

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

Hazoor Infra Projects Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Hazoor Infra Projects Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the statement of Profit and Loss, the statement of cash flows and statement of change in equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit, and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

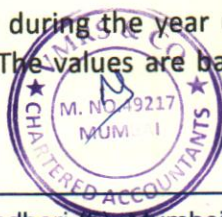
We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 35 of the financial statements, which describes the company's accounting treatment of contract assets and liabilities under IND AS 103 for business combinations. As disclosed in the Note, due to the inability to precisely determine the fair value of the contract asset, the company has recognized the contract asset and liability at the same amount, resulting in nil capital reserves or goodwill. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matters

We did not audit the project asset amounting to Rs.30,956.97 Lakhs and project liabilities amounting to Rs.30,956.97 Lakhs taken over by the company during the year under Harmonious Substitution Arrangement from the erstwhile concessionaire. The values are based on supporting



documents and records provided with respect to contract assets and contract liabilities. These documents have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the standalone financial statement, in so far as it relates to the amount and disclosures included in respect of such project's assets and liabilities, is solely based on the aforesaid documents.

Our opinion on the financial statement and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirement below, in not modified in respect of the above matter with respect to our reliance on the information given by the management of the company.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information, the other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our Auditor's report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this Auditor's report.

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

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

When we read Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting



process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the standalone financial statements.



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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

- 1 As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), as amended, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act and on basis of such checks of books and records of the company as we considered appropriate and according the information and explanations given to us, we give in the "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
- 2 As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 subject to the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure "B".
 - g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of



our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- c) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- e) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- f) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

- (ii) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:



In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any provision towards remuneration to its directors during the year under audit, hence there was no payment of remuneration to any director in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

For VMRS & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 122750W

Ramanuj Sodani

Ramanuj Sodani
Partner

Membership No. : 049217

UDIN: 24049217BKCMZ3356

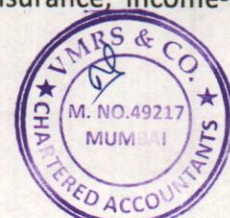


HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in Paragraph (1) of our Report of even date)

- (i) The Company does not own any Property Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets, hence reporting under the provisions of clause 3 (i) (a) to clause 3 (i) (e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company..
- (ii) (a) There are no transactions of inventory undertaken by the Company during the year, hence the provisions of clause 3 (ii) of the Order pertaining to the physical verification of inventory is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has taken over the working capital limit with Unity Small Finance Bank as part of the Harmonious Substitution from the erstwhile Concessionaire viz. Arawli Kante Multi Projects Private Limited, discussed in detail in Note 25 & 35 to the financial statements.

For the said limit, no quarterly / monthly returns or statements have been filed with the said Bank. Other than the above no other working capital limit from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year has been availed.

- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or made any investments, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the services provided by it, however the threshold criteria has not been fulfilled as at 31st March 2024. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax ('GST'), Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs,



Cess and other material statutory dues wherever applicable have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Value added tax, Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited by the Company on account of any dispute.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any term loans during the year. However, the company has taken over term loan liability of Rs.9,159.16 Lakhs during the year under Harmonious Substitution Arrangement from the erstwhile concessionaire
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long term purposes.
- (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, associates or joint ventures as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (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 as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public



offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

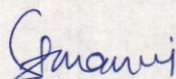
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
(b) No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower complaint during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The Company is not required to appoint Internal Auditor as per the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are 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, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.



- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Company is not part of any Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Company (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has been incorporated during the current financial year and has not incurred cash losses during the year.
- (xvii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, 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, 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 the 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) The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable.

Mumbai
May 29, 2024

For VMRS & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 122750W


Ramanuj Sodani
Partner
Membership No. : 049217
UDIN: 24049217BKCM23352



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of Hazoor Infra Projects Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements based on the internal control with reference to standalone financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India". 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements. 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.

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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

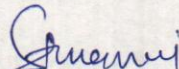
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control 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

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal control with reference to standalone financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 29, 2024

For VMRS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 122750W


(Ramanuj Sodani)
Partner
Membership No. : 049217
UDIN: 24049217BKCXMZ3356



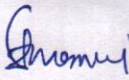
HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024.

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March, 2024
Non-Current Assets		
Property, plant and equipment		-
Total Non-Current assets		-
Current Assets		
<u>Financial Assets</u>		
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	237.28
(ii) Other Financial Assets	4	33,358.84
Other Current Assets	5	424.77
Total Current assets		34,020.89
Total Assets		34,020.89
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(i) Equity Share capital	6	10.00
(ii) Other Equity	7	889.45
Total Equity		899.45
Liabilities		
Non-Current Liabilities		
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		
(i) Borrowings	8	9,159.16
Total non-current liabilities		9,159.16
Current liabilities		
<u>Financial Liabilities</u>		
(i) Borrowings	9	1,177.22
(ii) Trade payables		
(A) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and	10	12,344.47
(B) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		
(iii) Other financial liabilities	11	5,944.54
Other Current liabilities	13	221.86
Provisions	12	4,006.87
Current Tax liabilities	14	267.33
Total current liabilities		23,962.28
Total Liabilities		33,121.44
Total Equity and Liabilities		34,020.89

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

For VMRS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 122750W


Raimanuj Sodani
Partner
Membership No. 049217

Date: 29/05/2024
Place : Mumbai



On Behalf of the Board
For HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED


Dineshkumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05259502



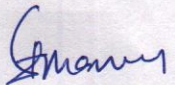

Akshay Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 08595089

HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit & Loss for the Period of 31 March 2024.

		(Amount in Lakhs)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	Amount
	INCOME		
I	Revenue from Operations	15	5470.60
II	Other Incomes		-
III	Total Income (I+II)		5470.60
	EXPENSES		
IV	Construction and operating expenses		
	- Sub-contracting charges	16	3318.24
	Employee Benefit Expenses		-
	Finance Costs	17	199.71
	Depreciation / Amortisation and Depletion Expense		-
	Other Expenses	18	764.05
	Total expenses (IV)		4282.00
V	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III- IV)		1188.60
VI	Exceptional items		0.00
VII	Profit/(loss) before tax (V-VI)		1188.60
VIII	Tax Expense:	21	
	(1) Current tax		299.15
	(2) Deferred Tax		-
	(3) Excess/Short provision of tax		-
IX	Profit/ (Loss) for the period from Continuing Operations (VII-VIII)		889.45
	Profit/Loss from Discontinuing Operations		-
	Tax Expense of Discontinuing Operations		-
X	Profit/ (Loss) from Discontinuing Operations (after Tax)(VIII-IX)		-
XI	Profit for the period		889.45
XII	Other Comprehensive Income		
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to		-
	(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to Statement of profit and loss		-
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to		-
	(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		-
XIII	Total comprehensive income for the year(XI-XII)		889.45
XIV	Earnings per equity share (for continuing operation):	19	
	(1) Basic		889.45
	(2) Diluted		889.45

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

For VMRS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 122750W


Ramanuj Sodani
Partner
Membership No. 049217



On Behalf of the Board
For HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED


Dineshkumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05259502




Akshay Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 08595089

Date: 29/05/2024
Place : Mumbai

HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement For The Year Ended 31st March 2024

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	
Profit for the Year (before tax)	1,188.60
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities	
Finance cost	199.71
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	<u>1,388.31</u>
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Trade Receivables	(424.77)
Other Current and Tax Assets	(33,358.84)
Loans and other Financial Assets	12,344.47
Trade Payables	4,196.91
Other Current and Tax liabilities	<u>(15,853.92)</u>
Net Cash Generated From/ (Used in) operations	
Tax paid (net of refunds)	<u>(15,853.92)</u>
Net Cash From/(Used in) Operating Activities	(A)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	(B)
Net cash from/(Used in) Investing Activities	(B)
Cash flows from Financing Activities	
Proceeds for Issue of shares	10.00
Borrowings	16,280.92
Finance cost	(199.71)
Net cash from/(Used in) Financing Activities	<u>(C)</u>
Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents during the year	<u>(A+B+C)</u>
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year	237.28
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year	<u>237.28</u>

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

Note:

1. All figures in brackets are outflow.
2. The above cash flow has been prepared under "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS 7) on Cashflow Statement.

For VMRS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 122750W

On Behalf of the Board
For HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED

Ramanuj Sodani



Ramanuj Sodani
Partner
Membership No. 049217

Date: 29/05/2024
Place : Mumbai

Dineshkumar Agarwal

Dineshkumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05259502



Akshay Pawan Kumar Jain
Akshay Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 08595089

HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As on 31st March, 2024
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	-
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-2024	10.0
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	10.0

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus			Total
	General Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	889.45	889.45
Other Comprehensive Income (net of Tax)	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	889.45	889.45
Balance as 31st March 2024	-	-	889.45	889.45

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

For VMRS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 122750W

S/d- *Ramanuj Sodani*
Ramanuj Sodani
Partner
Membership No: 049217

Date: 29/05/2024
Place : Mumbai



On Behalf of the Board
For HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED

Dinesh Kumar Agarwal
Dineshkumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05259502



Akshay Pawan Kumar Jain
Akshay Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 08595089

HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 3: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with Banks	
- in current accounts	237.28
Cash on hand	-
Total	237.28

Note 4: Other Financial Assets

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Contract Assets (Including Work-in-Progress)	
-Post Harmoious Substitution	2,401.57
-Prior to Harmoious Substitution (refer note 35)	30,956.97
Security Deposit	0.30
Total	33,358.84

Note 5: Other Current Assets

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Balance with Revenue Authorities	
-Goods and Service Tax	424.77
Total	424.77



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 6 Equity Share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024
Authorised Share Capital 7,00,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	7,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	10.00
At the end of the year	10.00

a) The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding is set out below

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add: Issued during the	1,00,000	10.00
Equity Shares at the end of the year	1,00,000	10.00

b) The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of the Shareholder	As at 31st March 2024	
Equity shares with voting rights	No. of Shares	% held
Hazoor Multi Project Limited	1,00,000	100.00%

Shareholding pattern of promoters

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2024	
	No of Shares	% Holding
Hazoor Multi Project Limited	1,00,000	100.00%
	1,00,000	100.00%

c) Terms & right attached to equity shares

i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share . Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

ii) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

iii) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.-Nil



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 7- Other Equity

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024
a) Reserve and Surplus	
i) Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance	-
Profit for the year	889.45
	889.45
b) Other Comprehensive Income	
Total Other Comprehensive Income	0.00
Total	889.45

Nature and Purpose of Reserves

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

Note 8: Non Current-Borrowings

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Secured -Amortised Cost	
(i) Rupee Term loan - From Banks (refer note 25)	
	5,300.93
(Repayable with rate of interest @10.50% p.a.)	
Less: Current Maturties of long term Debt	-
(ii) Rupee Term loan - From NBFCs (refer note 25)	3,858.22
(Repayable with rate of interest @10.50% p.a.)	
Less: Current Maturties of long term Debt	-
Total	9,159.16

Note 9 : Short Term Borrowing

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Secured	
Cash Credit Facility from Bank (refer note 25)	1,177.22
Total	1,177.22



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 10 : Trade Payables

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)	-
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	
-Related Parties	-
-Others	12,344.5
Total	12,344.5

Note:

For MSME and Ageing disclosure - refer note 26.

For explanations on the Company's financial risk management processes, refer to note 24.

Note 11 : Other Financial Liability

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Sponsor Contribution from Holding Company (Refer note 30)	5,590.00
Mobilization Advance	347.97
Loan from Parent Company (Refer note 30)	6.57
Total	5,944.54

Note 12 : Provisions

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Current	
Unbilled Contract Liabilities	4,006.87
Total	4,006.87

Note 13 : Other Current Liabilities

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Statutory Dues Payable	104.57
Contract Liabilities	117.28
Total	221.86

Note 14 : Current Tax Liabilities

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Opening Balance	-
Tax Provision during the year	299.15
Less: Taxes Paid During the year	(31.82)
Total	267.33



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 15: Revenue From Operations

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue from Construction Contracts-HAM Basis (excluding GST)- Billed	3,069.03
Revenue from Construction Contracts-HAM Basis (excluding GST)- unbilled	2,401.57
Total	5,470.60

Note 16: Contruction and Operating Expenses

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Engineering Procurement and constructin (EPC) cost- <i>sub contract</i>	3,318.24
	3,318.24

Note 17: Finance Cost

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Interest cost	199.71
Total	199.71

Note 18: Other Expenses

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Payment to Auditors	3.00
Labour cess	37.39
Rent, rates and taxes	0.15
Harmonious substitution and maintenance expenses	596.82
Printing and stationary	0.08
Professional Fees	33.03
Other contract expenses	93.58
Total	764.05

AKS

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HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 19: Earnings per Share

(Basic & Diluted)

(Amount in Lakh except EPS
and no. of Shares)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Net Profit / (loss) after tax for the year (in Rs.)	889.45
Profit / loss attributable to equity share holders (in Rs.)	889.45
Weighted Average Number of equity shares outstanding during the year	1,00,000.00
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (Rs.)	889.45
Face Value per Share (Rs.)	10.00

Note 20: Payment to Statutory Auditors

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024
(i) Audit Fees	
Statutory	2.50
Tax Audit Fees	0.50
	3.00

Note 21 : Income Tax

a) Tax charged in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(Amount in Lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Current Tax	
Current Year	299.15
Deferred Tax	
Deferred Tax Liability(Assets) expense for the year	-
Income Tax Expense for the year	299.15



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 22: Other Regulatory Compliance

a) Financial Ratios:

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2023-24	% Variance	Remarks for Variance more than 25%
Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.42	NA	Not Applicable as the company is incorporated during the year.
Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Long Term Liabilities	Shareholder's Equity	10.18	NA	
Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.99	NA	
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit After Tax	Net Sales	0.16	NA	
Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before Interest and Taxes	Capital Employed	0.14	NA	

Notes:

*In view of nature of business and various components of financial statements, other Ratios as mentioned in Schedule III are not applicable to the Company or has no relevance or not practical to be calculated.

Note 23: Fair value measurements

Financial Instruments by category:

31st March 2024					Fair Value hierarchy			
Particulars	Carrying Value (Amount in Rs. Lakhs)				Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised	Total				
Financial Assets								
(i) Investment in Equity Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	237.28	237.28	-	-	-	-
(v) Other Financial Assets	-	-	33,358.84	33,358.84	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	33,596.12	33,596.12	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities								
Financial Liabilities - Non Current								
i. Term Loan from Bank	-	-	9,159.16	9,159.16	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities - Current								
i. Trade payables	-	-	12,344.47	12,344.47	-	-	-	-
ii. Short Term Borrowing	-	-	1,177.22	1,177.22	-	-	-	-
ii. Other Financial liability	-	-	5,944.54	5,944.54	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	28,625.38	22,680.34	-	-	-	-

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and bank balances, loans, and trade payables are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value.

Valuation techniques used to determine fair value

Significant valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- o Use of quoted market price or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- o Using discounted cash flow analysis.

The fair values computed above for assets measured at amortised cost are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs.

Note 24: Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk; and
- Market risk

A. Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily for trade receivables) and from its financing activities (deposits with banks).

Credit risk management

Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31st March, 2024 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

(i) Trade and other receivables

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are high, due to the Company's customer base being limited. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a quarterly basis. Based on experience of collecting receivables so far indicate a low credit risk.



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

(II) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company held cash and bank balance with credit worthy banks of Rs. 237,284 Lakhs at March 31, 2024. The credit risk on cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invests in deposits with banks where credit risk is largely perceived to be extremely insignificant.

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. For the Company, liquidity risk arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities – trade payables.

Liquidity risk management

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. A material and sustained shortfall in our cash flow could undermine the Company's credit rating and impair investor confidence.

The Company maintained a cautious funding strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended 31st March, 2024. This was the result of cash delivery from the business. Cash flow from operating activities provides the funds to service the financing of financial liabilities on a day-to-day basis. Any short term surplus cash generated by the operating entities, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, are retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required).

Maturities of non – derivative financial liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in Lakh.)	
	As at 31 March 2024	
	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year
Financial Liabilities - Non Current		
i. Term Loan from Bank	-	9,159.16
Financial Liabilities - Current		
i. Trade payables	12,344.47	-
ii. Cash Credit	1,177.22	-
Total	13,521.68	9,159.16

C. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related to interest rate risk and the market value of the investments.

i) Currency Risk

The functional currency of the Company is Indian Rupee. Currency risk is not material, as the Company does not have any exposure in foreign currency.

ii) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk

According to the Company interest rate risk exposure is only for floating rate borrowings. Company does not have any floating rate borrowings on the Balance Sheet date disclosed in this financial statements.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2024	
	Amount	% of Total Borrowing
Floating Interest Borrowing	-	-
Fixed Interest Long Term Borrowing (@10.50% & 14% from Unity Finance Bank- refer note 25)	9,159.16	88.61
Fixed Interest Short Term Borrowing @14%	1,177.22	11.39
Total Borrowing	10,336.37	100.00

iii) Price Risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market traded price. The Company requires materials for implementation (construction) of the projects, such as cement, bitumen, steel and other related construction materials. However, the Company has entered into fixed price contract with the EPC contractor so as to manage the exposure to price increases in raw materials. Hence, the sensitivity analysis is not required.

a. Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate Instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect Profit or Loss.

b. Cash flow sensitivity analysis for variable rate Instruments

The company does not have any variable rate instrument in Financial Assets or Financial Liabilities.

Note 25 : Term Loan

Bank	Types of loan	First Charges	(Amount in Lakh.)	
			Sanctioned of Amounts	As at March 2024
India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIIFCL)	Term Loan	All the company's immovable and tangible movable properties other than Contract Assets	16316.00	5300.93
Unity Small Finance Bank	Term Loan	All the company's immovable and tangible movable properties other than Contract Assets	358.00	358.00
Mumbai District Central Co-op Bank Ltd (MDCC)	Term Loan	All the company's immovable and tangible movable properties other than Contract Assets	7053.00	3500.22
Unity Small Finance Bank	Term Loan-CC	All the company's immovable and tangible movable properties other than Contract Assets	-	1177.22

Notes:

- Loans sanctioned amount also includes undrawn facilities as on the reporting date.
- The company has not defaulted on repayment of loan and interest payment thereon during the year.
- The above term loans are repayable with rate of interest range from @10.00 to @10.50% p.a



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 26: Trade Payable

a) Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED') which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises. On the basis of the information and records available with the management, there are no outstanding dues to the Micro and Small enterprises as defined in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 except as set out in the following disclosures. The disclosure in respect of the amount payable to enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro and small enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 has been made in the standalone financial statement as at March 31, 2024 based on the information received and available with the Company.

(Amounts in lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
i. Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the year end	-
ii. Interest due thereon	-
iii. Amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the MSMED, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the accounting year.	-
iv. Amount of interest due and payable for the year of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED, 2006	-
v. Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-
vi. The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006	-

MSME Ageing Schedule as at

(Amounts in lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
MSME Undisputed Dues	
Not Due	
Less than 1 year	-
1-2 Years	-
2-3 Years	-
More than 3 years	-
Total	-

b) Ageing of creditors other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

(Amounts in lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Other Undisputed Dues	
Not Due	
Less than 1 year	12,344.47
1-2 Years	-
2-3 Years	-
More than 3 years	-
Total	12,344.47

Note 27: Balance Confirmation

The company is under process of obtaining Statements for the purpose of balances. Thus the balances of trade payables are subject to confirmation



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 28: Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium, and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objectives of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value while providing stable capital structure that facilitate considered risk taking and pursued of business growth.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and business opportunities. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, raise/pay down debt or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. Net debt is calculated as loans and borrowings (gross of unamortised cost) less cash and cash equivalents.

(Amounts in lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31 March 2024
Short-term Borrowings	1,177
Long-term Borrowings including current maturities	9159.16
Total Debt	10336.37
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalent	237.28
Net Debt (A)	10099.09
Equity (B)	899.45
Equity and Net Debt (A+B)	10998.54
Net Gearing Ratio %	91.82

Note 29: Capital Commitment

Capital Commitments:

The company did not have any outstanding capital commitments as of March 31, 2024. Capital commitments represents contractual obligations to invest in long-term assets, such as property, plant and equipment, which have been authorized but not yet incurred. (previous year- NIL)

Note 30: Contingent liability

A contingency is a potential liability or gain that may arise from past events but whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events. The company has assessed its operations and determined the following contingent liability:

(Amounts in lakh)	
Particulars	As at 31st March 2024
Contingent Liabilities	
-Mobilization Advance Bank Gaurantee	1,002
	1,002



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 30: Related Party Disclosure

I. Names of Related Party and description of the relationship

Description of Relationship	Name of Related Party
a.) Key Managerial Personnels	Mr. Akshay Pawan Kumar Jain (Additional Director) Mr. Pawan Kumar Nathmal Mallawat (Director) Mr. Dinesh Kumar Laxminarayan Agarwal (Director) Mr. Swaminath Chotelal Jaiswar (Company Secretary & Compliance Officer)
b.) Holding Company	Hazoor Multi Projects limited

II. Transactions with Related Parties For the year ended 31 March 2024

(Amounts in lakhs)

Nature of Transaction	Hazor Multi Projects Limited
Shares Subscription money	10.00
Sponsor Contribution	5890.00 (300.00)
Loan-(Expenses Reimbursement: Statutories dues paid by parent on behalf on subsidiary)	6.57

III. Outstanding Balances of Related Parties

(Amounts in lakhs)

Particulars	Head	Year Ended
		31.03.2024
Hazoor Multi Projects Limited	Sponsor Contribution	5,590.00
Hazoor Multi Projects Limited	Loan-(Statutories dues paid by parent on behalf on subsidiary)	6.57



HAZOR INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024

Note 31: Revenue Recognition as per Ind AS 115

a) Revenue from Operation

The Company undertakes Infrastructure Construction business. The type of work in the contracts with the customers involve construction, engineering, designing, etc.

b) Disaggregation of Revenue

As the company has no identifiable geographical or operating segment, we are not required to disclose revenue disaggregation into operating and geographical areas in our financial statement.

c) Performance Obligation

The Company undertakes Engineering, Procurement and Construction business. The ongoing contracts with customers are for road construction. The type of work in these contracts involve construction, engineering, designing, etc.

The Company evaluates whether each contract consists of a single performance obligation or multiple performance obligations. Contracts where the Company provides a significant integration service to the customer by combining all the goods and services are concluded to have a single performance obligations. Contracts with no significant integration service, and where the customer can benefit from each unit on its own, are concluded to have multiple performance obligations. In such cases consideration is allocated to each performance obligation, based on standalone selling prices. Where the Company enters into multiple contracts with the same customer, the Company evaluates whether the contract is to be combined or not by evaluating factors such as commercial objective of the contract, consideration negotiated with the customer and whether the individual contracts have single performance obligations or not.

The Company recognises contract revenue over time as the performance creates or enhances an asset controlled by the customer. For such arrangements revenue is recognised using cost based input methods. Revenue is recognised with respect to the stage of completion, which is assessed with reference to the proportion of contract costs incurred for the work performed at the balance sheet date relative to the estimated total contract costs.

The Company recognises contract revenue over time as the performance creates or enhances an asset controlled by the customer. For such arrangements revenue is recognised using cost based input methods. Revenue is recognised with respect to the stage of completion, which is assessed with reference to the proportion of contract costs incurred for the work performed at the balance sheet date relative to the estimated total contract costs. Any costs incurred that do not contribute to satisfying performance obligations are excluded from the Company's input methods of revenue recognition as the amounts are not reflective of our transferring control of the system to the customer. Significant judgment is required to evaluate assumptions related to the amount of net contract revenues, including the impact of any performance incentives, liquidated damages, and other forms of variable consideration.

If estimated incremental costs on any contract, are greater than the net contract revenues, the Company recognizes the entire estimated loss in the year the loss becomes known. Variations in contract work, claims, incentive payments are included in contract revenue to the extent that may have been agreed with the customer and are capable of being reliably measured.

d) Practical Expedient

Applying the practical expedient in paragraph 63 of Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if at contract inception it is expected that the year between when the entity transfers a promised good or service to a customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less.

The Company applies practical expedient in paragraph 121 of Ind AS 115 and does not disclose information about remaining performance obligations for EPC contracts that have original expected duration of one year or less.



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED**Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024****e) Information about major customer**

The entire revenue for the reporting period is derived from the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) for the project involving the rehabilitation and upgradation of National Highway 66 (NH 66) from km 241/300 to km 281/300 (Aravali to Kante) to a four-lane highway in the state of Maharashtra. This project is being executed under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase IV and is based on the Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM).

Note 32: Service Concession Arrangement disclosure pursuant to Appendix D of Ind As 115.

- (i) Name of concessionaire: Hazoor Infra Project Private Limited
- (ii) Description of Arrangement: *Harmonious Substitution:* Rehabilitation and upgradation of National Highway 66 (NH 66) from km 241/300 to km 281/300 (Aravali to Kante) to a four-lane highway in the state of Maharashtra. This project is being executed under the National Highways Development Project (NHDP) Phase IV and is based on the Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM).
- (iii) Significant terms of Arrangement:
- (a) Period of concession: 15 years
 - (b) Start of concession: 31st December 2024
 - (c) End of concession: 31st December 2038
 - (d) Remuneration: Annuity, Interest and O&M
 - (e) Investment Grant from concession Grantor: Yes
 - (f) Infrastructure return to Grant at end of concession: Yes
 - (g) Basis upon which re-pricing or re-negotiation is determined: Inflation price index as defined in concession agreement

Note 33: Leases

The company does not have any non-cancellable operating lease arrangements. Hence the disclosure required under para 25 of Indian Accounting Standards 116- lease is not applicable.

Note 34: Other Statutory Information

- (a) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- (b) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- (c) The company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank of financial institution or other lenders.
- (d) The Company does not have any approved schemes of arrangements during the year

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

- (a) Crypto currency or Virtual Currency
- (b) Benami property held under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)



HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS LIMITED**Notes to Financial Statement for the year ended 31st March 2024****Note 35: Business combination**

During the year the company has taken over the project through harmonious substitution from erstwhile concessionaire viz Arawali Kante Multi Projects Private Limited. The Authority(MoRTH) has also given its approval for harmonious substitution of earlier concessionaire with the company by executing the endorsement agreement with the company on 31 January 2024.

Accordingly, in compliance with relevant provision of Ind AS 103 "Business Combination " all the identifiable assets and liabilities as on endorsement date 31st January 2024 (the acquisition) related to the project of esrtwhile concessionaire were aggregated with those of the company at the book value.

The details of the projects assets and project liabilities taken over are as follow:

Particulars	Amount(in lakhs)
Assets	
Contract Asset(Unbilled Revenue)	30,956.97
Liability	30,956.97
Term Loan-Indian Infrastructure Finance Company Limited	5,300.93
Term Loan-Unity Small Finance Bank	358.00
Term Loan-Maharashtra District Central Co-op Bank Ltd	3,500.22
Cash Credit- Unity Small Finance Bank	1,177.22
O/s Vendor Liability	11,057.62
Mobilization Advance	347.97
Unbilled Liabilities	9,215.00
	30,956.97

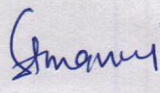
Note 36: Disclosure with Struck off Companies

The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

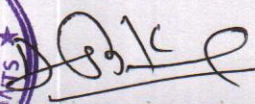
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

For VMRS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 122750W

On Behalf of the Board
For HAZOOR INFRA PROJECTS PRIVATE LIMITED


Ramanuj Sodani
Partner
Membership No. 049217




Dineshkumar Agarwal
Director
DIN: 05259502




Akshay Pawan Kumar Jain
Director
DIN: 08595089

Date: 29/05/2024
Place : Mumbai

Note 1: Significant Accounting policy and other information:

1. Corporate Information

Hazoor Infra Projects Private Limited (the 'Company') is a Company limited by share, incorporated and domiciled in India with its registered office located at C-45, Floor-4th, Plot-210, C Wing, Mittal Tower, Nariman Point, Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400021. The Company is engaged in the business of Infrastructure and Real Estate.

The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated for implementing a road project envisaging development of existing 2 lanes of Arawli Kante Road from 240.300 Km to 281.300 (Total Length of 39.24) and construction of additional 2 lanes on either sides under Hybrid Annuity Model (HAM).

2. Basis of preparation

A. Statement of compliance

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The standalone financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 17, 2022. Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the years presented in the standalone financial statements.

B. Functional and presentation currency

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to Lakhs, except when otherwise indicated.

C. Basis of measurement

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities and contingent consideration receivable (refer accounting policies regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value.

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

3.01 Current versus non-current classification

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

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. All other assets are classified as non-current.

All liability is current when:

- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

3.02 Fair value measurement

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Fair value measurement is given in Note 32. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a



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

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

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

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

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

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the standalone financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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

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

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

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

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

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

On an annual basis, the Management presents the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a detailed discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

3.03 Use of estimates and judgements

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

Estimates and assumptions

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



other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

3.04 Revenue recognition

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

Revenue from contracts with customers:

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five step model as set out in Ind AS 115:

Step 1. Identify the contract(s) with a customer: A contract is defined as an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations and sets out the criteria for every contract that must be met.

Step 2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract: A performance obligation is a promise in a contract with a customer to transfer a good or service to the customer.

Step 3. Determine the transaction price: The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Step 4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract: For a contract that has more than one performance obligation, the Company will allocate the transaction price to each performance obligation in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for satisfying each performance obligation

Step 5. Recognise revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

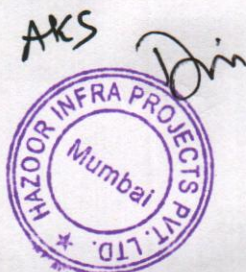
Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

For contracts where the Company bears certain indirect tax as it's own expense, and are effectively acting as principals and collecting the indirect taxes on their own account, revenue from operations is presented as gross of such indirect taxes. In cases, where the total consideration is exclusive of certain indirect taxes and other duties, the Company is acting as an agent and revenue from operations is accounted net of indirect taxes.

Contract revenue (construction contracts)

Revenue from works contracts, where the outcome can be estimated reliably, is recognised under the percentage of completion method by reference to the stage of completion of the contract activity. The stage of completion is measured by calculating the proportion that costs incurred to date bear to the estimated total costs of a contract. Determination of revenues under the percentage of completion method necessarily involves making estimates by the management.



When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration to be earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognised this gives rise to a contract liability.

Any variations in contract work, claims, and incentive payments are included in the transaction price if it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur once associated uncertainties are resolved.

Revenue from other services are recognised to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and including taxes or duties collected as principal contractor. Revenue earned in excess of billing has been reflected as unbilled revenue and billing in excess of revenue has been reflected as unearned revenue.

Operation and maintenance contracts

Revenue from maintenance contracts are recognised over the period of the contract as and when services are rendered.

Interest income

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

Dividends

Dividend is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established.

Contract balances

Contract assets

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

Trade receivables

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

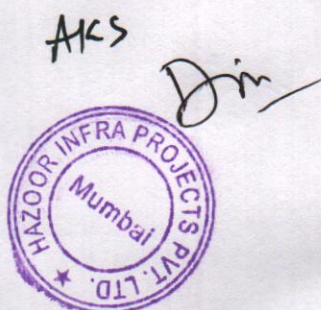
Contract liabilities

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

3.05 Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities in accordance the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country as per the applicable taxation laws where the Company operates and generates taxable income.



Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. The Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised, except

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

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

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

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

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

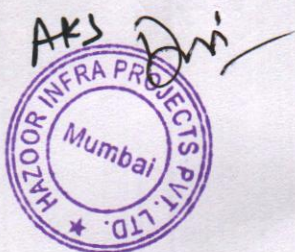
On March 30, 2019, MCA has issued amendment regarding the income tax Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. The notification clarifies the recognition and measurement requirements when there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. In assessing the uncertainty, an entity shall consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept the uncertain tax treatment. This notification is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019. As per the Company's assessment, there are no material income tax uncertainties over income tax treatments.

3.06 Borrowing costs

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

3.07 Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the standalone financial statements.



A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the standalone financial statements. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

3.08 Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

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

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

3.09 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

3.10 Investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures

The Company accounts for the investments in equity shares of subsidiaries and joint ventures at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27- Separate Financial Statements. The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.11 Retirement and other employee benefits

Employee benefits include salaries, wages, contribution to provident fund, gratuity, leave encashment towards un-availed leave, compensated absences, post-retirement medical benefits and other terminal benefits.

Short-term employee benefits

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

i. Defined contribution plan

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the standalone statement of profit and loss of the period when the employee renders related services. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

ii. Defined benefit plan

Gratuity liability for eligible employees are defined benefit obligation and are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using discounted rate that is determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on Government Securities where the currency and terms of the Government Securities are consistent with the currency and estimated terms of the defined benefit obligation.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings



through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to the standalone statement of profit and loss in subsequent periods.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:

- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Other long-term employee benefits

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

3.12 Financial instruments

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

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

- Amortized cost
- FVOCI - Debt instruments
- FVOCI - equity instruments
- FVTPL

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

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at its amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Company.

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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



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

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

Equity investment

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

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material lay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either

- (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at FVTOCI
- c) Lease receivables under Ind AS 17
- d) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.
- e) Loan commitments which are not measured as at FVTPL
- f) Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables and



- Other receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.
- Financial assets measured as at amortized cost, contractual revenue receivables and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method includes loans and borrowings, trade payables and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

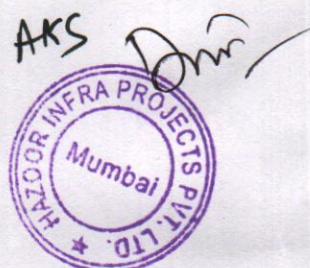
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.



Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

3.13 Contingent consideration receivable

Contingent consideration is classified as an asset and is measured at fair value on the transaction date. Subsequently, contingent consideration is remeasured to fair value at each reporting date, with changes included in the statement of profit and loss.

3.14 Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

3.15 Property Plant and equipment:

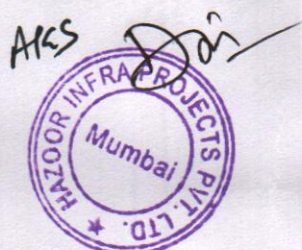
- i. **Recognition and measurement:** Property, plant and equipment including bearer assets are carried at historical cost of acquisition or deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Historical cost includes its purchase price, including import duties and nonrefundable purchase taxes after deducting trade discounts and rebates and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Subsequent expenditure related to an asset is added to its book value only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the financial year in which these are incurred.
- ii. **Depreciation:** Depreciation is provided on assets to get the initial cost down to the residual value. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided on a straightline basis over the estimated useful life of the asset or as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 or based on a technical evaluation of the asset. Cost incurred on assets under development are disclosed under capital work in progress and not depreciated till asset is ready to use i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Estimated useful life of items of Property, Plant and Equipment are as follows:

Type of Assets	Schedule II	Useful Life Estimated by Management
Office Premises	30 Years	60 Year
Plant & Machinery	15 Years	15 Years
Furniture & Fittings	10 Years	10 Years
Computers	3 Years	3 Years
Motor Vehicles	8 Years	8 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years	5 Years

The residual values and useful lives for depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of the value in use or exchange. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the sale proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.16 Assets held for sale:

Non-current assets or disposal groups comprising of assets and liabilities are classified as 'held for sale' when all of the following criteria's are met: (i) decision has been made to sell. (ii) the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition. (iii) the assets are being actively marketed and (iv) sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12



months of the Balance Sheet date. These are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sale. Costs to sell are the incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of assets (disposal group), excluding finance cost and income tax expenses.

3.17 Earnings per share

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

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

3.18 Leases

As a lessee

Lease of assets, where the Company, as a lessee, has substantially assumed all the risks and rewards of ownership are recognised as Leases for all leases above 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Assets classified are capitalised and depreciated as per Company's policy on Property, Plant and Equipment. The corresponding lease rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each year.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases.

3.19 Impairment of non-financial assets

Non-financial assets other than inventories, deferred tax assets and non-current assets classified as held for sale are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Corporation estimates the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's or Cash-Generating Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets.

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

3.21 Recent Accounting Development:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), vide notification dated March 23, 2022, has made the following amendments to Ind AS which are effective from April 1, 2022:

- a) Ind AS 109: Annual Improvements to Ind AS (201)
- b) Ind AS 103: Reference to Conceptual Framework
- c) Ind AS 37: Onerous Contracts – Costs of Fulfilling a Contract
- d) Ind AS 16: Proceeds before intended use

Based on preliminary assessment, the Company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact on its standalone financial statements.

