The Equity shares are not repayable except in the case of a buyback, reduction of capital or winding up in terms of the provision of the Act. Every member of the Company holding equity shares has a right to attend the General Meeting of the Company and has a right to speak and on a show of hands, has one vote if he is present in person and on a poll shall have the right to vote in proportion to his share of the paid-up capital of the Company.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

12.2. Details of equity shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of shares of the Company and Details of Shareholding of Promoters:

Class of shares / name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
Equity shares				
Promoters:				
Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Limited	4,91,05,652	68.23	4,91,05,652	68.23
Floreat Investments Limited	1,30,15,929	18.09	1,30,15,929	18.09
Non Promoters:				
Renaissance Commerce Private Limited	40,18,690	5.58	40,16,370	5.58
Hermes Commerce Limited	40,16,250	5.58	40,16,250	5.58

12.3. Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares of the Company and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year.

Particulars	Authorised		Issued, subscribed and fully paid up	
	Numbers (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)	Numbers (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)
Equity shares outstanding as at 31st March, 2020	**35.00**	**350.00**	**7.20**	**71.97**
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding as at 31st March, 2021	**35.00**	**350.00**	**7.20**	**71.97**
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding as at 31st March, 2022	**35.00**	**350.00**	**7.20**	**71.97**

Note No 12 (B). Instruments entirely equity in nature

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number of shares	(₹ in Crores)	Number of shares	(₹ in Crores)
1. **Authorized:**				
Preference shares of ₹ 10 each.	65,00,00,000	650.00	65,00,00,000	650.00
Total	**65,00,00,000**	**650.00**	**65,00,00,000**	**650.00**
2. **Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:**				
(a) 0.01% Non cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares of ₹ 10 each. (Refer note 12.4 below)				
Opening Balance	10,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,00,000	100.00
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**10,00,00,000**	**100.00**	**10,00,00,000**	**100.00**
(b) 0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative,non participatory preference shares of ₹ 10 each. (Refer note 12.5 below)				
Opening Balance	25,00,00,000	250.00	25,00,00,000	250.00
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**25,00,00,000**	**250.00**	**25,00,00,000**	**250.00**
(c) 0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative,non participatory preference shares of ₹ 10 each. (Refer note 12.6 below)				
Opening Balance	10,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,00,000	100.00
Add: Increase during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing Balance	**10,00,00,000**	**100.00**	**10,00,00,000**	**100.00**

12.4. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 0.01% Non Cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares:

(a) The preference shares shall be non-cumulative and non profit participating convertible Preference Shares carrying a fixed rate of dividend of 0.01% per annum to be paid in priority to the holders of any other class of shares.

(b) The terms of this Preference Shares have been varied with consent of the Preference Shareholder and the special resolution passed with requisite majority of the members of the Company vide Postal Ballot effective from 30th November, 2018 whereby the preference shares shall be deemed to be converted into common equity shares of the Company at a price of ₹ 68.25 per equity share (consisting of par of ₹ 10 and a premium of ₹ 58.25) immediately, automatically and without any further act of the parties in the event of conversion of the preference shares mentioned in note 12.5 (a) below.

(c) Every member of the Company holding preference shares has a right to vote in the general meeting of the Company on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to this preference shares.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

12.5. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 0.01% fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative, non participatory preference shares:

(a) The preference shares are automatically and mandatorily converted into equity shares on 13th January, 2024 ("mandatory conversion date") or any early date of conversion at the instruction of the Preference shareholder ("early conversion date"). It may be noted that the holder of the said preference shares has on 21st July 2022, requested the Company to vary the early conversion date to be effective from any time on or after 31st January, 2023. The Company would undertaking requisite corporate action to obtain shareholders' approval to the proposed variation of the early conversion date of the said preference share to be effective from any time on or after 31st January, 2023.

(b) On mandatory conversion date or the early conversion date, as the case maybe, the preference shares shall be converted into such number of equity shares of the Company constituting 74% of the outstanding equity share capital and convertible preference shares of the Company calculated on a fully diluted basis on the date of issue (i.e. 14th January, 2008) resulting into 24,65,40,258 equity shares in terms of the consent obtained from the Preference Shareholder and the special resolution passed with requisite majority of the members of the Company vide Postal Ballot effective from 17th July, 2020.

(c) The preference shares shall be entitled to fixed non-cumulative preference dividend at the fixed rate of 0.01% per annum which shall be paid in priority to the holder of any other class of shares.

(d) On return of capital on a liquidation or otherwise of the assets of the Company, the holder of preference shares shall be entitled, in priority to any payment to the holders of any other class of shares, to be repaid a sum equal to the capital paid up or credited as paid up on the preference shares held by it and all arrears and accruals (if any) of the preferential dividend calculated up to the date of the commencement of the winding-up (in case of winding-up) or the return of capital (in any other case).

(e) The preference shares shall not confer any further right to participate in the profits or assets of the Company except as mentioned above.

(f) Every member of the Company holding preference shares has a right to vote in the general meeting of the Company on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to these preference shares.

(g) The preference shares shall be transferable in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Articles and other provisions agreed between the Company and the preference shareholder.

(h) The equity shares of the Company issued upon conversion of the preference shares will rank pari passu with the other equity shares existing on the conversion date and shall be transferable in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Articles.

12.6. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to 0.01% fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative, non participatory preference shares:

(a) The preference shares shall be automatically and mandatorily converted into equity shares on 21st March, 2024 ("mandatory conversion date") i.e. on the expiry of ten year from the issue date. The mandatory conversion date of the 0.01% fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative, non participatory preference shares had been revised from 21st March, 2019 (5th year from the date of issue) to 21st March, 2024 (10th year from the date of issue) in terms of the consent obtained from the Preference Shareholder and the special resolution passed with requisite majority of the members of the Company vide Postal Ballot effective from 30th November, 2018.

(b) On mandatory conversion date, the preference shares shall be converted into such number of equity shares of the Company at the price of ₹ 132 per equity shares (consisting of par of ₹ 10 and a premium of ₹ 122).

(c) The preference shares shall be entitled to fixed non-cumulative dividend at the fixed rate of 0.01% per annum which shall be paid in priority to the holder of any other class of shares.

(d) On return of capital on a liquidation or otherwise of the assets of the Company, the holder of preference shares shall be entitled, in priority to any payment to the holders of any other class of shares, to be repaid a sum equal to the capital paid up or credited as paid up on the preference shares held by it.

(e) Every member of the Company holding preference shares has a right to vote in the general meeting of the Company on resolutions placed before the Company which directly affect the rights attached to this preference shares.

12.7. Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of shares of the Company:

Class of shares / name of shareholder	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Number of shares held	% holding	Number of shares held	% holding
0.01% Non cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares				
Floreat Investments Limited	10,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,00,000	100.00
0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative non participatory preference shares				
Goswami Infratech Private Limited	25,00,00,000	100.00	25,00,00,000	100.00
0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative non participatory preference shares				
Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Limited	10,00,00,000	100.00	10,00,00,000	100.00

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 12.8. Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022			As at 31st March, 2021		
	Equity shares	0.01% Non cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares	0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative non participatory preference shares	Equity shares	0.01% Non cumulative and non profit participatory convertible preference shares	0.01% Fully and compulsorily convertible non-cumulative non participatory preference shares
	Number of shares			Number of shares		
Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Limited, the holding company	4,91,05,652	-	10,00,00,000	4,91,05,652	-	10,00,00,000
Subsidiaries of the holding company:						
Floreat Investments Limited	1,30,15,929	10,00,00,000	-	1,30,15,929	10,00,00,000	-

Note No 12.9.

The word Company used in the Balance Sheet and Statement of Profit & Loss including the accompanying notes to accounts is defined as “Afcons Infrastructure Limited” including all of its branches and Jointly Controlled Operations.

Note No 13. Other equity (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Capital reserve	0.84	0.84
Capital redemption reserve	0.13	0.13
Securities premium account	10.28	10.28
Contingency reserve	8.00	8.00
Debenture redemption reserve	-	43.75
General reserve	65.75	65.75
Foreign exchange translation reserve through other comprehensive income	25.22	24.57
Retained earnings	2,059.79	1,695.13
Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income	20.08	19.59
Total	**2,190.09**	**1,868.04**

Movement in other equity: (₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(a)	Capital reserve		
	Opening balance	0.84	0.84
	Closing balance	0.84	0.84
(b)	Capital redemption reserve		
	Opening balance	0.13	0.13
	Closing balance	0.13	0.13
(c)	Securities premium account		
	Opening balance	10.28	10.28
	Closing balance	10.28	10.28
(d)	Contingencies reserve		
	Opening balance	8.00	8.00
	Closing balance	8.00	8.00
(e)	Debenture redemption reserve		
	Opening balance	43.75	52.50
	Add : Transferred to surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	(43.75)	(8.75)
	Closing balance	-	43.75
(f)	General reserve		
	Opening balance	65.75	65.75
	Closing balance	65.75	65.75

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(g)	Foreign currency translation reserve		
	Opening balance	24.57	20.73
	Add : Effect of foreign exchange rate variations during the year	0.65	3.84
	Closing balance	25.22	24.57
(h)	Retained earnings		
	Opening balance	1,695.13	1,543.79
	Add: Profit for the year	356.35	166.97
	Add: Other items classified to other comprehensive income	(10.20)	0.86
	Less: Appropriations		
	Interim dividend on equity shares (₹ 3.50 per share) (previous Year ₹ 3.50 per share)	25.19	25.19
	Dividend on preference shares (₹ 0.001 per share) (previous Year ₹ 0.001 per share)	0.05	0.05
	Transferred to / (from) Debenture redemption reserve	(43.75)	(8.75)
	Closing balance	2,059.79	1,695.13
(i)	Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income		
	Opening balance	19.59	19.33
	Add: Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments measured at FVTOCI	0.49	0.26
	Closing balance	20.08	19.59
	Total	**2,190.09**	**1,868.04**

Nature and purpose of each reserve within other equity

Capital reserve

The capital reserve is on account of acquisition of subsidiary companies.

Capital redemption Reserve

As per the provisions of Companies Act, capital redemption reserve is created out of the general reserve for the amount equivalent to the paid up capital of shares bought back by the Company.

Securities premium account

Where Company issued shares at a premium, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares shall be transferred to a “securities premium account” as per the provisions of applicable Companies Act. This reserve is utilized as per the provisions of the Companies Act.

Contingency reserve

The contingency reserve was created to protect against loss for amounts due from a partnership firm.

Debenture redemption reserve

The Companies Act requires that where a Company issues debentures, it shall create a debenture redemption reserve out of profits of the Company available for payment of dividend. The amounts credited to the debenture redemption reserve may not be utilized by the Company except to redeem debentures.

General reserve:

The general reserve is used from time to time to transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. There is no policy of regular transfer. As the general reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income, items included in the general reserve will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss.

Foreign currency translation reserve:

Exchange differences relating to the translation of the results and net assets of the group’s foreign operations from their functional currencies to the group’s presentation currency (i.e. ₹) are recognised directly in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the foreign currency translation reserve. The cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss when the net investment is disposed-off.

Retained earning and dividend on equity shares:

This represent the surplus / (deficit) of the profit or loss. The amount that can be distributed by the Company to its equity shareholders is determined considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

On 1st February, 2022, an interim dividend of ₹ 3.50 per share (total dividend ₹ 25.19 Crores) was paid to holders of fully paid equity shares.

Reserve for equity instrument measured through other comprehensive income

This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income. The group transfers amounts from this reserve to retained earnings when the relevant equity securities are derecognized.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 14. Non current borrowings (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Equipment loan (Secured) (Refer note 14.1.(i))		
From banks		
Rupee loan	378.29	472.64
(b) Other loans		
Foreign Currency Loan (Secured) (Refer note 14.1.(ii))		
Buyers Credit from Banks	23.60	-
Total	**401.89**	**472.64**

14.1 Details of terms of repayment of long-term borrowings from banks and security provided in respect thereof: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Terms of security	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
		Secured	Unsecured	Secured	Unsecured
14.1 (i) Equipment loan from banks					
Rupee loan:					
Axis Bank	Refer note 14.1(iii) below	40.00	-	80.00	-
HSBC Bank		31.25	-	43.75	-
State Bank of India		120.00	-	160.00	-
SBM Bank		27.78	-	38.89	-
Export Import Bank of India		159.26	-	150.00	-
Total - Equipment loan		**378.29**	**-**	**472.64**	**-**
(ii) Other Loans and Advances from banks-Buyer's Credit Foreign Currency Loans					
Axis Bank	Refer note 14.1(iv) below	23.60	-	-	-
Total long-term borrowings from banks		**401.89**	**-**	**472.64**	**-**

14.1 (iii). Secured by first pari passu charge on plant & machinery. The rupee loan of Axis Bank Limited carry interest @ 7.90% per annum, State Bank of India carry interest @ 7.70% per annum,HSBC Limited carry interest @ 8.25% per annum, SBM Bank carry interest @ 9.20% per annum and Export Import Bank of India carry interest @ 8.30% per annum. The repayment schedule of the loans are as follows:

As at 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Nature	Bank name	Loan amount	Repayment schedule
Rupee Loan	Axis Bank	40.00	Each annual installment of ₹ 40 Crores upto 2023-24
	HSBC Bank	31.25	Semi annual installment of ₹ 6.25 Crores upto 2025-26
	State Bank of India	120.00	Semi annual installment of ₹ 20 Crores upto 2025-26
	SBM Bank	27.78	Semi annual installment of ₹ 5.56 Crores upto 2025-26
	Export Import Bank of India	159.26	Each monthly installment of ₹ 3.70 Crores upto 2026-27

14.1 (iv). Secured by first charge by way of equitable mortgage on the immovable properties of the Company situated at Andheri, Mumbai on a pari passu basis. Company's stock of construction material, stores, WIP, Book debt is further secured under IOM and first charge on movable plant & machinery of the company upto 50% of the fund based limits with other term lenders on pari passu basis and also by goods covered under letters of credit. The loans carry interest ranging of 0.95% to 1.00% per annum. The repayment schedule of the loans are as follows:

As at 31st March, 2022

Nature	Bank name	Loan amount	Repayment schedule
Buyers Credit	Axis Bank	23.60	Bullet Payment in 2023-24

Note No 15. Trade payables (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Trade payables				
(a) Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises	368.23	29.05	348.33	4.57
(b) Total outstanding due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	2,329.09	410.68	2,627.97	447.69
Total	**2,697.32**	**439.73**	**2,976.30**	**452.26**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Trade payables ageing schedule (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	130.37	210.61	32.74	13.68	9.88	**397.28**
(ii) Others	1,233.90	1,220.90	116.04	71.91	89.52	**2,732.27**
Disputed trade payables						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	-	0.51	0.45	0.66	5.88	**7.50**

Previous Year (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					Total
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	138.65	171.99	20.92	14.29	7.05	**352.90**
(ii) Others	1,150.29	1,481.98	191.54	171.78	73.08	**3,068.67**
Disputed trade payables						
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(ii) Others	-	0.45	0.66	-	5.88	**6.99**

Disclosures as required under the micro and small enterprises development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year.	366.17	324.76
(b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of accounting year.	12.88	13.76
(c) The amount of principal paid in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of the Payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year.	133.09	153.74
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	18.23	10.74
(e) The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	8.90	7.16
(f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the micro and small enterprises for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure.	31.11	24.50

Note No 16. Other financial liabilities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
(a) Capital creditors	195.20	-	69.37	-
(b) Employee benefit payables	96.27	-	61.88	-
(c) Unclaimed / unpaid dividends #	0.11	-	0.11	-
(d) Interest accrued on advance from customers	58.93	-	55.06	-
(e) Other payables				
(i) Trade / security deposits received	66.61	-	56.48	-
(ii) Amount received on invocation of bank guarantees	-	7.51	-	76.54
(iii) Distribution of profit payable to member of JV	-	0.01	-	0.01
(iv) Others	77.67	180.57	91.60	172.04
Total - Other payables	144.28	188.09	148.08	248.59
Total	**494.79**	**188.09**	**334.50**	**248.59**

The figures reflect the position as at period end. The actual amount to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund in this respect shall be determined on the due dates.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 17. Contract liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Contract liabilities				
Amount due to customers	1,586.37	-	1,513.59	-
Advances from customers	1,127.47	1,766.30	1,008.58	1,576.73
Total	**2,713.84**	**1,766.30**	**2,522.17**	**1,576.73**

Note No 17.1 Other non-current and current liabilities

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Statutory remittances (VAT, GST, Service tax, Contributions to PF, Superannuation, ESIC, Withholding taxes, Labour welfare cess, etc.)	47.48	-	53.44	-
Other payables				
Advance against sale of scrap	0.22	-	0.11	-
Total	**47.70**	**-**	**53.55**	**-**

Note No 18. Provisions

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Provision for employee benefits:*				
Provision for leave encashment	42.52	-	28.04	-
Provision for gratuity	12.00	7.01	8.00	3.07
	54.52	7.01	36.04	3.07
Provision - Others:				
Provision for doubtful advance	-	79.28	-	-
Provision for foreseeable losses for onerous contracts (Refer note 18.1 below)	14.02	-	33.02	-
Total	**68.54**	**86.29**	**69.06**	**3.07**

* The provision for employee benefits includes annual leave and vested long service leave entitlements accrued and gratuity.

Note No. 18.1 - Movement in the Provision for foreseeable losses for onerous contracts

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current
Opening Balance	33.02	-	9.82	-
Add: Additions made during the year	-	-	23.83	-
Less: Reversals made during the year	19.00	-	0.63	-
Closing Balance	**14.02**	**-**	**33.02**	**-**

Note No 19. Current tax liabilities (net)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Provision for tax (net of advance tax ₹ 224.49 Crores) (As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 68.22 Crores)	15.39	46.10
Total	**15.39**	**46.10**

Note No 20. Current borrowings

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(a) **Current maturities of long-term debts** (Refer note 20.1 below)	147.16	282.32
(b) **Working capital loans from banks**		
Secured (Refer note 20.2 below)	845.92	805.53
(c) **Short term Loans from Bank**		
Foreign Currency Loan:		
Buyers Credit (Secured) (Refer Note 20.2 below)	64.72	-
(d) **Cash credit facility from banks**		
Secured (Refer note 20.2 below)	57.07	25.30
(e) **Book Overdraft** (Refer note 20.2 below)	-	1.57
(f) **Acceptances**	38.44	1.23
Total	**1,153.31**	**1,115.95**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 20.1:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Non Convertible Debentures (Unsecured)	-	175.00
Equipment loans from banks (Rupee Loan) (Secured) #	144.35	100.18
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	2.81	7.14
Total	**147.16**	**282.32**

For nature of security and interest rate refer note no.14.1

Note 20.2:

Details of security for the secured short-term borrowings: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Terms of security	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Working capital demand loans (WCDL)			
From banks:			
State Bank of India	Refer note 20.3 below	340.00	300.00
Indian Bank		30.00	30.00
Export Import Bank of India		200.00	200.00
ICICI Bank		45.00	45.00
Union Bank of India		14.92	15.00
UCO Bank		30.00	30.00
Bank of India		30.00	29.79
Axis Bank		78.00	78.00
Punjab National Bank		72.00	71.74
IDBI Bank		6.00	6.00
		845.92	805.53
Short term Loans from Bank			
Foreign Currency Loan:			
Buyers Credit			
Axis Bank	Refer note 20.3 below	64.72	-
Cash credit facility and Book overdraft	Refer note 20.3 below	57.07	26.87

Note 20.3:

(i) Security:

Secured by first charge by way of equitable mortgage on the immovable properties of the Company situated at Andheri, Mumbai on a pari passu basis. The Company's stock of construction material, stores, WIP, book debt is further secured under indenture of mortgage and first charge on movable plant & machinery of the Company upto 50% of the fund based limits with other term lenders on pari passu basis. Cash credit facility / working capital demand loan is further secured by the Company's proportionate share of current assets in all the joint ventures both present and future.

(ii) Interest:

Cash credit facility and working capital demand loan from banks carry interest ranging from 7.25% to 9.50% per annum (as on 31st March, 2021 interest ranging from 7.35% to 9.25% per annum). Buyers Credit from Axis bank carrying interest @ 0.95% to 1.00% per annum.

Note No 21. Current tax and deferred tax

(a) Income tax expense (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Current tax:		
Current tax in respect of the current year	127.67	117.56
Adjustments in respect of previous years	-	-
Deferred tax:		
In respect of current year	(78.72)	3.05
Total income tax expense recognised in the consolidated statement of profit and loss account	**48.95**	**120.61**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Amount	Tax Rate	Amount	Tax Rate
Profit before tax	**406.55**		**290.50**	
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	102.32	25.17%	101.51	34.94%
Effect of tax rates in foreign jurisdictions				
Non-taxable income	(32.85)	-8.08%	(23.10)	-7.95%
Loss in respect of which deferred tax assets not recognised due to uncertainty	6.26	1.54%	40.17	13.83%
Disallowable expenses	1.83	0.45%	9.01	3.10%
Effect of tax rates differences of entities operating in other jurisdictions having different tax rates	10.47	2.58%	9.70	3.34%
Charge/(credit) in respect of previous years	3.10	0.76%	0.23	0.08%
Deferred tax liability on undistributed earnings	25.17	6.19%	-	0.00%
Effect of change in tax rates	(59.39)	-14.61%	(17.27)	-5.94%
Others	(7.96)	-1.96%	0.36	0.12%
Income tax expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**48.95**	**12.04%**	**120.61**	**41.52%**

Note:

(i) The tax rate used for the financial years 2021-22 and 2020-21 reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 25.17% and 34.94% respectively payable by the corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax law.

(ii) The Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act. 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has created provision for current year and remeasured its Deferred Tax Liability basis the rate prescribed in this section. The impact of this change as recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is ₹ 39.47 Crores (Previous year Nil) and in Other Comprehensive Income is ₹ 1.33 Crores (Previous year Nil).

(c) Movement of deferred tax (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2022				
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	87.54	(31.06)	-	-	56.48
Unremitted earnings of subsidiaries	-	25.17	-	-	25.17
Arbitration awards	186.50	(63.08)	-	-	123.42
	274.04	(68.97)	-	-	205.07
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Employee benefits	(13.67)	(1.41)	(3.43)	-	(18.51)
Adjustment on adoption of Ind As 116	(0.50)	(0.13)	-	-	(0.63)
Expected credit loss	(13.47)	(2.79)	-	-	(16.26)
Provisions	(34.47)	(5.42)	-	-	(39.89)
Minimum alternate tax credit	(0.03)	-	-	-	(0.03)
	(62.14)	(9.75)	(3.43)	-	(75.32)
Net tax liabilities	**211.90**	**(78.72)**	**(3.43)**	**-**	**129.75**

Particulars	For the Year ended 31st March, 2021				
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Others	Closing balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities					
Property, plant and equipment	78.50	9.20	-	(0.16)	87.54
Unremitted earnings of subsidiaries	6.70	(6.70)	-	-	-
Arbitration awards	191.07	(4.57)	-	-	186.50
	276.27	(2.07)	-	(0.16)	274.04
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets					
Employee benefits	(16.46)	2.33	0.46	-	(13.67)
Adjustment on adoption of Ind As 116	(0.78)	0.28	-	-	(0.50)
Expected credit loss	(7.88)	(5.59)	-	-	(13.47)
Provisions	(8.61)	(25.86)	-	-	(34.47)
Minimum alternate tax credit	(29.79)	33.96	-	(4.20)	(0.03)
	(63.52)	5.12	0.46	(4.20)	(62.14)
Net tax liabilities	**212.75**	**3.05**	**0.46**	**(4.36)**	**211.90**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 22. Revenue from operations (₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(a)	Revenue from sale of goods (Construction Materials)	54.96	33.90
(b)	Construction contract revenue (Refer note 22.1 below)	10,888.50	9,271.32
(c)	Other operating income (Refer note 22.2 below)	75.50	70.35
	Total	**11,018.96**	**9,375.57**

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
22.1	**Construction contract revenue comprises:**		
	Construction revenue	10,888.50	9,271.32
	Total - Sale of services	**10,888.50**	**9,271.32**
22.2	**Other operating income comprises:**		
	Sale of scrap	46.14	44.79
	Others	29.36	25.56
	Total - Other operating revenues	**75.50**	**70.35**

Note No 23. Other income (₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
(a)	Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost (Refer note 23.1 below)	63.79	102.03
(b)	Other non operating income (Refer note 23.2 below)	186.79	43.53
	Total	**250.58**	**145.56**

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
23.1	**Interest income comprises:**		
	Interest on arbitration awards	36.81	85.55
	Other Interest	26.98	16.48
	Total - Interest income	**63.79**	**102.03**
23.2	**Other non operating income comprises:**		
	Provision for doubtful debtors no longer required written back	38.37	-
	Creditors / Excess provision written back	33.50	14.90
	Insurance claim received	29.64	8.45
	Provision for projected loss on contract written back	19.00	0.63
	Net gain on foreign currency transactions and translation	50.90	6.09
	Miscellaneous income	15.38	13.46
	Total - Other non-operating income	**186.79**	**43.53**

Note No 24. Cost of material consumed (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Cost of construction materials consumed (Including bought out Items)	3,176.31	2,544.56

Note No 24.1. Cost of construction (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Stores and spare consumed	580.09	392.11
Subcontracting expenses	2,490.14	2,225.54
Equipments hire / rent charges	547.21	456.30
Site installation	136.08	86.07
Technical consultancy	209.07	167.93
Power and fuel consumed	529.90	381.58
Freight and handling charges	447.14	403.11
Total	**4,939.63**	**4,112.64**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 25. Employee benefits expense

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Salaries, wages and bonus	907.37	768.73
Contributions to provident and other funds:		
Contribution to provident fund	28.38	23.42
Gratuity expense	5.77	6.08
Leave encashment expense	18.89	2.73
Other Post employment benefits	27.45	22.05
Staff welfare expenses	97.12	101.15
Total	**1,084.98**	**924.16**

Note No 26. Finance costs

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Interest on:		
Bank overdrafts and loans	151.31	167.28
Advance from customers	100.51	136.31
Lease liabilities	6.68	3.18
Others	48.17	50.14
	306.67	356.91
Other borrowing costs:		
Bank guarantee commission including bank charges	113.63	100.74
Others	4.43	9.92
Total	**424.73**	**467.57**

Note No 27. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Depreciation on tangible assets	316.64	219.06
Amortisation on intangible assets	0.03	0.18
Depreciation on right-of-use assets	38.70	30.73
Depreciation and amortisation as per Statement of Profit and Loss	**355.37**	**249.97**

Note No 28. Other expenses

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Water and electricity	11.31	11.19
Rent / Hire charges	42.37	37.47
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	29.91	21.50
Repairs and maintenance - Others	19.11	16.70
Insurance charges	112.19	82.00
Rates and taxes	83.85	72.47
Communication	10.67	10.46
Travelling and conveyance	118.98	86.06
Security charges	63.49	47.73
Donations and contributions	0.40	9.47
Expenditure on corporate social responsibility (CSR)	0.71	1.35
Legal and professional	204.50	157.44
Payment to auditors	1.59	1.77
Advances written off	0.64	6.18
Bad / irrecoverable debtors / unbilled revenue written off	1.44	208.49
Provision for Doubtful Debtors / Advances	79.28	50.17
Expected credit loss on contract assets and trade receivables	26.07	16.00
Provision for foreseeable losses for onerous contracts	-	23.83
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)	6.82	7.91
Miscellaneous expenses	68.64	63.54
Total	**881.97**	**931.73**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 28.1: Details of payment to auditors

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Auditors remuneration comprises		
(a) To auditors		
For statutory audit	1.01	1.09
For tax audit	0.02	0.13
For other services (taxation matters, GST, certification work)	0.54	0.53
Reimbursement of expenses	#	#
# Amount is below the rounding off norms adopted by the group.		
	1.57	**1.75**
(b) To cost auditors	0.02	0.02
	0.02	**0.02**
Total (a + b)	**1.59**	**1.77**

Note 29: Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(i) Contingent liabilities		
(a) Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts (excluding claims where amounts are not ascertainable)		
i) Differences with sub-contractors/vendors in regard to rates and quantity of materials.	**377.59**	88.17
ii) Royalty Claims*	**483.64**	483.64
(b) Labour guarantee issued on behalf of Subsidiary	**0.04**	0.04
(c) Claims against the joint operations not acknowledged as debts	**156.21**	65.67
(d) Sales tax and entry tax		
Represents demands raised by sales tax authorities in matters of a) disallowance of labour and service charges, consumables etc. b) Tax on AS7 turnover c) Entry tax and d) Interest and penalty etc. for which appeal is pending before various appellate authorities. The Group is confident that the cases will be successfully contested.	**21.00**	27.01
(e) VAT		
Represents partial disallowance by West Bengal VAT Authorities for the year 2016-17. In matters of disallowance of subcontractor charges, labour charges, PF contribution, architectural charges, cost of consumables, cost of establishment, etc. for which appeal is pending before higher appellate authority. The entity is confident that the case will be successfully contested.	**0.46**	0.84
(f) Service tax		
Represents demand confirmed by the CESTAT / Asst. commissioner of service tax for a) disallowance of cenvat credit, since abatement claimed by the Group, b) disallowance of general exemption of private transport terminals and c) taxability under "Commercial or Industrial Construction Service", etc. The Group has appealed / in the process of appeal against the said order with commissioner of service tax Mumbai,CESTAT / High court and is confident that the cases will be successfully contested. The Group has received the stay order for some case from the CESTAT. Amount disclosed does not include penalties in certain matters for which amount is unascertainable.	**134.15**	128.84
(g) GST		
Represents demand confirmed by GST Authorities for dispute of rate in tax for works contract. Afcons has charged 18% GST to Inland Waterways Authority on India(IWAI), however as per AAR ruling the rate has been decided at 12%. Afcons has issued credit notes to the effect of the differential 6%. The Group is confident that the cases will be successfully contested.	**6.15**	-
Note:- In respect of items mentioned under paragraphs (a), (c), (d), (e),(f) and (g) above, till the matters are finally decided, the financial effect cannot be ascertained and future cashflows in respect of above matters are determinable only on receipts of judgements / decisions pending at various forums / authorities.		

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
(ii) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	**94.01**	76.44
(iii) Income tax		
Demand raised by income tax department on account of disallowance of expenses and addition made in respect of receipt of income. The Group has obtained stay order from tax department. The Group is confident that the case will be successfully contested before concerned appellate authorities.	**26.24**	26.24

Notes:

* The Group has received a demand and a show cause notice amounting to ₹ 238 Crores and ₹ 244 Crores respectively with respect to liability on account of royalty payable on Murrum used in one of the projects. Subsequent to the show cause notice, the Group has obtained a stay order on the same. Further, based on legal opinion, the Group expects that the claim is highly unlikely to materialise.

The Group has implemented the decision given in the Supreme Court Judgement in case of “Vivekananda Vidyamandir And Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal” and the related circular (Circular No. C-I/1(33)2019/Vivekananda Vidya Mandir/284) dated March 20, 2019 issued by the Employees’ Provident Fund Organisation in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of “basic wages” of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees’ Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 w.e.f. April 01, 2019. Basis the assessment of the management, which is supported by legal advice, the aforesaid matter is not likely to have significant impact in respect of earlier periods.

There are suits against Afcons and Ghana Railway Development Authority. However these have not been disclosed in the Financial Statement because Afcons is not directly liable for the Claims.

Note No 30. Employee benefit plans

a. Defined contribution plan

(i) Provident fund

(ii) Superannuation fund

(iii) State defined contribution plans

The provident fund and the state defined contribution plan are operated by the regional provident fund commissioner and the superannuation fund is administered by the Life Insurance Corporation (LIC). Under the schemes, the Group is required to contribute a specified percentage of payroll cost to the retirement benefit schemes to fund the benefits.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of ₹ 48.01 Crores (for the year ended March 31, 2021: ₹ 42.49 Crores) represents contributions payable to these plans by the Group at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

b. Defined benefit plans

Gratuity

The Group provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 4 years and 240 days are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service without any ceiling limit as given under Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Whereas on death of an employee the amount of gratuity payable is amount equivalent to one month salary, payable for each completed year of service or part thereof in excess of six months in terms of Gratuity scheme of the Group or as per payment of the Gratuity Act, whichever is higher.

The gratuity plan of the Group is unfunded and the Group accounts for gratuity benefits payable in future based on an independent external actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year using Projected Unit Credit Method.

Investment risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

Interest risk

A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan’s liability.

Salary risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan’s liability.

The risk relating to benefits to be paid to the dependents of plan members (widow and orphan benefits) is re-insured by an external insurance company.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

In respect of the plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the present value of the defined benefit obligation were carried out as at March 31, 2022 by an actuary. The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

The Group has recognised following amounts in the statement of profit and loss: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Superannuation Fund	19.63	19.07
Provident Fund	28.38	23.42
Gratuity	5.77	6.08
Leave encashment expenses	18.89	2.73
Total	**72.67**	**51.30**

c. **Details of defined benefit plan - Gratuity**

The principle assumptions used for the purpose of actuarial valuation (considered for the Group)

Particulars	31st March, 2022	31st March, 2021
Expected Return on Plan Assets	7.23%	6.87%
Rate of Discounting	7.23%	6.87%
Rate of Salary Increase	8.00%	6.00%

Rate of Employee Turnover	31st March, 2022	For service 4 years and below 8.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 4.00% p.a.
	31st March, 2021	For service 4 years and below 6.00% p.a. For service 5 years and above 2.00% p.a.
Mortality Rate During Employment*	31st March, 2022	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2012-14 (Urban)
	31st March, 2021	Indian Assured Lives Mortality 2006-08 (Ultimate)

*Based on India's standard mortality table with modification to reflect expected changes in mortality.

The estimate of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market.

(₹ in Crores)

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
(i)	**Components of defined benefit cost**		
	Service cost:		
	Current service cost	5.00	4.83
	Past service cost and (gain)/loss from settlements	-	-
	Interest cost on benefit obligation (Net)	0.77	1.25
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
	Total defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	**5.77**	**6.08**
	Actuarial losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	(0.21)	(0.39)
	Actuarial losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	7.72	(0.04)
	Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	6.12	(0.89)
	Total defined benefit costs recognised in OCI	**13.63**	**(1.32)**
	Total defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss and OCI	**19.40**	**4.76**
(ii)	**Net (liabilities) recognised in the Balance Sheet**		
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	63.69	47.63
	Fair value of plan asset	44.68	36.56
	Net liabilities recognised in the Balance Sheet	**(19.01)**	**(11.07)**
(iii)	**Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows.**		
	Opening defined benefit obligation	47.63	44.34
	Current service cost	5.00	4.83
	Interest cost	3.27	3.04
	Remeasurement (gains)/losses:		
	Actuarial (gains) / losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	8.12	(0.04)
	Actuarial losses arising from experience adjustments	6.12	(0.89)
	Past service cost, including losses on curtailments	-	-
	Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
	Benefits paid	(6.45)	(3.65)
	Closing defined benefit obligation	**63.69**	**47.63**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Particulars		Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
(iv)	**Movements in the fair value of plan assets are as follows.**		
	Opening fair value of plan assets	36.56	26.13
	Interest income	2.51	1.79
	Remeasurement gain / (loss):		
	Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	0.61	0.39
	Contributions from the employer	11.45	11.90
	Benefits paid	(6.45)	(3.65)
	Closing fair value of plan assets	**44.68**	**36.56**

The Group pays premium to the group gratuity scheme of LIC and the fund is managed by LIC

(v) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

1) If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by ₹ 4.88 Crores (increase by ₹ 5.68 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: decrease by ₹ 4.00 Crores (increase by ₹ 4.70 Crores)).

2) If the expected salary growth increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by ₹ 5.58 Crores (decrease by ₹ 4.89 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: increase by ₹ 4.70 Crores (decrease by ₹ 4.06 Crores)).

3) If the employee turnover increases (decreases) by one year, the defined benefit obligation would decrease by ₹ 0.45 Crores (increase by ₹ 0.50 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: increase by ₹ 0.23 Crores (decrease by ₹ 0.28 Crores)).

(vi) Sensitivity analysis method

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from prior years.

The average duration of the benefit obligation at March 31, 2022 is 12 years (as at March 31, 2021: 15 years).

The Group expects to make a contribution of ₹ 12.00 Crores (as at March 31, 2021: ₹ 8.00 Crores) to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

(vii) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Projected benefits payable in future years from the date of reporting

Particulars	**(₹ in Crores)**
1st Following Year	5.51
2nd Following Year	4.92
3rd Following Year	4.46
4th Following Year	6.06
5th Following Year	5.56
Sum of Years 6 To 10	27.31
Sum of Years 11 and above	85.32

d. Compensated Absences

The liability for Compensated absences (non-funded) as at year end is ₹ 42.52 Crores (as at March 31, 2021 ₹ 28.04 Crores) covers the Group's liability for sick and privilege leave and is presented as current liabilities, since the Group does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of any of these obligations.

The Group makes provision for compensated absences based on an actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year using the Projected Unit Credit Method.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No 31. Earnings per share (EPS)

EPS is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, as under :

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	₹	₹
Basic earnings per share	49.68	23.60
Diluted earnings per share	10.49	4.99

Basic earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Group - earnings used in calculation of basic earning per share	357.60	169.89
Dividends paid on convertible non-participating preference shares	(0.05)	(0.05)
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	357.55	169.84
Profits used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	**357.55**	**169.84**

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of basic earnings per share is as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of basic earnings per share	7,19,70,238	7,19,70,238

Diluted earnings per share

The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are as follows:

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the Group - earnings used in calculation of basic earning per share	357.60	169.89
Earnings used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	357.60	169.89
Profits used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	**357.60**	**169.89**

The weighted average number of equity shares for the purpose of diluted earnings per share reconciles to the weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2022	For the year ended 31st March, 2021
	Number	Number
Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of basic earnings per share	7,19,70,238	7,19,70,238
Shares deemed to be issued for no consideration in respect of:		
- Convertible preference shares	26,87,68,030	26,87,68,030
Weighted average number of shares used in calculation of diluted earnings per share	**34,07,38,268**	**34,07,38,268**

Note 32: Segment information :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Segment Profit before tax (before exceptional items)		
India	272.45	(31.40)
Other Countries	285.41	489.18
	557.86	457.78
Add: Unallocated income	-	-
Less: Unallocated expenses	151.31	167.28
Profit before tax	**406.55**	**290.50**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

(₹ in Crores)

Revenue from external customers	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
India	7,463.26	6,001.69
Other Countries	3,555.70	3,373.88
Total	**11,018.96**	**9,375.57**

(₹ in Crores)

Segment Assets	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
India	11,650.68	11,021.25
Other Countries	3,617.66	3,483.04
	15,268.34	**14,504.29**
Intersegment eliminations	(2,364.21)	(2,125.39)
Unallocated		
Investments	0.89	0.40
Non-current tax assets	68.73	110.65
Total assets as per balance sheet	**12,973.75**	**12,489.95**

(₹ in Crores)

Non-current assets	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
India	2,675.04	2,222.51
Other Countries	0.74	199.85
Total non-current assets	**2,675.78**	**2,422.36**

(₹ in Crores)

Segment Liabilities	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
India	6,463.85	6,286.71
Other Countries	3,049.50	3,207.49
	9,513.35	**9,494.20**
Intersegment eliminations	(942.72)	(948.00)
Unallocated		
Current Borrowings	1,153.31	833.63
Non-Current Borrowings	401.89	472.64
Deferred Tax Liability	129.75	211.90
Current Tax Liability	15.39	46.10
Total liabilities as per balance sheet	**10,270.97**	**10,110.47**

(₹ in Crores)

Non-current liabilities	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
India	1,461.62	1,384.46
Other Countries	1,052.99	935.04
Total non-current liabilities	**2,514.61**	**2,319.50**

Information about major customers:

During the current year ended March 31, 2022, revenue of ₹ 1,879.59 Crores arising from a customer in India (viz Nagpur Mumbai Super Communication Expressway Limited) contributes to more than 10% of the Group's revenue.

Note No 33. Corporate social responsibility:	(₹ in Crores)
Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year: (Previous year ₹ Nil)	Nil

Amount spent during the year on:

CSR activities (in cash)	Paid	To be paid	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-	**-**
(ii) Purposes other than (i) above	0.71	-	**0.71**
Total	**0.71**	**-**	**0.71**

Note 34: Related party disclosures

(a) Details of related parties:

Related Party where Control exists

Holding Company

Shapoorji Pallonji & Company Private Limited

Subsidiaries of the Company

Hazarat & Company Private Limited
Afcons Corrosion Protection Private Limited
Afcons Hydrocarbons Engineering Pvt Ltd
Afcons Construction Mideast LLC
Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building, Road and Marine Contracting WLL
Afcons Gulf International Project Services FZE
Afcons Mauritius Infrastructure Ltd
Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.
Afcons Infra Projects Kazakhstan LLP
Afcons Saudi Constructions LLC
Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL
Afcons Oil & Gas Services Pvt Ltd

Fellow Subsidiary(s)

Forvol International Services Limited
Forbes & Company Ltd.
Shapoorji & Pallonji Qatar, WLL
Forbes Facility Services Pvt.Ltd.
Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Co Pvt Ltd
SP Oil and Gas Malaysia SDN BHD
Simar Port Private Limited
ESP Port Solutions Pvt Ltd.
Sterling & Wilson Private Limited

Associate

Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd (w.e.f. 28.05.2021 upto 31.03.2022)

Joint Operations

Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture
Dahej Standby Jetty Project undertaking
Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture
Afcons Pauling Joint Venture
Strabag AG Afcons Joint Venture
Ircon Afcons Joint Venture
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt.Ltd.
Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture
Afcons Vijeta PES Joint Venture
Afcons SMC Joint Venture
Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture
Afcons JAL Joint venture
Afcons KPTL Joint Venture
Afcons - SPCPL Joint Venture
Afcons Infrastructure Limited & Vijeta Projects And Infrastructures Ltd. JV
Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture, Zimbabwe

Companies forming part of the composite scheme of arrangement (Refer Note 34 (c.))

Eureka Forbes Ltd.

Key Management Personnel

Mr. S. P. Mistry – Chairman
Mr. K. Subramanian – Executive Vice Chairman
Mr. S. Paramasivan – Managing Director
Mr. Giridhar Rajagopalan
Mr. Akhil Kumar Gupta

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No. 34: Related party disclosures (Continued) (₹ in Crores)

(b). Details of transactions with related party for the period 01.04.2021 to 31.03.2022

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company(s)		Fellow subsidiary(s)/ Associate		Jointly Controlled Operations		Key Management Personnel		Total	
	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21
Managerial Remuneration paid										
a) Short Term Employee Benefit										
S.Paramasivan							3.86	2.45	3.86	2.45
K.Subramanian							4.35	2.83	4.35	2.83
Giridhar Rajagopalan							2.31	1.44	2.31	1.44
Akhil Kumar Gupta							2.22	1.37	2.22	1.37
b) Post Employment Benefits										
S.Paramasivan							0.66	0.59	0.66	0.59
K.Subramanian							0.76	0.64	0.76	0.64
Giridhar Rajagopalan							0.20	0.18	0.20	0.18
Akhil Kumar Gupta							0.13	0.10	0.13	0.10
c) Other Long Term Benefits										
S.Paramasivan							0.37	0.36	0.37	0.36
K.Subramanian							0.47	0.43	0.47	0.43
Giridhar Rajagopalan							0.18	0.13	0.18	0.13
Akhil Kumar Gupta							0.14	0.10	0.14	0.10
Sitting Fees paid										
S.P.Mistry							0.06	0.07	0.06	0.07
Dividend on Preference Shares										
Floreat Investments Private Limited			0.01	0.01					0.01	0.01
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	0.01	0.01							0.01	0.01
Interim Dividend on Equity Shares										
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	17.19	17.19							17.19	17.19
Floreat Investments Private Limited			4.56	4.56					4.56	4.56
K.Subramanian							0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02
S.Paramasivan							0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Giridhar Rajagopalan							0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Purchase of equity share										
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd			43.00	-					43.00	-
Sale of equity share										
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd			43.00	-					43.00	-
Interest Income										
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.					0.33	0.29			0.33	0.29
S P Engineering Service Pte Ltd			0.69	0.65					0.69	0.65
Income from Services charges										
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture					3.79	3.53			3.79	3.53
Afcons - SPCPL Joint Venture					-	0.16			-	0.16
Other Income										
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					0.02	0.01			0.02	0.01
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	0.16	-							0.16	-
Simar Port Private Ltd			1.70	-					1.70	-
ESP Port Solutions Pvt Ltd.			1.64	-					1.64	-
Sterling & Wilson Private Limited			0.01	-					0.01	-
Forbes Facility Services Pvt Ltd			-	0.02					-	0.02
Subcontract Income										
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					0.07	0.08			0.07	0.08
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd			343.32	376.94					343.32	376.94
Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Co Pvt Ltd			79.74	43.78					79.74	43.78
ESP Port Solutions Pvt Ltd.			5.19	-					5.19	-
HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd			-	202.30					-	202.30
Income from Equipment Hire										
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture					-	0.05			-	0.05
ESP Port Solutions Pvt Ltd.			6.38	-					6.38	-
Distribution of Profit / (Loss) from Joint Ventures										
Ircon-Afcons Joint Venture					-	7.48			-	7.48
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture					17.40	-			17.40	-
Sale of Spares/Materials/Assets										
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					0.00	-			0.00	-
Advance Given										
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					1.24	1.36			1.24	1.36
Ircon-Afcons Joint Venture					-	0.02			-	0.02
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.					0.80	0.79			0.80	0.79
Afcons - KPTL Joint Venture					15.68	70.00			15.68	70.00
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	-	95.76							-	95.76
S P Engineering Service Pte Ltd			0.69	0.65					0.69	0.65

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note No. 34: Related party disclosures (Continued) (₹ in Crores)

Nature of Transaction	Holding Company(s)		Fellow subsidiary(s)/ Associate		Jointly Controlled Operations		Key Management Personnel		Total	
	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21	CY 21-22	PY 20-21
Advance Received back										
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					**(1.22)**	(2.10)			**(1.22)**	(2.10)
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.					**(0.48)**	(0.48)			**(0.48)**	(0.48)
Afcons - KPTL Joint Venture					**(13.00)**	(48.94)			**(13.00)**	(48.94)
Service Charges paid										
Simar Port Private Ltd			**0.10**	-					**0.10**	-
SP Oil and Gas Malaysia SDN BHD			**-**	0.32					**-**	0.32
Housekeeping services paid										
Forbes Facility Services Pvt Ltd			**5.13**	10.59					**5.13**	10.59
Legal & Professional Fees										
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Strategic Support Services)	**32.29**	31.27							**32.29**	31.27
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd. (Consultancy Services)	**1.13**	1.08							**1.13**	1.08
Travelling Expenses										
Forvol International Service Ltd			**5.15**	1.45					**5.15**	1.45
Purchase of Spares/Materials/Assets										
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					**0.04**	0.05			**0.04**	0.05
Afcons - KPTL Joint Venture					**0.12**	-			**0.12**	-
Outstanding Amount Loans & Advances Dr/ (Cr)										
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**271.79**	271.79							**271.79**	271.79
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					**5.88**	5.60			**5.88**	5.60
Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.					**2.80**	2.47			**2.80**	2.47
Afcons - KPTL Joint Venture					**12.01**	9.33			**12.01**	9.33
S P Engineering Service Pte Ltd			**34.31**	32.46					**34.31**	32.46
Outstanding Amount - Debtors										
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					**3.98**	4.00			**3.98**	4.00
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**26.16**	21.34							**26.16**	21.34
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture					**0.27**	0.98			**0.27**	0.98
Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Co Pvt Ltd			**71.10**	84.58					**71.10**	84.58
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd			**308.19**	214.63					**308.19**	214.63
HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd			**-**	18.37					**-**	18.37
ESP Port Solutions Pvt Ltd.			**11.38**	-					**11.38**	-
Sterling & Wilson Private Limited			**0.01**	-					**0.01**	-
SP Oil and Gas Malaysia SDN BHD			**-**	0.04					**-**	0.04
Forbes Facility Services Pvt Ltd			**0.03**	0.03					**0.03**	0.03
Outstanding Amount - Creditors										
Forvol International Service Ltd			**0.41**	0.36					**0.41**	0.36
Forbes Facility Services Pvt Ltd			**0.50**	6.07					**0.50**	6.07
Shapoorji Pallonji Infrastructure Capital Co Pvt Ltd			**69.12**	79.28					**69.12**	79.28
Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Pvt. Ltd			**21.14**	77.79					**21.14**	77.79
HPCL Shapoorji Energy Pvt. Ltd			**-**	44.15					**-**	44.15
Shapoorji Pallonji Qatar WLL			**52.11**	50.33					**52.11**	50.33
Simar Port Private Ltd			**0.04**	-					**0.04**	-
Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	**28.79**	(7.49)							**28.79**	(7.49)
Transtonnelstroy-Afcons Joint Venture					**0.04**	0.05			**0.04**	0.05
Strabag-AG Afcons Joint Venture					**0.11**	0.64			**0.11**	0.64
Afcons Infrastructure Limited & Vijeta Projects And Infrastructures Ltd. JV					**-**	0.01			**-**	0.01

The Group has during the year made an investment of ₹ 43 crores by way of right issue of equity share of Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Private Limited in May 2021. Also, the company has divested/sold investments of ₹ 43 crores of Shapoorji Pallonji Pandoh Takoli Highway Private Limited in March 2022.

As the liabilities for defined plans and leave entitlements are provided on acturial basis for the Group as a whole, the amounts pertaining to Key Management Personnel are not included.

(c). Companies forming part of the composite scheme of arrangement

"Pursuant to the Composite Scheme of Arrangement ("Scheme") approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai (NCLT) vide order dated 25th January, 2022, two downstream subsidiaries of Eureka Forbes Limited (EFL) (a fellow subsidiary) got merged with EFL, followed by EFL (including certain downstream subsidiaries as defined in the Scheme) getting merged into Forbes & Company Limited (FCL) (another fellow subsidiary) and consequently upon the scheme becoming effective got demerged and vested into Forbes Enviro Solutions Limited ("FESL") (another fellow subsidiary), on a going concern basis.

The Scheme was made effective by filing the requisite form with the Registrar of Companies, on 1st February, 2022. During the period ended January 31, 2022, the Company has entered transactions for Purchase of Spares/Materials/Assets with EFL aggregating ₹ 0.2 (PY ₹ 0.49) and outstanding trade payables as at March 31, 2022 aggregates ₹ 0.01 (PY ₹ 0.05).

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 35: Additional information as required by paragraph 2 of the general instructions for preparation of consolidated financial statements to schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013

Name of the entity	% Holding	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share of profit or loss		Share in Other Comprehensive Income		Share in Total Comprehensive Income	
		As % of Consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of Consolidated profit or loss	Amount	As % of Consolidated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount	As % of Consolidated Total Comprehensive Income	Amount
Parent : Afcons Infrastructure Ltd.		84.77%	2,291.04	72.60%	259.62	107.17%	(9.71)	71.70%	249.91
Subsidiaries :									
Indian:									
1) Hazarat & Company Pvt.Ltd.	100%	0.00%	0.02	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
2) Afcons Corrosion Protection Pvt. Ltd.	100%	0.07%	1.83	0.02%	0.06	0.00%	-	0.02%	0.06
3) Afcons Hydrocarbons Engineering Private Limited	100%	0.05%	1.37	0.01%	0.05	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.05
4) Afcons Oil & Gas Service Pvt. Ltd.	74%	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	-	0.00%	(0.01)
Foreign:									
1) Afcons Construction Mideast LLC	49%	-2.09%	(56.36)	1.34%	4.78	17.88%	(1.62)	0.91%	3.16
2) Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building, Road and Marine Contracting WLL	49%	0.58%	15.68	0.47%	1.68	-4.19%	0.38	0.59%	2.06
3) Afcons Gulf International Project Services FZE	100%	0.17%	4.66	-0.03%	(0.12)	0.00%	-	-0.03%	(0.12)
4) Afcons Mauritius Infrastructure Ltd.	100%	0.43%	11.65	0.03%	0.12	0.00%	-	0.03%	0.12
5) Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.	100%	18.47%	499.31	47.01%	168.09	-74.17%	6.72	50.15%	174.81
6) Afcons Infra Projects Kazakhstan LLP	100%	-0.03%	(0.75)	-0.08%	(0.30)	0.22%	(0.02)	-0.09%	(0.32)
7) Afcons Saudi Construction LLC.	100%	0.01%	0.20	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
8) Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL	100%	1.26%	33.94	-1.82%	(6.50)	-12.03%	1.09	-1.55%	(5.41)
Minority interests in all subsidiaries		-0.34%	(9.28)	0.35%	1.25	0.00%	-	0.36%	1.25
Jointly Controlled Operations									
Indian									
1) Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture	100%	-1.46%	(39.33)	-1.43%	(5.10)	0.00%	-	-1.46%	(5.10)
2) Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture	99%	-3.42%	(92.42)	3.39%	12.14	0.00%	-	3.48%	12.14
3) Dahej Standby Jetty Project Undertaking	100%	0.03%	0.92	-0.06%	(0.21)	0.00%	-	-0.06%	(0.21)
4) Afcons Pauling Joint Venture	100%	0.06%	1.74	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
5) Strabag AG Afcons Joint Venture	40%	0.96%	25.91	0.72%	2.58	0.00%	-	0.74%	2.58
6) Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt.Ltd.	49%	-0.29%	(7.95)	-0.56%	(2.02)	0.00%	-	-0.58%	(2.02)
7) Ircon Afcons Joint Venture	47%	0.02%	0.45	-0.04%	(0.14)	0.33%	(0.03)	-0.05%	(0.17)
8) Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture	100%	1.03%	27.80	1.15%	4.13	0.00%	-	1.18%	4.13
9) Afcons Vijeta PES Joint Venture	100%	0.00%	0.05	-0.11%	(0.38)	0.00%	-	-0.11%	(0.38)
10) Afcons SMC Joint Venture	100%	1.29%	34.95	4.00%	14.29	11.04%	(1.00)	3.81%	13.29
11) Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture	100%	0.22%	5.99	0.44%	1.59	0.00%	-	0.46%	1.59
12) Afcons JAL Joint Venture	100%	0.10%	2.64	0.11%	0.39	0.00%	-	0.11%	0.39
13) Afcons KPTL Joint Venture	100%	0.16%	4.20	0.07%	0.26	-0.11%	0.01	0.08%	0.27
11) Afcons Infrastructure Limited & Vijeta Projects And Infrastructures Ltd. Joint Venture	100%	-0.23%	(6.24)	-1.64%	(5.86)	3.09%	(0.28)	-1.76%	(6.14)
12) Afcons - Vijeta Joint Venture (Zimbabwe)	100%	-0.34%	(9.19)	-1.28%	(4.59)	50.77%	(4.60)	-2.64%	(9.19)
Adjustment of deferred tax on undistributed earnings of subsidiary		-0.93%	(25.17)	-7.04%	(25.17)	0.00%	-	-7.22%	(25.17)
Inter-company eliminations and consolidation adjustments		-0.55%	(14.87)	-17.63%	(63.03)	0.00%	-	-18.08%	(63.03)
Total		**100.00%**	**2,702.78**	**100.00%**	**357.60**	**100.00%**	**-9.06**	**100.00%**	**348.54**

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 36. Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture (AGJV)

(a) AGJV had submitted claims for Change orders aggregating to ₹ 77,469.54 lacs to ONGC. The JV has invoked arbitration in respect of the aforesaid change orders, as the same were not approved by Outside Expert Committee (OEC). Claims against change orders and counter claims by ONGC aggregating to ₹ 6,583.10 lacs is currently being discussed in arbitration.

Based on the assessment performed by the management of the Joint Venture, of the aforesaid customer claims and the claims filed by the Joint Venture against the customer, which is supported by a legal opinion, management is of the view that the amount due from customer under construction contract of ₹ 12,405.37 Lacs as on March 31, 2022 is appropriate and no provision is required to be made as these have been considered as good and fully recoverable by the Management.

Furthermore, the application under section 17 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 filed on behalf of AGJV before the Arbitral Tribunal seeking directions to ONGC to limit the Bank Guarantees to maximum Liquidated Damages value plus 10% to be kept valid and alive till the final disposal of Arbitral Proceedings. It was directed by the Hon'ble Tribunal that instead of the enormous amount of Bank Guarantees already submitted by AGJV, AGJV has to only submit Bank Guarantees equivalent to 110% of the Liquidated Damages amount (as per the relevant Contract Clause) and keep those Bank Guarantees alive till the final disposal of Arbitral Proceedings.

As per the terms of the settlement agreement entered into between Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture (AGJV), Afcons Infrastructure Limited (Afcons) and PT Gunanusa Utama Fabricators (PTG) on July 26, 2018 , it is further agreed that PTG's liability towards liquidated damages (LD) under the Subcontract shall be limited to USD 3.6 million equivalent ₹ 2,728.35 lacs only and the liability shall be imposed on PTG only if AGJV is confirmed to be liable for liquidated damages in the ONGC Arbitration, where PTG's share of liability for LD is 20%. Also, in the event AGJV is not successful in the ONGC Arbitration, Afcons agrees to absorb all the losses in the Project without claiming anything against PTG. If AGJV receives an award from the ONGC Arbitration for amount above USD 35 million equivalent ₹ 26,525.63 lacs, Afcons agrees to share 20% of the amount above USD 35 million equivalent ₹ 26,525.63 lacs to PTG.

b) AGJV, a jointly controlled operation included in consolidated financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited has a total exposure of ₹ 127.19 Crores in a customer (ONGC) with respect to construction of ICP-R Offshore Process Platform project. AGJV has invoked an arbitration which is under discussion.

Afcons Infrastructure Limited has total receivables of ₹ 193.03 Crores (before elimination) which includes ₹ 181.27 Crores as Advance to AGJV and ₹ 11.76 Crores as Trade Receivables from AGJV as on March 31, 2022. The recovery of this amount is dependent upon finalization of the arbitration award. However, these outstanding are eliminated while preparing the Consolidated financial statements of the Company as per accounting policy A.v) and 1.B.2. a).

Note 37. Transtonnelstroy Afcons Joint Venture (TAJV)

(a) TAJV ("the JV") had submitted variations to the client for two projects (package UAA-01 and package UAA-05) arising on account of cost overruns due to unforeseen geological conditions, delays in handing over of land, change in scope of work etc., which the Management believes is attributable to the Chennai Metro Rail Limited ("the client").

During the previous year, the client had invoked one performance bank guarantee issued by Joint Venture Partner, Afcons Infrastructure Limited, on behalf of the Joint Venture, which was challenged by Joint Venture in Hon'ble High Court, Madras. Based on order passed by Hon'ble High Court, Madras, both the parties (Client and TAJV) has now referred all disputes related to extension of time beyond the period already granted earlier in arbitration, associated cost to extended stay, release of withheld amount and encashment of bank guarantees in claim no. 8. and hearings is currently in process. Further, the client had also filed the special leave petition appeal in Hon'ble Supreme Court for invoking another performance bank guarantee. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated May 13, 2022, declined to interfere in the petition and requested arbitral tribunal to decide the arbitration proceedings pending before it as expeditiously as possible.

During current year, Arbitration Panel issued an unanimous award in favour of TAJV granting extension of time in claim no. 1 and 2 and the hearings for the related extension of cost in claim no. 3 and 3A is currently in process. The said award for extension of time, was challenged by the client and set aside by single bench of Hon'ble High Court, Madras. TAJV has filed an appeal and the same is admitted before Division bench of Hon'ble High Court, Madras and hearing is in process.

Subsequent to the year end, TAJV has entered into an amicable settlement with the client on May 19, 2022 for both the projects, where client has agreed to pay TAJV amount of Rs. 8,870.00 lacs towards miscellaneous claims that were earlier before Dispute Adjudication Board. The said amount has been subsequently paid by client.

Further, there are counter claims submitted by the client which are mainly towards contingencies that they may have to incur in future, loss of revenue, liquidated damages etc. These claims and counter claims are under negotiation with the client / being heard in different arbitrations / in Hon'ble High Court proceedings for determination and recovery of the amounts.

Based on the assessment of the aforesaid matters related to claims and counter claims, carried out by Joint Venture's management after considering the current status of negotiation/amicable settlement with the client / in arbitration proceedings which is supported by legal opinion and technical evaluation, Management of TAJV is of the view that the claim submitted by TAJV is based on cost actually incurred but not duly compensated and the counter claims submitted by the client are based on contingencies that they may have to incur in maintaining the tunnel and stations in future and that the counter claims of client shall not be defendable in Arbitration Tribunal or Court of law. Management of TAJV is confident of getting favorable order/ award and is of that opinion that amount of ₹ 65,612.09 lacs recognized towards such variations/ claims in Note 7 'Amounts due from customers under construction contracts' as Non-current assets, is appropriate and the same is considered as good and fully recoverable. TAJV's management does not anticipate any further loss to be recognized at this stage.

(b) TAJV, a jointly controlled operation included in consolidated financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited has a total exposure of ₹ 920.66 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 920.66 Crores) in Chennai Metro Rail Ltd. project (CMRL) which includes trade receivables of ₹ 175.83 Crores (Previous Year ₹ 175.83 Crores) and unbilled receivables of ₹ 744.83 (Previous Year ₹ 744.83 Crores).

TAJV has claimed variations amounting to ₹ 2,020 Crores on CMRL which are pending at different stages as follows:

a) Variations of ₹ 1,646 Crores on account of extended stay Cost.

b) Variations of ₹ 374 Crores on account of change in site condition/soil strata (unforeseeable Sub-surface condition).

c) All other matters have been amicably settled on 19th May 2022 for ₹ 88.70 Crores Payment against amicable settlement has been realized on 08th June 2022.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Afcons Infrastructure Limited has a total receivable of ₹ 986.26 Crores (before elimination) which consists of Advance of ₹ 588.11 Crores and Debtors of ₹ 398.15 Crores from TAJV as on March 31, 2022. AIL is not the party to the arbitration/claims and the recovery of this amount is dependent upon finalization of arbitration award and clearance /acceptance of claims by CMRL. However, these outstanding are eliminated while preparing the Consolidated financial statements of the Company as per accounting policy A.v) and 1.B.2. a).

Note 38. Dahej Standby Jetty Project Undertaking (DJPU)

(a). Amount due from customer under construction contract amounting to INR 1,110.06 Lacs (Refer note no. 5 Other non-current assets) pertains to cost incurred towards the contract which is yet to be certified by customer. Management had submitted variations towards the same which were not approved by the customer. During the year 2018-19, management has invoked arbitration for settlement of their claims against the customer.

During the year ended on 31 March 2022, an unfavourable award was granted in Arbitration, towards claims of liquidated damages for delay in completion of works by DJPU for INR 4,481.73 Lacs and USD 1.91 Million (equivalent INR 1,400.96 Lacs) plus interest at 15.05% and 4.25% per annum on INR and USD portion respectively. Customer has subsequently encashed the bank guarantees given by a Joint Venturer, Afcons Infrastructure Limited of INR 7,927.95 Lacs (including interest of INR. 2,045.25 Lacs) and recovered the award amount. The amount of encashed Bank Guarantee has been recorded by DJPU as Other Receivables from customer (Refer note no. 5 Other non-current assets) and Payable to JV Partner (Refer note no. 8 Non-current Borrowings). Thereafter, DJPU has filed petition at Hon'ble High Court, Delhi for setting aside the unfavourable award and also submitted claims of INR 14,464.72 Lacs for additional cost incurred w.r.t extended stay and acceleration cost, considering that the delay is attributable to the customer. This petition is admitted by Hon'ble High Court, Delhi and hearings is currently in process.

Based on the assessment performed by the management of DJPU, of the aforesaid customer claims and the claims filed by the DJPU against the customer, which is supported by a legal opinion, management is of the view that recognition of the amount recoverable from the aforesaid customer of INR 7,927.95 Lacs and amount due from customer under construction contract of INR 1,110.06 Lacs as on March 31, 2022 is appropriate and no provision is required to be made as these have been considered as good and fully recoverable by the Management.

However, considering the uncertainties involved in further legal proceedings, contingent liability of INR 9,038.01 Lacs is disclosed in the financial statements in note no. 17 Contingent liability.

(b) Afcons Infrastructure Limited has given advances aggregating to ₹ 89.79 Crores (before elimination) to the said jointly controlled operation as mentioned in note 6 'Loan and advances' which are receivable from DJPU, (a jointly controlled operation and included in the Consolidated financial statements of Afcons Infrastructure Limited). The recovery of this amount is dependent upon finalization of the proceedings. Adequate provision has been made in the current financial year. However, these outstanding are eliminated while preparing the Consolidated financial statements of the Company as per accounting policy A.v) and 1.B.2. a).

Note 39.

(a) The Group has been legally advised that outstanding interest free advances aggregating to ₹ 931.28 Crores before elimination (As at 31st March, 2021 ₹ 893.59 Crores) made towards financing the unincorporated joint operations do not come under the purview of Section 186 of Companies Act, 2013 as the Group is in the business of constructing and developing infrastructure facilities. The same gets nullified post elimination, refer note 6.

(b) In view of non-applicability of section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, the details of particulars required to be made thereunder in the financial statements are not applicable in relation to loan made, guarantee given or security provided. For investments made refer to Note no. 4.

Note 40. The Group had entered into a contract with Jordan Phosphate Mines Construction (JPMC) on April 20, 2010 for the construction of "New Phosphate Rock Terminal at Aqaba - Jordan" with a contract value of ₹ 909.13 Crores (142.23 Million JOD).

The Group had submitted various claims on account of extra works, release of bank guarantee and delay in completion of the project. The Group filed the issues for arbitration with the International Chamber of commerce (ICC) on November 2016.

On October 30, 2019, the ICC rendered an unfavourable award of ₹ 178.26 Crores to the Group and a favourable award of ₹ 86.75 Crores on account of final bill and variation.

The Management had challenged the award in the Paris Court of Appeal. During the current financial year, the case was disposed in favour of JPMC by the Paris Court of Appeal. The Group reached a full and final settlement with JPMC of all matters outstanding and arising out of or in connection with the project. An amount of ₹ 38.36 Crores (Euro 4,496 million) was agreed and paid in December 2021 as final settlement and all the bank guarantees were released by JPMC. As on March 31 2022, there's no further exposure pertaining to JPMC.

Note 41. Konkan Railway Corporation Limited (KRCL) had issued a contract for construction of Arch Steel Bridge across river Chenab on 24th August, 2004. The DBN (Design Basis Note) submitted by KRCL during the tender stage was revised in 2005 and subsequently in 2006 and 2010. The project got delayed due to various reasons such as changes in design parameters, wind load during service condition, arch span, finalization of slope stabilization etc.

Due to the above, the Group has raised two arbitration claims amounting to ₹ 1,723.24 Crores which are towards additional expenses on account of extended stay, categorization of excavation works, compensation due to loss of productivity, expenses incurred due to change in alignment, pend period cost etc. These variation costs have already been charged off to profit and loss account in past. In the previous year, the Group had received an unfavourable award for major portion of its claims. The awards are challenged before Bombay High Court.

The total receivables amounting to ₹ 210.97 Crores as at March 31, 2021 (unbilled receivable of ₹ 204.75 Crores and retention of ₹ 6.22 Crores) includes ₹ 115 Crores on account of increase in steel quantity due to change in design.

Based on the opinion from independent experts and the facts of the case, the management is confident of getting a favorable judgement and recover all the dues related to this project.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 42. The Group had executed project awarded by the Board of Trustees of the port of Mumbai (MbPT) for Modernization of the existing Marine Oil Terminal and berths/jetties J1, J2 and J3 at the Multi-cargo Marine Oil Terminal of Jawahar Dweep based in Mumbai Harbor. The project had completed in June 2003.

The Group had gone into arbitration with MbPT for compensation for extended stay related to projects and was successful in getting an award of ₹ 96.02 Crores including interest till the date of award, in its favour on November 2011. However, the Award was challenged by MbPT u/s 34 of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 to the Single Bench of Bombay High Court. The Single Bench had set aside the award and passed the order in favor of MbPT. The Group filed an appeal with the High Court of Mumbai for a two bench Judge as against order of Single Bench. The appeal was admitted by the High Court for a hearing by a two bench Judge in the month of April 2018. Based on management's assessment, legal opinion obtained and facts of the matter, the Group is confident of winning the case and recovering the entire amount from MbPT in future.

Note 43. The Group had executed project awarded by Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority for Construction of Six-lane green field Kannauj to Unnao Expressway (package IV). During the execution of the project the client issued various change orders which required additional deployment of resources. The expressway was inaugurated and put to use in Dec 2016. The project was completed 13 months ahead of schedule.

Due to the various change orders, the Group has raised various claims amounting to ₹ 211 Crores (unbilled receivables disclosed under note no. 8 Contract assets) which are towards additional expenses on account of change of scope, additional works, royalty claim etc. The matter is referred to Arbitration. Considering the legal opinion obtained and facts of the matter, the Company is confident of winning the case and recovering the entire amount from Uttar Pradesh Expressways Industrial Development Authority.

Note 44.

(a) The Group has unbilled receivables towards various ongoing and completed projects disclosed under Note no. 8 'Contract assets'. This unbilled work also includes variations on account of cost overruns due to unforeseen geological conditions, delays in handling over land, change in scope of work, etc. which are under discussions at various levels including customer, in arbitration, Dispute Adjudication Board etc. Based on the discussions and merits of the claims, the management is confident about the recovery of these pending variations with respect to unbilled receivables disclosed under note no. 8 "Contract assets".

(b) The Group has a total net receivable of ₹ 833.58 Crores (including interest on arbitration awards ₹ 240.38 Crores) which is a part of Trade Receivables shown under note 5 towards arbitration awards which are won by the Group in past, these arbitration awards have been further challenged by the customers before the session court or higher courts of law. Pending disposal of these matters in the courts, management has recognized the amount as per the arbitration award and part payment has been received by management under Niti Aayog Scheme upon submission of a bank guarantee by the Group. Management is confident about the recovery of the amounts involved in the pending matters at various levels.

Note 45. The Jointly Controlled Operations have mentioned in their financial statement that as per the terms of agreement parent is committed to provide additional funds as may be required to meet the working capital requirements of such Jointly Controlled Operations. The aforementioned has been disclosed by a few subsidiaries as well.

Basis management's assessment, parent is committed to provide and can adequately source additional funds as may be required to meet the working capital requirements of these Jointly Controlled Operation/Subsidiary.

Note 46. As on 31st March 2022, an amount of ₹ 558.35 Crores (excluding Jointly Controlled Operations) is receivable towards GST Input Credit which includes unutilised credit of inputs and input service on account of inverted duty structure. The Group has a robust Order book position of more than ₹ 34,000 Crores across India and there are several projects which are under the pipeline. Further, the Group has initiated Arbitration towards variations and Time related claims with respect to various projects and management expects favorable awards in these claims/ arbitration. Considering the facts as mentioned above, there is no doubt about the utilization of the GST input credit balance against the future liabilities and the same is considered good.

Note 47.1 On accounts of second wave of Covid 19, most of the states have declared lock down but have allowed infrastructure activity to be continued.

The Management and the Board of Directors have evaluated the impact of the pandemic on its business operations. The Company currently has a strong order book, leading to a clear visibility of revenue over the next 18-24 months. Collection from customers have been normal during the lockdown period enabling the Company to meet all its liabilities (including employee payables) in a timely manner and without availing any moratorium as announced by the Reserve Bank of India. The Company has adequate unutilized fund-based credit facilities available, to take care of any urgent requirement of funds. The Company through the lockdown period and even subsequently has been able to maintain adequate control of its assets and there have been no significant changes to its control environment during the period.

Based on the above assessment, the Group strongly believes that there is no material impact of Covid 19 on these consolidated financial statements. The Group has also made a detailed assessment of its liquidity position for the next 12 months from the balance sheet date. Further, there is no material impact foreseen on revenue and operating cash flow of the Group.

Accordingly, the pandemic is not likely to have a significant impact on the future operations, its profitability and recoverability of the carrying value of its assets, as at March 31, 2022 and on its control environment. The Group will continue to closely monitor material changes to future economic conditions, if any, as and when they arise.

Note 47.2 The auditors of Jointly Controlled Operations of Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture, Afcons SMC Joint Venture, Afcons Vijeta PES Joint Venture, Afcons JAL Joint Venture and the auditors of branches located in Tanzania* and Kuwait* have given an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in relation to impact of COVID- 19. The Group has done the detailed assessment of COVID 19 impact as on March 2022 and based on detailed assessment and liquidity position for the next 12 months there's no material impact forseen on account of COVID-19.

*Branches located outside India.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

48.1 COVID 19 related assessments performed by various entities (including branches and jointly controlled operations) within the Group.

Afcons Zambia Branch

"The directors are aware of the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the country's downgrade to sub-investment grade. The pandemic is considered to be a non-adjusting event and there is no immediate concern around going concern. Management is continually assessing and monitoring developments with regard to the disease and at the time of finalising the report, the directors are confident that Company's responses are adequate and the crisis is being continuously monitored to assess the impact on the Company. "

Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture, Afcons Infrastructure Limited & Vijeta Projects And Infrastructures Ltd. Joint Venture, Afcons Vijeta Joint Venture, Zimbabwe.

The outbreak of the Coronavirus -The COVID-19 epidemic; significantly impacted businesses around the world.

The Supervisory Board of the JV is closely monitoring the impact the COVID-19 pandemic on all aspects of its operations including significant accounting judgements and estimates, inter-alia including its liquidity position, recoverability/carrying values of its trade receivables and contract assets as at balance sheet date. The Supervisory Board has evaluated and assessed this impact and future uncertainties resulting from Covid-19 based on internal and external sources of information including credit reports and related information and economic forecasts by various agencies and organisations, discussions and views from experts and industry participants, market estimates, etc. based on the information available till the date of approval of these financial statements.

The Supervisory Board, based on assumptions and current estimates expects that the carrying amount of its assets as reflected in the Balance Sheet as at March 31 , 2022 will be recovered. However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration and accordingly, the actual impact on the business operations, may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements. The Supervisory Board will continue to monitor developments to identify significant uncertainties and material changes in future periods that may have an impact on the operations of the JV.

48.2 Going concern related assessments performed by various entities (including branches and jointly controlled operations) within the Group.

Afcons Sener LNG Constructions Projects Pvt. Ltd.

"Material uncertainty related to going concern:

The auditor of Jointly Controlled Operations of Afcons Sener LNG Constructions Projects Pvt. Ltd. have given an Emphasis of Matter paragraph in relation to going concern assumption used for preparation of financial statements. Basis the Parent Company's assessment Company can adequately source the funding required at the mentioned Jointly Controlled Operations.

Afcons Zambia Branch

"According to the contract signed between Afcons Infrastructure Limited and the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, the contract period ended on 30 September 2021. Furthermore, the contract stipulates a defects liability period ending 30 September 2022. The directors believe that the Company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation up to 30 September 2022, the end of the defects liability period and accordingly the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on a number of factors. The most significant of these is that the directors continue to procure funding for the ongoing operations for the Company and will remain in force for so long as it takes to restore the solvency of the Company."

Note 49. Tropical Cyclonic Storm Tauktae which originated in the Arabian Sea hit the western coast of India in Mid-May, 2021 and impacted Afcons, which was carrying out revamp of offshore platforms for one of its customer with its consortium partner Halani-Tes-Nauvata. Cyclone Tauktae caused damaged to project material, loss of life and vessels involved in the revamp of the offshore platforms. Group has taken adequate insurance cover for damage of material and also insurance policies required to be maintained for its employees and sub-contractors employees. Besides the statutory compensation eligible to employees from insurance companies, the Group has agreed to pay additional ex-gratia payment to all employees including sub-contracted employees, which is estimated to cost around ₹ 18 Crores. For the chartered vessels the risk liabilities for damages lie with the vessel owner and no liabilities will involve on Afcons or its customer.

Note 50. Subsequent to year end, Afcons Infrastructure Limited has entered into an agreement with one of the Shapoorji Pallonji Group Company to subscribe to Compulsorily Convertible Debentures ("CCDs") aggregating to ₹ 200 Crores. Pursuant to right vested under the subscription agreement, Afcons has assigned all its rights and obligations with respect to the said subscription in the CCDs of ₹ 200 Crores to entities within the Shapoorji Pallonji Group.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 51: Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the group for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Borrowings secured against current assets

The group has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the group with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(₹ in Crores)

Name of the Bank/ Financial Institution	Aggregate working capital limits sanctioned	Nature of Current Asset offered as Security	Quarter ended	Amount disclosed as per quarterly return/ statement	Amount as per books of account	Difference	Reasons for difference
State Bank of India (Consortium Bank)	1,402 – Fund Based Limit	Contract assets – Stock in Progress	Jun-21	2,959	2,768	191	Current portion as per the Management assessment has been considered in the quarterly statements.
			Sep-21	2,546	2,340	206	
			Dec-21	2,615	2,410	205	
			Mar-22	2,538	2,333	205	
		Trade Receivables	Jun-21	1,211	2,184	-973	Certain receivables have not been considered in quarterly statements.
			Sep-21	1,460	2,478	-1,018	
			Dec-21	860	2,129	-1,269	
			Mar-22	1,149	2,189	-1,040	
		Other construction Material	Dec-21	407	299	108	Shuttering Material stock has been included in quarterly statements.
			Mar-22	453	345	108	

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies

The Group has following transactions with the companies during the financial year 2021-2022 struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

Name of struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance as on 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)	Balance as on 31st March, 2021 (₹ in Crores)	Relationship with the struck off company
Shaurya Protection And Detection Private Limited.	Payable	0.07	0.05	Not a Related Party
Bulsar Construction & Consulting (Opc) Private Limited.	Payable	0.02	0.08	Not a Related Party

The Group has following outstanding balances as on March 31 2022, with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956. However, no transactions have been entered during the year.

Name of struck off company	Nature of transactions with struck-off company	Balance as on 31st March, 2022 (₹ in Crores)	Balance as on 31st March, 2021 (₹ in Crores)	Relationship with the struck off company
Chowdhary Motors Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Convotech Projects Ltd.	Payable	#	0.02	Not a Related Party
Hal Water Vatika Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Parmar Power System Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Satya Parkash & Bros Pvt.Ltd	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Rump Inspection & Engg	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Tricolite Engg. Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Mac International Infra Pvt Ltd.	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Zoiros Infratech Pvt Ltd	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
I Dream Infratech Private Limited	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
Auskini Infraqp Pvt Ltd	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party
Hbc Infratech Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Kamlesh Projects Private Limited	Payable	0.06	0.06	Not a Related Party
Bikram Construction Private Limited	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
Viradhya Infratech Private Limited	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
Pankasooraj Foundations Private Ltd	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Engicon India Pvt Ltd	Payable	0.02	0.02	Not a Related Party
Sohum Habitat Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Sunrise Systems Ltd	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Precision Calibration And Services	Payable	#	#	Not a Related Party
Anp Geo Infra Pvt. Ltd.	Payable	0.01	0.01	Not a Related Party

Note:- Amount mentioned as “#” is below rounding off norms adopted by the Group.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

(iv) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Group has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Group has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vi) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The borrowings obtained by Group from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were taken.

(vii) Undisclosed income

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(viii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Group has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(ix) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The Group has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(x) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

A. The Group 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 Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

   b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

B. The Group 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 Group 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.

Note No 52. Financial instruments

52.1. Capital management

The Group manages its capital to ensure that entities in the Group will be able to continue as going concerns while maximising the return to stakeholders through the optimisation of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Group consists of net debt (borrowings as detailed in notes 14 and 20 offset by cash and bank balances as detailed in notes 10 and 10.1) and total equity of the Group.

The Group is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Group monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital.

The Group sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and financial liabilities. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

52.1.1 Gearing ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows. (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Debt (i)	1,555.20	1,588.59
Cash and bank balances	526.42	710.94
Net debt	1,028.78	877.65
Total equity (ii)	2,702.78	2,379.48
Net debt to equity ratio	0.38	0.37

(i) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings (excluding derivative, financial guarantee contracts as described in notes 14 and 20 and includes interest accrued but not due on borrowings).

(ii) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Group that are managed as capital.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

52.2. Categories of financial instruments

The following table provides categorisation of all financial instruments at carrying value except non-current investments in un-quoted equity instruments of subsidiaries and Jointly Controlled Operations, which are carried at cost.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Financial assets		
Measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Mandatorily measured:		
(i) Mutual fund investments	-	-
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Cash and bank balances	447.08	612.52
(b) Bank balance other than (a) above	79.34	98.42
(c) Trade receivables	2,982.75	3,049.40
(d) Loans	55.07	50.13
(e) Other financial assets	401.34	388.07
Measured at FVTOCI		
(a) Investments in equity instruments	0.89	0.40
Total financial assets	**3,966.47**	**4,198.94**
Financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
(a) Borrowings	1,555.20	1,588.59
(b) Trade payables	3,137.05	3,428.56
(c) Other financial liabilities	682.88	583.09
Total financial liabilities	**5,375.13**	**5,600.24**

52.3. Financial risk management objectives

The Group's corporate treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the group through internal risk assessment and analysis forex exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

The risk management is governed by the Group's policy approved by the board of directors, which provide written principles on foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, the use of financial derivatives and non-derivative financial instruments. Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed on a continuous basis. The Group does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

52.4. Market risk

The Group's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

52.5. Foreign currency risk management

The Group operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions in various countries. Foreign currency risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Group's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

The carrying amounts of the Group's unhedged foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	Liabilities		Assets	
	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2022	
	Amount in foreign currency (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)	Amount in foreign currency (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)
USD Currency	4.52	342.53	1.89	143.36
EURO Currency	0.11	9.86	0.43	36.18
QAR Currency	13.19	274.73	13.69	285.10
OMR Currency	0.00	0.04	-	-
MUR Currency	144.79	242.78	191.17	320.53
UAE Currency	0.07	1.52	5.72	117.94
JOD Currency	0.00	0.14	0.04	4.34
BHD Currency	0.01	2.62	0.00	0.01
KWD Currency	0.88	219.18	0.98	244.46
GBP Currency	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.63
JPY Currency	1.96	1.22	-	-
BDT Currency	495.36	443.15	442.88	396.20
SAR Currency	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.88
GHS Currency	27.32	283.66	14.53	150.84
SGD Currency	0.00	0.01	-	-
ZMW Currency	57.56	241.70	-	-
MZN Currency	101.47	121.68	223.56	268.10
MRU Currency	32.07	67.12	-	-
BTN Currency	30.33	30.33	-	-
TZS Currency	1,136.21	37.15	2,153.83	70.43
MVR Currency	141.83	707.17	37.74	188.19
XAF Currency	675.36	86.45	991.42	126.90
XOF Currency	-	-	0.70	0.09

Particulars	Liabilities		Assets	
	As at 31st March, 2021		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Amount in foreign currency (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)	Amount in foreign currency (in Crores)	(₹ in Crores)
USD Currency	2.77	203.12	4.06	296.97
EURO Currency	2.32	198.97	0.22	19.15
QAR Currency	13.19	265.34	13.69	275.36
OMR Currency	0.00	0.17	-	-
MUR Currency	214.96	387.09	237.05	426.85
UAE Currency	0.16	3.19	5.04	100.53
JOD Currency	0.85	88.41	0.87	89.68
BHD Currency	0.01	2.53	0.00	0.01
KWD Currency	1.10	265.68	1.27	308.95
GBP Currency	0.00	0.23	-	-
JPY Currency	13.40	8.86	-	-
BDT Currency	432.63	373.75	332.48	287.23
SAR Currency	-	-	0.04	0.85
GHS Currency	47.17	601.66	19.59	249.90
SGD Currency	0.01	0.64	-	-
GNF Currency	25.12	0.19	-	-
ZMW Currency	113.62	377.00	-	-
MZN Currency	156.53	164.54	191.38	201.17
MRU Currency	161.34	329.61	96.50	197.13
BTN Currency	27.45	27.45	0.52	0.52
TZS Currency	691.16	21.84	117.63	3.72
XAF Currency	271.56	35.57	-	-

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

52.5.1 Foreign currency sensitivity analysis

The Group is mainly exposed to the currency of USD, EURO, KWD, GHS, ZMW, MUR, MZN, MRU and MVR.

The following table details the Group's sensitivity to a 5% increase and decrease in the Indian Rupee against the relevant foreign currencies. 5% is the sensitivity rate used when reporting foreign currency risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in foreign exchange rates. This is mainly attributable to the exposure outstanding on receivable and payables in the Group at the end of the reporting period. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 5% change in foreign currency rates. A positive number below indicates an increase in the profit or equity where the Indian Rupee strengthens 5% against the relevant currency. For a 5% weakening of the rupee against the relevant currency , there would be a comparable impact on the profit or equity, and the balances below would be negative. The impact of 5 % is also applicable on outstanding foreign currency loans as on the reporting date.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	USD currency impact		Euro currency impact		KWD currency impact	
	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021
Impact on profit or loss for the year						
Increase in exchange rate by 5%	(9.96)	4.69	1.32	(8.99)	1.26	2.16
Decrease in exchange rate by 5%	9.96	(4.69)	(1.32)	8.99	(1.26)	(2.16)

Particulars	GHS currency impact		ZMW currency impact		MUR currency impact	
	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021
Impact on profit or loss for the year						
Increase in exchange rate by 5%	(6.64)	(17.59)	(12.08)	(18.85)	3.89	1.99
Decrease in exchange rate by 5%	6.64	17.59	12.08	18.85	(3.89)	(1.99)

Particulars	MZN currency impact		MRU currency impact		MVR currency impact	
	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021	2021-2022	2020-2021
Impact on profit or loss for the year						
Increase in exchange rate by 5%	7.32	1.83	(3.36)	(6.62)	(25.95)	-
Decrease in exchange rate by 5%	(7.32)	(1.83)	3.36	6.62	25.95	-

In management's opinion, the sensitivity analysis is unrepresentative of the inherent foreign exchange risk because the exposure at the end of the reporting period does not reflect the exposure during the year.

52.5.2 Derivative financial instruments

There are no significant derivative financial instruments outstanding at the end of the reporting period.

52.6. Interest rate risk management

The group is exposed to interest rate risk because entities in the group, borrow foreign currency and local currency funds at floating interest rates. Hedging activities are evaluated regularly to align with interest rate views and defined risk appetite, ensuring the most cost-effective hedging strategies are applied.

The group's exposure to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Borrowing at Fixed Rate	1,006.15	1,008.63
Borrowing at Floating Rate	546.24	572.82
Total Borrowings	**1,552.39**	**1,581.45**

52.6.1. Interest rate sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for both derivatives and non-derivative 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 50 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 50 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the group's profit for the year ended March 31, 2022 would decrease/increase by ₹ 2.73 Crores (March 31, 2021: decrease/increase by ₹ 2.86 Crores). This is mainly attributable to the group's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

52.7. Other price risks

The Group is exposed to equity price risks arising from mutual funds and equity investments. Certain of the Group's equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes.

Mutual fund investments are susceptible to market price risk, mainly arising from changes in the interest rates or market yields which may impact the return and value of such investments. However, due to the very short tenure of the underlying portfolio in the liquid schemes, these do not hold any significant price risks.

52.7.1 Equity price sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis below have been determined based on the exposure to equity price risks at the end of the reporting period.

If equity prices had been 5% higher/lower:

i) other comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2022 would increase/decrease by ₹ 0.01 Crores (March 31, 2021 : increase/decrease by ₹ 0.01 Crores) as a result of the changes in fair value of equity investments measured at FVTOCI.

52.8 Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from investment in debt instruments, loans, trade receivables, other receivables, cash and bank balance and derivative financial instruments.

The Group is exposed to credit risk on its financial assets, which comprise cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, trade receivables and loan receivables. The exposure to credit risks arises from the potential failure of counterparties to meet their obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of the financial instruments.

Trade receivables and loan receivable:

The Group assesses and manages credit risk on an internal credit evaluation system. It is performed by the finance team in conjunction with the relevant business teams depending on whether depending on the nature and type of the financial asset being evaluated.

The customer base of the Group is highly comprises of government parties and Holding Company. Further, Group is having certain short term loan receivables from the Group entities. Collateral is generally not obtained from customers. Other customers are subject to credit verification procedures including an assessment of their independent credit rating, financial position, past experience and industry reputation.

(A) To measure the expected credit losses on (a) trade receivables from government parties, and (b) trade receivables and loan receivables from Group Companies, they have been considered to enjoy the low credit risk as they meet the following criteria:

   i) they have a low risk of default,

   ii) the counterparty is considered, in the short term, to have a strong capacity to meet its obligations in the near term, and

   iii) the Group expects, in the longer term, that adverse changes in economic and business conditions might, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its obligations.

(B) Cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits are held with only high rated banks/financial institutions, credit risk on them is therefore insignificant.

(C) For other trade receivables (including contract assets), the Group uses “General Model” for the measurement of expected credit loss (ECL) for trade receivables as well as contract asset.

   The measurement of ECL under general model depends on whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition. These credit risk is regularly monitored based on historic turnover activity and credit performance of every customer. In addition, overdue receivable balances are monitored and actioned on a regular basis. When the credit risk has not increased significantly after initial recognition, a provision shall be made for the 12 month expected loss, otherwise shall be made for the entire lifetime.

   The Group considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there is a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk, the Group compares the risk of default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which considers multiple factors such as:

   - internal credit rating
   - external credit rating (as far as available)
   - actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the borrower’s ability to meet its obligations
   - actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the borrower
   - significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same borrower
   - significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of third-party guarantees or credit enhancements
   - significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the borrower, including changes in the payment status of borrowers in the Group and changes in the operating results of the borrower.

Macro-economic information (such as regulatory changes, market interest rate or growth rates) is incorporated as part of the internal rating model. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 30 days past due. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments within 120 days of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

Refer note 5 and note 8 for reconciliation of expected credit loss balance on financial assets.

52.9 Liquidity risk management

Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the management, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Group’s short-term, medium-term, and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

52.9.1 Liquidity risk table

The following table details the Group's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group can be required to pay. The tables include principal cash flows along with interest. To the extent that interest flows are floating rate, the undiscounted amount is derived from interest rate curves at the end of the reporting period. The contractual maturity is based on the earliest date on which the Group may be required to pay.

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Weighted average effective interest rate (%)	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	5+years	Total
31st March, 2022					
Borrowings	8.00%	1,190.30	451.11	-	**1,641.41**
Trade payables		2,697.32	439.73	-	**3,137.05**
Other financial liabilities		494.79	188.09	-	**682.88**
		4,382.41	**1,078.93**	**-**	**5,461.34**
31st March, 2021					
Borrowings	8.26%	1,169.00	533.90	17.07	**1,719.97**
Trade payables		2,976.30	452.26	-	**3,428.56**
Other financial liabilities		334.50	248.59	-	**583.09**
		4,479.80	**1,234.75**	**17.07**	**5,731.62**

The Group is exposed to credit risk in relation to guarantees given. The Group's maximum exposure in this respect is the maximum amount the Group could have to pay if the guarantee is called on. Based on expectations at the end of the reporting period, the Group considers that it is more likely that such an amount will not be payable under the arrangement. However, this estimate is subject to change depending on the probability of the counterparty claiming under the guarantee which is a function of the likelihood that the beneficiary under the guarantee may default.

52.10 Fair value measurements

This note provides information about how the Group determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

52.10.1 Fair value of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis

Some of the Group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation technique(s) and inputs used).

(₹ in Crores)

Financial assets / Financial liabilities	Fair value		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)
	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021		
Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI (quoted) (see note 1)	0.89	0.40	Level 1	The investment in quoted instruments are measured at fair value based on quoted prices in active market.

Note 1: These investments in equity instruments are not held for trading. Instead, they are held for medium or long-term strategic purpose. Upon the application of Ind As 109, the Group has chosen to designate these investments in equity instruments as at FVTOCI as the directors believe that this provides a more meaningful presentation for medium or long-term strategic investments, than reflecting changes in fair value immediately in profit or loss.

52.10.2 Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

The carrying amounts of the following financial assets and financial liabilities (other than long term borrowings) are a reasonable approximation of their fair values. Accordingly, the fair values of such financial assets and financial liabilities have not been disclosed separately.

a) **Financial assets**

Cash and bank balances

Bank balance other than above

Trade receivables

Loans

Other financial assets

b) **Financial liabilities**

Short-term borrowings

Trade payables

Other financial liabilities

Lease Liabilities

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

The carrying amount and fair value of long term borrowings, which are measured at amortised cost is disclosed in table below :

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities held at amortised cost:	**546.24**	**546.24**	**747.82**	**750.74**
- Borrowings	546.24	546.24	747.82	750.74

Note No 53. Disclosure pursuant to Ind As 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers".

(i) Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers into geographical areas for the year ended March 31, 2022 recognised in the statement of profit & loss

(₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Segment revenue		
India	7,463.26	6,001.69
Outside India	3,555.70	3,373.88
Revenue from external customers	**11,018.96**	**9,375.57**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	130.45	104.25
Over time	10,888.51	9,271.32
	11,018.96	**9,375.57**

(ii) Unsatisfied performance obligations:

The aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to performance obligation that are unsatisfied as at the end of reporting period is ₹ 33,861.72 Crores (Previous year ₹ 28,634.28 Crores). Management expects that about 30% of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied contracts as of 31st March, 2022 will be recognized as revenue during next reporting period depending upon the progress of each contracts. The remaining amount is expected to be recognised in subsequent years.

(iii) Reconciliation of contract price with revenue recognised during the year: (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Amount
Revenue as per contract price	11,059.47
Adjustments for:	
Payments on behalf of customer	(40.51)
Revenue from Operations	**11,018.96**

(iv) Significant changes to Contract Asset and Contract Liability from April 1, 2021 to March 31, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Contract Assets	Contract Liabilities
April 1, 2021	3,948.40	4,098.90
Changes in Contract Asset / Liabilities	14.42	381.24
March 31, 2022	**3,962.82**	**4,480.14**

The contract assets and liabilities undergo a change periodically, due to changes in the contractual estimates for the projects on account of any change in scope of work, unprecedented delays, etc. During the year, the group has additionally recognised a loss allowance for contract assets in accordance with Ind As 109.

(v) - For movement in Expected Credit Loss of Trade Receivables and Contract Assets, refer Note 8.1 of the financial statement.

- For Trade Receivables refer Note 5 of the financial statement.
- For Contract liabilities of the Consolidated refer Note 17 of the financial statement.

(vi) Contracts assets and liabilities balance (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Contracts in progress at the end of the reporting period:		
Construction cost incurred plus recognised profits less recognised loss to date	43,542.11	33,042.00
Less : Progress billings	41,165.66	30,607.19
	2,376.45	**2,434.81**
Recognised and included in the consolidated financial statements as amounts due :		
- from customers under construction contracts	3,962.82	3,948.40
- to customers under construction contracts	(1,586.37)	(1,513.59)
	2,376.45	**2,434.81**

(vii) The Group recognised revenue amounting to ₹ 1,232.88 Crores in the current reporting period (Previous year ₹ 933.64 Crores) that was included in the contract liability as of April 01, 2021

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 54 - Disclosure pursuant to Ind As 116 "Leases".

The Group leases land and buildings. Rental contracts are typically made for fixed periods of 12 months to 6 years, but may have extension options as described in (v) below.

(i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

a. Right-to-use assets (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Land	3.D	50.96	15.39
Building	3.D	14.60	10.83

b. Lease Liabilities (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Current	33.83	14.53
Non-current	34.20	13.12

(ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March, 2022	Year ended 31st March, 2021
Expense relating to short-term leases (included in other expenses)**	28	404.01	364.46
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets that are not shown above as short-term leases (included in other expenses)	28	0.88	0.16
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in lease liabilities	28	-	-
Interest on lease liability	26	6.68	3.18
Depreciation during the year	27	38.70	30.73
Total		**450.27**	**398.53**

** Rent expense relating to short-term leases of identified assets and variable lease payments under Ind As 116 included in Note 24.1 and Note 28 as mentioned above stands to ₹ 404.01 Crores However, the total of rent and hire charges included in Note 24.1 and Note 28 stands at ₹ 589.58 Crores the differential of ₹ 185.57 Crores is on account of hire charges of the assets which are unidentified assets under Ind As 116.

(iii) Maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2022 (₹ in Crores)

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	5 and More years	Total
Lease liabilities	29.16	31.63	-	60.79
	29.16	**31.63**	**-**	**60.79**

(iv) Total cash outflow for leases for the year ended 31 March 2022 was ₹ 37.65 Crores.

(v) Extension and termination options

Extension and termination options are included in a number of Land, Office Premises, Houses and Godowns leases across the Company. These are used to maximise operational flexibility in terms of managing the assets used in the Group's operation. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Group and not by the respective lessor.

(vi) Practical expedients applied :

In applying Ind As 116 for the first time, the Group has used the following practical expedients permitted by the standard:

- applying a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as at 1st April, 2021 as short-term leases
- using hindsight in determining the lease term where the contract contains option to extend or terminate the lease
- excluding initial direct costs for the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

(vii) The lessee's range of weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to the lease liabilities as on April 1, 2021 for the entire group was 7.75% to 9.20%

(viii) Lessor accounting

The Group did not need to make any adjustments to the accounting for assets held as lessor under operating leases as a result of the adoption of Ind As 116.

Note 55.

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Group towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Group will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

Notes forming part of the consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2022 (Continued)

Note 56 - Interest in other entities

Details of aggregrate amount of individually immaterial subsidiaries having non-controlling interest. (₹ in Crores)

Name of Subsidiary	Principal Activities	Place of Incorporation and Principal place of business	Proportion of ownership interests and voting rights held by non- controlling interests		Profit/(Loss) allocated to non- controlling interest		Accumulated non-controlling interests		Dividends paid to NCI	
			As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021	As at 31.03.2022	As at 31.03.2021
Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building, Road and Marine Contracting WLL	Infrastructure	Kuwait	3%	3%	0.05	0.06	1.57	1.52	-	-
Afcons Construction Mideast LLC	Infrastructure	U.A.E	20%	20%	1.20	2.86	(10.85)	(12.05)	-	-
Total					**1.25**	**2.92**	**(9.28)**	**(10.53)**	**-**	**-**

Note 57.

The Jointly Controlled Operation of the Group Strabag AG Afcons JV had received a notice from the EPS Office Shimla claiming an alleged short deposit of EPF Contribution on both domestic and international workers.The JV has deducted PF on basic amount of wages whereas the contention of EPFO is to deduct PF on Gross Wages. This matter is still under consideration of the department. However, at this stage the probable liability is not quantifiable.

Some of the ex-labour and vendors have filed cases against Strabag AG Afcons JV at various forums which are pending for adjudication. JV is of the opinion that these cases shall not result in major financial impact.

Special Valuation Branch, Customs have recommended levy of custom duty on engineering for layout and CAD of the value of Euro 379,106 against the imports for Baystag. Strabag AG Afcons JV is yet to receive the demand notice however JV estimates that custom duty may be imposed to the value of approximate ₹ 90 lakh excluding interest and penalty.

Note 58.

As of 31st March, 2022 the Parent Company has an outstanding receivables amounting to ₹ 97.10 Crores from SP Jammu Udhampur Highway Limited (SP Juhi) under the EPC contract for the Jammu Udhampur Road Project of NHAI. Subsequent to the year end, SP Jammu Udhampur Highway Limited (SP Juhi) has assigned the same to Shapoorji Pallonji Solar Holdings Pvt Ltd. (SP Solar) vide deed of assignment dated 20th July, 2022 between SP Juhi and SP Solar.

Note 59.

The financial statement was approved and adopted by the board of directors during the Annual General Meeting held on 29th July, 2022.

In terms of our report attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

For PRICE WATERHOUSE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS LLP
Firm Registration No. 012754N/N500016

SARAH GEORGE
Partner
Membership No. 045255

For HDS & ASSOCIATES LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No. W100144

SURESH K. JOSHI
Partner
Membership No. 030035

S.PARAMASIVAN
Managing Director
Din:00058445

GIRIDHAR R.
Dy. Managing Director
Din:02391515

ASHOK G.DARAK
Chief Financial Officer

GAURANG M. PAREKH
Company Secretary

Place: Mumbai
Date: 29th July, 2022

Form AOC - 1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of the subsidiary / associate companies/ and the joint venture.

Part “A “Subsidiaries

(₹ in Crores)

Sr. No	Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation	Reporting Currency	Reporting Period	% of Share	Rate of Exchange	Share Capital	Reserves and Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Details of Investments (except in case of investment in subsidiaries)			Turnover (Incl. Other Income)	Profit/ (Loss) before Tax	Provision for Current & Deferred Tax	Profit/ (Loss) after Tax	Proposed Dividend
											Shares	Mutual Funds	Total of Investment					
1	Hazarat & Company Private Limited	India	INR	1st April 2021 31st March 2022	100%	-	0.20	(0.18)	0.03	0.03	-	-	-	0.02	-	-	-	-
2	Afcons Corrosion Protection Private Limited	India	INR	1st April 2021 31st March 2022	100%	-	0.08	1.75	1.93	1.93	-	-	-	0.11	0.08	(0.02)	0.06	-
3	Afcons Hydrocarbons Engineering Private Limited	India	INR	1st April 2021 31st March 2022	100%	-	0.10	1.27	1.41	1.41	-	-	-	0.07	0.06	(0.01)	0.05	-
4	Afcons Oil & Gas Services Pvt Ltd	India	INR	1st April 2021 31st March 2022	74%	-	0.01	(0.02)	0.01	0.01	-	-	-	-	(0.01)	-	(0.01)	-
5	Afcons Construction Mideast LLC	Dubai, UAE	AED	1st Jan 2021 31st Dec 2021	49%	20.2391	0.61	(66.07)	232.39	232.39	-	-	-	61.10	26.97	-	26.97	-
6	Afcons Gulf International Projects Services FZE (100 % subsidiary of AMIL)	Fujairah	AED	1st Jan 2021 31st Dec 2021	100%	20.2391	2.02	2.62	4.65	4.65	-	-	-	0.00	(10.41)	-	(10.41)	-
7	Afcons Infrastructures Kuwait for Building, Roads and Marine Contracting WLL	Kuwait	KWD	1st Jan 2021 31st Dec 2021	49%	245.9629	2.95	14.57	17.62	17.62	-	-	-	3.31	2.14	-	2.14	-
8	Afcons Mauritius Infrastructure Limited	Mauritius	EURO	1st April 2021 31st March 2022	100%	83.8636	9.22	2.46	11.74	11.74	-	-	-	0.46	0.36	(0.01)	0.35	-
9	Afcons Overseas Singapore Pte Ltd.	Singapore	SGD	1st April 2021 31st March 2022	100%	55.9648	0.28	499.04	588.09	588.09	-	-	-	528.13	168.09	-	168.09	-
10	Afcons Infra Projects Kazakhstan LLP (Step down subsidiary)	Kazakhstan	KZT	1st April 2021 31st March 2022	100%	0.1613	0.01	(0.71)	0.19	0.19	-	-	-	0.00	(0.30)	-	(0.30)	-
11	Afcons Saudi Construction LLC	Saudi Arabia	SAR	1st April 2021 31st March 2022	100%	20.2025	1.01	(0.81)	1.08	1.08	-	-	-	-	0.00	-	0.00	-
12	Afcons Overseas Project Gabon SARL (Step down subsidiary)	Gabon	XAF	1st Jan 2021 31st Dec 2021	100%	0.1289	0.01	33.90	60.38	60.38	-	-	-	0.32	(2.91)	0.00	(2.91)	-

Notes:

1) Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations - Nil

2) Indian rupee equivalent of the figures given in foreign currencies in the accounts of the subsidiary companies, are based on the exchange rates as on 31st December 2021 / 31st March 2022.

3) The above statement does not include 28 controlled trust as the same is not as subsidiaries /associates/ joint venture company under Companies Act 2013.

Part "B" Joint Operations

	Name of Associates / Joint Operations	Afcons KPTL Joint venture	Strabag Afcons Joint venture	Ircon Afcons Joint Venture	Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt. Ltd.	Afcons Gunanusa Joint Venture	Transton-nelstroy Af-cons Joint Venture	Dahej Standby Jetty Project Undertaking	Afcons Sibmost Joint Venture	Afcons Pauling Joint Venture	Afcons Vijeta PES Joint venture	Afcons SMC Joint venture	Afcons Vijeta Joint venture	Afcons JAL Joint venture	Afcons Infrastructure Ltd and Vijeta Projects and Infrastructures Ltd Joint venture	Afcons Vijeta Joint venture Zimbabwe
		Unincorpo-rated JO	Unincorpo-rated JO	Unincorpo-rated JO	Incorporated JO (Refer Note 3)	Unincorpo-rated JO	Unincorpo-rated JO	Unincorpo-rated JO	Unincorpo-rated JO	Partnership Firm (Refer Note 3)	Unincorpo-rated JO	Unincorpo-rated JO	Unincorpo-rated JO	Unincor-porated JO	Unincorporated JO	Unincorpo-rated JO
1	Reporting Period	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022	31st March 2022
2	**Shares of Associate / Joint operations held by the company on the year end**															
	No.	-	-	-	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Amount of Investment in Joint operations	-	-	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	1,74,00,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Extend of Holding %	51%	40%	47%	49%	100%	99%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
3	Description of how there is significant influence	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4	Reason why the associate/Joint operation is not consolidated	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5	Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet (₹ in Crs)	4.20	25.91	0.45	(7.95)	(39.33)	(92.42)	0.92	27.80	1.74	0.05	34.95	5.99	2.64	(6.24)	(9.19)
6	**Profit / Loss for the year (₹ in Crs)**															
	i. Considered in Consolidation	0.26	2.58	(0.14)	(2.02)	(5.10)	12.14	(0.21)	4.13	-	(0.38)	14.29	1.59	0.39	(5.86)	(4.59)
	ii. Not considered in Consolidation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

1) Names of joint operations which are yet to commence operations - Afcons Sener LNG Construction Projects Pvt.Ltd.

2) Names of joint operations which have been liquidated or sold during the year - Nil

3) These entities are accounted in the Standalone/Consolidated Financial Statements in terms IND AS-110 & IND AS-111, however the same are not considered as subsidiaries /associates/ joint venture company under Companies Act 2013.

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AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Registered office: “Afcons House”, 16, Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Rd., Azad Nagar, P.O., Andheri (West), Mumbai – 400 053
Tel.: +91 22 67191000, Fax: +91 2226730047, Website: www.afcons.com, CIN: U45200MH1976PLC019335

PROXY FORM

[Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

Name of the member(s):	E-mail Id:
Folio No/ Client Id:	DP ID:
Registered address:	

I/We, being the member(s) of .... shares of the above named company, hereby appoint

1. Name: …………………………………………………………………………………..... E-mail Id: ....
   Address: …………………………………………………………………………….... Signature: ....

or failing him

2. Name: …………………………………………………………………………………..... E-mail Id: ....
   Address: …………………………………………………………………………….... Signature: ....

or failing him

3. Name: …………………………………………………………………………………..... E-mail Id: ....
   Address: …………………………………………………………………………….... Signature: ....

as my/ our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/ us and on my/ our behalf at the Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company, to be held on Thursday the 29th September, 2022 at 4.30 p.m. at “Afcons House”, 16, Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Rd., Azad Nagar, P.O., Andheri (West), Mumbai – 400 053 and at any adjournment thereof in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolution No.

1. To receive, consider and adopt:
   a. the Audited Standalone Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022, the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.
   b. the Audited Consolidated Financial Statement of the Company for the financial year ended 31st March, 2022 together with the Report of the Auditors thereon.
2. To confirm Interim dividend paid on the equity shares as Final dividend for the financial year 2021-22.
3. To declare dividend on Convertible Preference Shares of the Company.
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Shapoor. P. Mistry (DIN - 00010114) who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re- appointment.
5. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. K. Subramanian (DIN - 00047592) who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.
6. To appoint Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, Chartered Accountants (ICAI Firm Registration No.117366W/W100018) as the Joint Statutory Auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration.
7. To appoint Branch Auditor(s) of the Company.
8. To ratify the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor for FY 2022-23.
9. To appoint Mr. David Paul Rasquinha (DIN - 01172654) as an Independent Director of the Company.
10. To vary the terms of remuneration of Mr. K. Subramanian (DIN - 00047592) Executive Vice Chairman of the Company for the remaining tenure of his appointment i.e. from 1st July 2022 to 30th June 2023.
11. To vary the terms of remuneration of Mr. S. Paramasivan (DIN - 00058445) Managing Director of the Company for the remaining tenure of his appointment i.e. from 1st July, 2022 to 30th June 2023.
12. To re-appoint and fix the remuneration of Mr.Giridhar Rajagopalan (DIN - 02391515) as whole-time Director designated as Deputy Managing Director of the Company for a term of 3 years i.e. from 01st July 2022 to 30th June 2025.
13. To vary the terms and conditions of 25,00,00,000 (Twenty Five Crores) 0.01% Fully and Compulsorily Convertible, Non-Cumulative, Non-Participatory Preference Shares having face value of ₹ 10/- each aggregating to ₹ 250,00,00,000/- (Rupees Two Hundred Fifty Crores only) of the Company held by Goswami Infratech Private Limited.
14. To vary the terms and conditions of 10,00,00,000 (Ten Crores) 0.01% Non-Cumulative and Non- Profit Participatory Convertible Preference Shares having face value of ₹ 10/- each aggregating to ₹ 100,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Hundred Crores only) of the Company held by Floreat Investments Private Limited.
15. To Issue Non-Convertible Debentures/Bonds/other Instruments on private placement basis up to ₹ 200 Crores.

Affix Revenue Stamp

Signed this .... day of 2022

Signature of Member(s)... Signature of Proxy holder(s) ....

NOTES:

1 This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered Office of the Company, not less than 48 hour before the commencement of the Meeting.
2. For Resolution, Explanatory Statement and Notes, please refer to the notice of the Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting.
3. A Proxy need not be a member of the Company.
4. A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or member.
5. Appointing a proxy does not prevent a member from attending the meeting in person if he so wishes.
6. In the case of joint holders, the signature of any one holder will be sufficient, but names of all the joint holders should be stated.

AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Registered office: “Afcons House”, 16, Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Rd., Azad Nagar, P.O., Andheri (West), Mumbai – 400 053
Tel.: +91 22 67191000 Fax: +91 2226730047 /1031/0047, Website: www.afcons.com; CIN: U45200MH1976PLC019335

ATTENDANCE SLIP

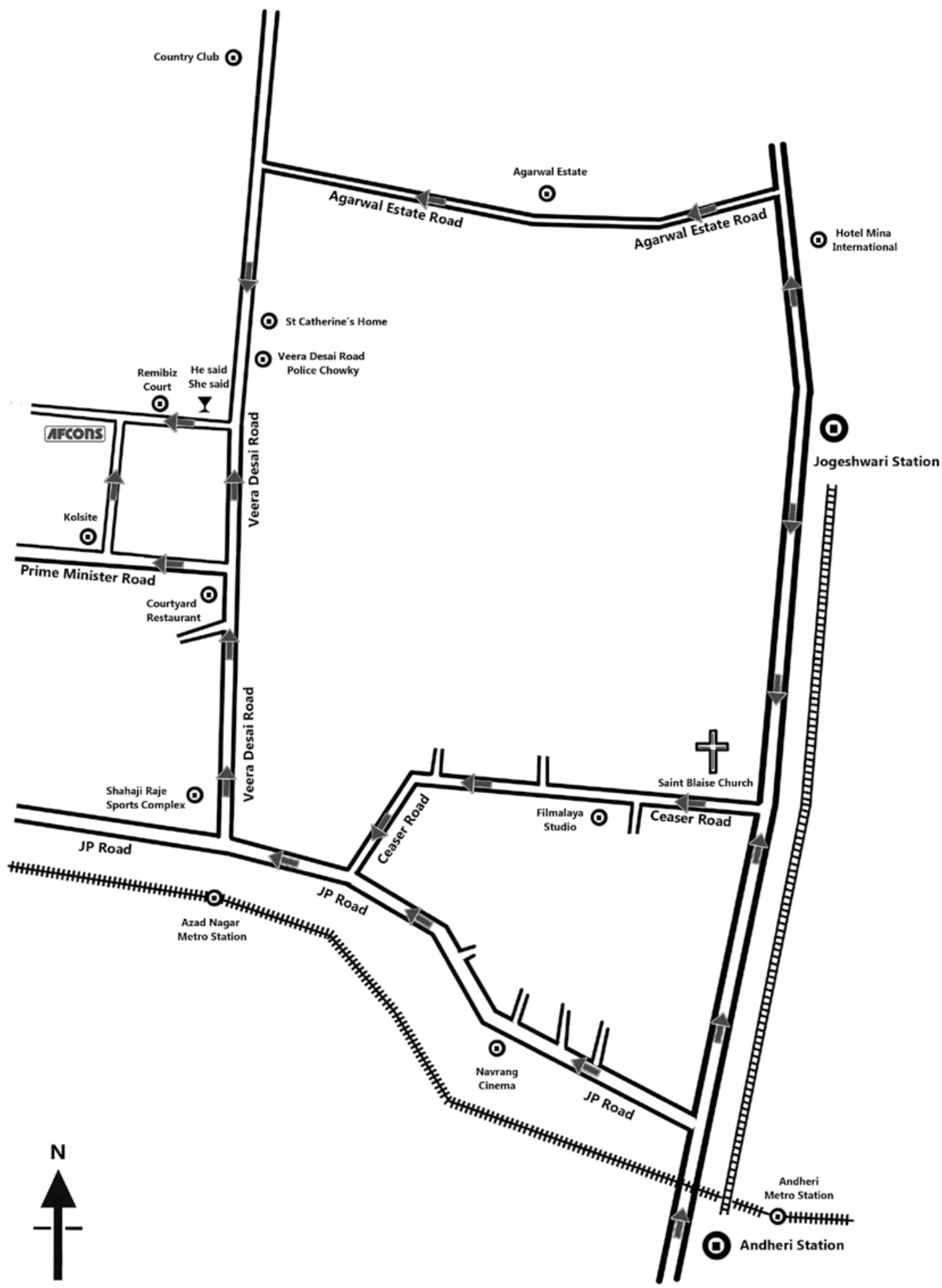
I hereby record my presence at the Forty-Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held at ‘Afcons House’, 16, Shah Industrial Estate, Veera Desai Road, Azad Nagar, P.O., Andheri (West), Mumbai- 400 053 on Thursday the 29th September, 2022 at 4.30 p.m.

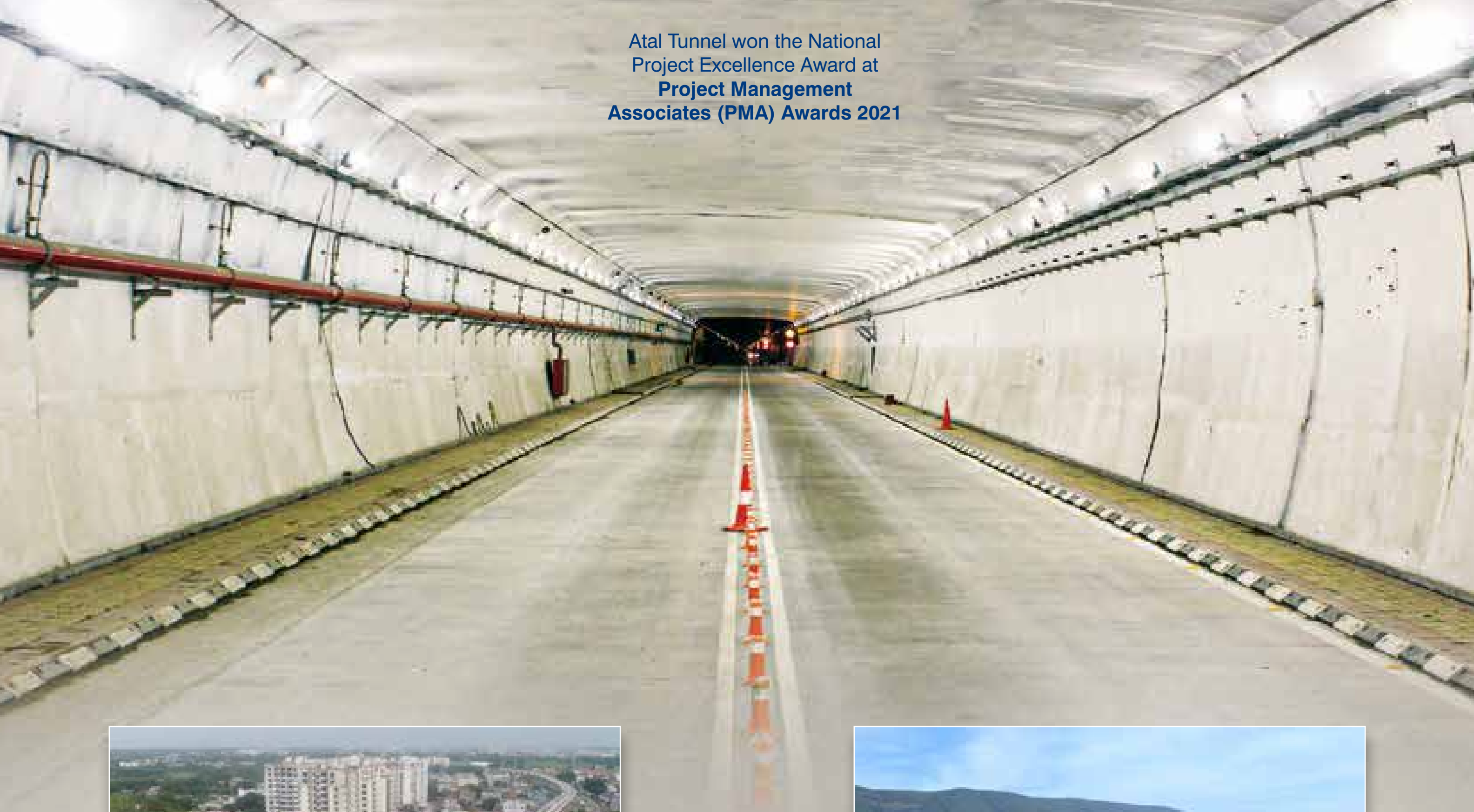
Full Name of the *Member/Proxy : ………………………………………………………………………..

Folio No. OR Client/DP ID No. : ……………………………....................... No. of Shares held : ………..…………………….............

* strike out whichever is not applicable. SIGNATURE OF THE *MEMBER/PROXY

ROUTE MAP TO THE AGM VENUE





Atal Tunnel won the National Project Excellence Award at **Project Management Associates (PMA) Awards 2021**

Kanpur Metro wins a double **CIDC Viswakarma Awards 2022**, **Excellence in Infrastructure & Civil Works** at Rail Analysis India Summit 2022

CII Award For Shrinivasa Setu
CII SR (Confederation of Indian industry-Souther Region) EHS Excellence Awards 2021 for excellence in EHS practice at Srinivas Setu Project in Tirupati

Bihar's MG setu is India's Longest Steel Bridge

AFCONS INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

A Shapoorji Pallonji Group Company

"Afcons House" 16, Shah Industrial Estate,
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