S. Venkatadri & Co.
Chartered Accountants
1408, Babukhan Estate,
Basheer Bagh, Hyderabad - 500 001.
Tel : 23237463, 23210182
Fax : 040 - 23296341

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members of
PURAK INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements:

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial statements of **PURAK INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED**("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement and statement of Cash Flows for the year ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 as amended ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Sec 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2022, its Loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements 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 (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe thatthe audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis. Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, and shareholder's information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.When we read these reports if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter with those charged with governance.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg No 004871S HYD Chartered Accountants

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Responsibilities of Management for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income/loss, changes in equity and and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards (Ind AS) 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate,

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to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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 financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about thematter 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. The Company being a private limited company, not being a subsidiary or holding company of a public company, not having paid up capital and reserves and surplus of more than rupees one crore as on the balance sheet date, does not have borrowings exceeding rupees one crore from any bank of financial institution at any point of time during the financial year and does not have a total revenue as disclosed in Schedule III to the Act (including revenue from discontinuing operations) exceeding rupees ten crores during the financial year as per the financial statements, the Companies (Auditor's report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 is not applicable.

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

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

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of accounts.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

f) The Company being a Private Limited Company, not having turnover more than rupees fifty crores as per last audited financial statements and which does not have aggregate borrowings exceeding twenty-five crore rupees from any bank or financial institution or anybody corporate at any point of time during the financial year, the reporting on Internal financial control u/s 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable;

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of Sec 197(16) of the Act as amended, In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, Section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2022.

iv. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief:

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No. 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

a. No funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("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 likeon behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

b. No funds (which are material either individually or in aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

c. Based on the audit procedures that have been 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) of Rule 11(e), as provided under and (b) above, contain any material misstatement

v. The Company did not propose, declare or pay dividends during the year ended 31 March 2022

For **S. Venkatadri& Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No.004614S

Place : Hyderabad

Date : 09.05.2022

(K.SRINIVASA RAO)
P A R T N E R
M.No.201470
UDIN : 22201470AJCDSI9690

Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited
(formerly known as PHL Infrastructure Finance Company Private Limited)
Regd. Office : Naman Centre, 7th Floor, Opp : Dena Bank, Plot no C-31, G Block,
Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051
CIN: U45100MH2011PTC222072

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
I. ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3.63	1.21
Other Assets	4	0.50	-
TOTAL ASSETS		**4.13**	**1.21**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	5	2,42,577.70	2,42,577.70
(b) Other Equity	6	(2,42,595.42)	(2,42,585.05)
TOTAL EQUITY		**(17.72)**	**(7.35)**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	7	18.45	7.05
(ii) Other financial liabilities	8	3.40	1.46
(b) Other liabilities	9	-	0.05
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**21.85**	**8.56**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**4.13**	**1.21**
Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date attached
For S.Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 004614S

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
Membership No.201470

Place : New Delhi
Date : 9th May'2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited

Bodapati Bhaskar
Director
DIN: 02210156

Ravi Majeti
Director
DIN:07106220

Ekta Khandelwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. F9341

Purak Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

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Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
I	**Revenue from operations**	10	-	-
II	**Other income**	11	-	-
III	**Total Revenue (I + II)**		-	-
IV	Expenses			
	Finance costs	12	1.41	0.70
	Other expenses	13	8.97	0.95
	Total expenses (IV)		**10.38**	**1.65**
V	**Profit before Tax (III-IV)**		**(10.38)**	**(1.65)**
VI	Tax expense:			
	Current tax		-	-
	Deferred Tax		-	-
VII	**Profit for the period (V - VI)**		**(10.38)**	**(1.65)**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
	Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:		-	-
	Tax on above		-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
	Total comprehensive income for the period, net of tax (VII+VIII)		(10.38)	(1.65)
	Earnings per equity share:			
	Basic & Diluted	14	(0.0000000043)	(0.0000000007)
	Summary of significant accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date attached
For S.Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 004614S

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
Membership No.201470

Place : New Delhi
Date : 9th May'2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited

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Director
DIN: 02210156

Ravi Majeti
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DIN:07106220

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CIN: U45100MH2011PTC222072

Cash flow statetement for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	(10.38)	(1.65)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Interest Expenses	1.38	0.67
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	**(9.00)**	**(0.98)**
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Current financial liability	1.94	0.75
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current liability	(0.05)	0.00
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	**(7.11)**	**(0.22)**
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**(7.11)**	**(0.22)**
Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Interest paid	(1.38)	(0.67)
loan repaid	11.40	0.05
Net Cash flow used in financing activities (B)	**10.02**	**(0.62)**
Net Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	2.92	(0.85)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	1.21	2.05
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**4.13**	**1.21**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Balance with banks		
- on current accounts	3.63	1.21
- on deposit accounts	-	-
- Cash on hand	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents (Note 3)	**3.63**	**1.21**

The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in Ind AS 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 004614S

Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
Membership No.201470

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited

Bodapati Bhaskar
Director
DIN: 02210156

Ravi Majeti
Director
DIN:07106220

Ekta Khandelwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. F9341

Purak Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

Place : New Delhi
Date : 9th May'2022

Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited
(formerly known as PHL Infrastructure Finance Company Private Limited)
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CIN: U45100MH2011PTC222072

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

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital (Note 5)	Retained earnings (Note 6)	Other comprehensive income (Note 6)	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2020	2,42,577.70	(2,42,583.41)	-	(5.71)
Less/Add: Change in accounting policies and correction of errors	-	-		-
Restated Balance as at April 1, 2020	2,42,577.70	(2,42,583.41)	-	(5.71)
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(1.65)		(1.65)
Change in equity share capital	-			-
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)				-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	2,42,577.70	(2,42,585.05)	-	(7.35)
Less/Add: Change in accounting policies and correction of errors	-	-	-	-
Restated Balance as at April 1, 2021	2,42,577.70	(2,42,585.05)	-	(7.35)
Change in equity share capital	-			-
Profit / (Loss) for the year		(10.38)		(10.38)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)				-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2,42,577.70	(2,42,595.43)	-	(17.73)

Accompanying notes form integral part of the financial statement.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 004614S

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
Membership No.201470

Place : New Delhi
Date : 9th May'2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited

Bodapati Bhaskar
Director
DIN: 02210156

Ravi Majeti
Director
DIN:07106220

Ekta Khandelwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. F9341

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CIN: U45100MH2011PTC222072

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

1. Corporate information

Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The company was originally incorporated as PHL Infrastructure Finance Company Private Limited (the 'Company') on 16th September 2011. The name changed to "Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited" vide certificate of incorporation pursuant to change of name dated 30th April, 2019. The primary activity of the Company involves Infrastructure projects related actities.The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of GMR Enterprises Private Limited.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 9th May'2022

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified pursuant to section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India.
The financial statements have been prepared and presented on a historical cost convention on an accrual basis, except for the certain financial assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is the functional currency, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The company classifies all other assets as non-current.

A liability is current when:
a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
d) 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.
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

b. Fair value measurement

The company measures its Financial Instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value 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.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:
- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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.

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value includes discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result from general approximation of value and the same may differ from the actual realized value.

Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

Purak Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

c. Revenue recognition

Pursuant to application of Ind AS-115, 'Revenue from Contracts from Customers' effective from April 2018, the company has applied the following accounting policy for revenue recognition.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received/receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and Is net of rebates and discounts. The company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent.

Revenue is recognized in the income statement to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

The company has applied five step model as per Ind AS-115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' to recognize revenue in the financial statements. The company satisfies a performance obligation and recognizes revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:
a) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the company performs; or
b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
c) 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.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.
Revenue is recognized either at point of time and over a period of time based on various conditions as included in the contracts with customers.
Point of time
Revenue from projects

Revenue is recognized at a point in time w.r.t. sale of real estate units including land, plots, development rights as and when the control passes on to the customer which coincides with handing over of the possession to the customer

Other Revenue Recognition

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Contract Balances

Contract Assets
A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

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 the 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 recognized as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

d. Inventories

Land and plots other than area transferred to constructed properties at the commencement of construction are valued at lower of cost/as re-valued on conversion to stock and net realizable value. Cost includes land (including development rights and land under agreement to purchase) acquisition cost, borrowing cost if inventorization criteria are met, estimated internal development costs and external development charges and other directly attributable costs to bring the inventories in their present condition and location.
NRV is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business , Less estimated cost of completion and selling expenses.

e. Taxes

Current Income Tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the income tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in OCI or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where applicable.

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

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

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

f. 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 capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.
Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the year less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset.

g. Provisions

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

If the effect is material, provisions are recognized at present value by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pretax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

h. Contingent liability and assets

Disclosures for contingent liability are made when there is a possible and present obligation that arises from past events which is not recognized since it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources. When there is a possible and present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no disclosure is made.

Loss contingencies arising from claims, litigation, assessment, fines, penalties, etc. are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed except when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

i. 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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income and fair value through profit or loss.

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

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in the below categories:
(a) Financial assets at amortized cost
(b) Financial assets including derivatives at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
(c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(a) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:
i. the assets are held within a business where the objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows
ii. the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method.
Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, loans and other financial assets.

(b) Financial Assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if following conditions are met:
i. the assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
ii. the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Derivative instruments included in FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Movement in fair value is recognized in OCI.

(c) Financial Assets including derivatives at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are immediately recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when:
(a) the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired, or
(b) the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and 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.

On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts measured at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment losses on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:
(a) Financial assets that are measured at amortized cost e.g. trade receivables
(b) Trade receivables, any contractual right to receive cash or any another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows the simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. The application of the simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes 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 whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve-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 twelve-month ECL.

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

ECL is the difference between net of 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.

As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on trade receivables.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/origination.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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Purak Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), loans and borrowings, payables, as appropriate.
All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and loans and borrowings.

Subsequent measurement

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

Trade and other payables
For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value is used due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Loans and borrowings
After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss. This category generally applies to borrowings.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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 recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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

j. Cash and Cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank and deposits with banks having maturity of three months or less. The bank deposits with original maturity of up to three months, which are subject to an insignificant risks of changes in value and bank deposits with original maturity of more than three months are classified as other bank balances.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of unrestricted cash and short term deposits, as defined above, not of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

k. Statement of Cash Flow
The Statement of Cash Flow is reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The Statement of Cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions
The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating 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 has 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.

2.3.1 Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses impairment on financial assets based on Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the financial assets and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in forward looking estimates are analyzed.

2.3.2 Going Concern
The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concerns the company has ability to continue as a going concern.

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Purak Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

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CIN: U45100MH2011PTC222072

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note 3 - Cash and Cash Equivalents	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Balance with Banks	3.63	1.21
On current accounts	-	-
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Cash on hand	3.63	1.21

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

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Balance with Banks	3.63	1.21
On current accounts	-	-
Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	-	-
Cash on hand	3.63	1.21

Break up of financial assets carried at amortised cost	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current	3.63	1.21
Cash and cash equivalent (Refer note 3)	3.63	1.21
Total	3.63	1.21

Note 4- Other Assets	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
TDS Paid	0.50	
Total	0.50	-

Note 5 - Share Capital	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	(No. of Shares)	Rs. In lakhs	(No. of Shares)	Rs. In lakhs
Authorized shares				
Equity Shares of Rs.10 Each	2,50,00,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,00,00,000	2,50,000
	2,50,00,00,000	2,50,000	2,50,00,00,000	2,50,000

Note 5A - Issued share capital	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
- Equity shares	(No. of Shares)	Rs. In lakhs	(No. of Shares)	Rs. In lakhs
At the beginning of the year	2,42,57,77,000	2,42,577.70	2,42,57,77,000	2,42,577.70
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	2,42,57,77,000	2,42,577.70	2,42,57,77,000	2,42,577.70

Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of these shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the company subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. Each holder shal have voting rights in proportion to the their paid up equity share capital.

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

Note 5B- Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	Nos.	% of Holding	Nos.	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid				
GMR Enterprises Private limited (along with nominee shares)	2,42,57,77,000	100%	2,42,57,77,000	100%
	2,42,57,77,000	100%	2,42,57,77,000	100%

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Note 5C- Shares held by holding /ultimate holding company /holding company and/or their subsidiaries/associates

	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	Nos.	% of Holding	Nos.	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid GMR Enterprises Private limited (along with nominee shares)	2,42,57,77,000	100%	2,42,57,77,000	100%
	2,42,57,77,000	100%	2,42,57,77,000	100%

Note 5D - Details of promoter shareholding

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
As at 31 March 2022					
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid					
GMR Enterprises Private limited(GEPL)	2,42,57,76,990	-	2,42,57,76,990	100%	-
Mr. Ravi Majeti nominee of GEPL	10	-	10	0%	-
As at 31 March 2021					
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid					
GMR Enterprises Private limited	2,42,57,76,990	-	2,42,57,76,990	100%	-
Mr. Ravi Majeti nominee of GEPL	10	-	10	0%	-

Note 6 - Other Equity	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Retained Earnings / Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(2,42,585.05)	(2,42,583.41)
Profit for the year	(10.38)	(1.65)
Total Retained Profits/ Losses	(2,42,595.42)	(2,42,585.05)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Other Reserves	-	-
Total	(2,42,595.42)	(2,42,585.05)

Note 7 - Borrowings	Effective interest rate	Maturity	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current Borrowings				
Unsecured				
Loan from Group Company	9.50%	8th July'22	18.45	7.05
			18.45	7.05
Total current borrowings				
Less: Amount clubbed under "other current financial liabilities"			-	-
Net current borrowings			18.45	7.05
Aggregate Unsecured loans			18.45	7.05
Aggregate Secured loans			-	-

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Note 8 - Other financial liabilities	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current		
Carried at amortised cost		
Interest accrued but not due	2.30	1.06
Audit fee payable	0.25	0.25
Other payables	0.86	0.15
Total	3.40	1.46

Note 9 - Other liabilities	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current		
Statutory Liabilities	-	0.05
Total	-	0.05

Break up of financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Current		
Borrowings (Refer note 7)	18.45	7.05
Other financial liability (Refer note 8)	3.40	1.46
	21.85	8.51
	21.85	8.51

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(Rs. In Lakhs)

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

Note 10 - Revenue from Operations	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
Revenue from operations		
Operational Revenue	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 11 - Other Income	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
Other non operating income		
Miscellaneous Income	-	-
Total	-	-

Note 12 - Finance cost	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
Interest on:		
Loans	1.38	0.67
Other Finance Charges	0.03	0.03
Total	**1.41**	**0.70**

Note 13 - Other expenses	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
Professional Charges	0.24	0.09
Rates & Taxes - GST	1.10	0.12
Rates & Taxes	7.36	0.09
Demat Chrges	0.02	0.30
Other Expenses	-	0.10
Audit Fees	0.25	0.25
Total	**8.97**	**0.95**

Payment to auditor	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
As auditor:		
Audit fee	0.25	0.25
	0.25	**0.25**

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

14 Earnings per share (EPS)

a) Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

b) Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

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

	For the year ended March, 2022	**For the year ended March 31, 2021**
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company - Rs. Lakhs	(10.38)	(1.65)
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the parent - Rs. Lakhs	(10.38)	(1.65)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing Earning per share (Basic and diluted)	2,42,57,77,000	2,42,57,77,000
	2,42,57,77,000	2,42,57,77,000
Earning per share (Basic) (Rs.)	(0.0000000043)	(0.0000000007)
Earning per share (Diluted) (Rs.)	(0.0000000043)	(0.0000000007)
Face value per share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

15 **Capital Commitments**	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	-	-
Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid	-	-

16 **Contingent Liabilities**	**31-Mar-22**	**31-Mar-21**
Contingent Liabilities (not provided for) in respect of		
Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt;	-	-
Other money for which the company is contingently liable.	-	-

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(Rs. In Lakhs)

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
17 Trade Receivables	-	-

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.
Nor any trade or other receivable are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing, if any.

18 Segment Information
The company is engaged primarily in the business of Infrastructure projects related actities. Considering this the company has one business / geographical segments as per Ind AS 108 "Operating segment".

19 As there are no employees, during the period covered in financials and hence no provision is made for retirement benefits

20 The company does not have any Lease transaction reportable under ind as 116.

21 No Foreign Currency Transaction happened during the periods covered under financials thus no foreign exchange difference arise.

22 Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position as on March 31, 2022.

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

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23 Related party transactions

23.1 Parties where control exists

Holding company	GMR Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.

23.2 Other related parties where transactions have taken place during the year:

	Name	Appointment Date
Enterprises under Common Control / Fellow subsidiaries Company/ Joint Ventures	Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	
Key Management Personnel and their Relative	Mr. Ravi Majeti, Director	10.12.2018
	Mr. Sreemannarayana K, Director	31.03.2015
	Mr. Bodapati Bhaskar, Director	08.04.2019
	Ms.Ekta Khandelwal, Company Secretary	21.01.2020
Enterprises where Key Management Personnel and their relatives exercise significant influence	Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow subsidiaries Company		Total	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Transactions for the year:						
Interest Expense	-	-	**1.38**	**0.67**	**1.38**	**0.67**
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	1.38	0.67	1.38	0.67
Loan Taken	-	-	**11.40**	**0.05**	**11.40**	**0.05**
Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	11.40	0.05	11.40	0.05
Balances at the year end						
Loans Taken	-	-	**18.45**	**7.05**	**18.45**	**7.05**
Payable to Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	18.45	7.05	18.45	7.05
Interest Payables	-	-	**2.30**	**1.06**	**2.30**	**1.06**
Payable to Grandhi Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.	-	-	2.30	1.06	2.30	1.06

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

24 Fair Values

A. Accounting classification and fair values

Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the company's financial instruments.

	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost:				
Cash and cash equivalent	3.63	1.21	3.63	1.21
Total	**3.63**	**1.21**	**3.63**	**1.21**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost:				
(a) Borrowings	18.45	7.05	18.45	7.05
(b) Other financial liabilities	3.40	1.46	3.40	1.46
Total	**21.85**	**8.51**	**21.85**	**8.51**

The carrying amount of financial instruments such as cash & cash equivalents and other bank balances, and liabilities are considered to be same as their fair value due to their short term nature.

The fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet in respect of which quoted prices in active markets are available are measured using valuation techniques.

B. Fair Value Hierarchy

The following table provides fair value measurement hierarchy of financial instruments as referred in note (A) above:

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy

	Year	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets / liabilities					
	31-Mar-22	-	-	-	-
	31-Mar-21	-	-	-	-

There have been no transfers Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg No 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

Purak Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited
(formerly known as PHL Infrastructure Finance Company Private Limited)
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Bandra Kurla Complex, Bandra (East), Mumbai - 400 051
CIN: U45100MH2011PTC222072

25 . Financial Ratios

Name of the Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	% change	Reason for variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.17	0.14	17%	NA
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	(1.04)	(0.96)	9%	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit after Tax + Deprecation + Interest On Loans	Interest on Loans + Loans repaid during the year	(6.54)	(1.46)	348%	Loss substantially incresed compared to last year, which was affected the Ratio
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.83	0.25	228%	Due to current year losses the ratio was efffected during the current year.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Total Assets - Current Liabilities + Current Borrowings	(0.47)	(0.14)	224%	Due to substantial increase in Losses of the current year
Return on Investment	Profit after Tax	Equity share capital + Instruments entirely equity in nature + Securities premium	(0.00)	(0.00)	530%	Due to current year losses

Note : Only few ratios are applicable to the Company, which are disclosed in the above table

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Purak Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

26 Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, the capital includes issued equity capital, and other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustment in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of financial covenants. To maintain and adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is a net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level. The Company includes within net debt interest bearing loans and borrowings, other payables, less cash and cash equivalents.

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Borrowings	18.45	7.05
Other financial liabilities	3.40	1.46
Less: Cash and bank balances	(3.63)	(1.21)
Net debt	**18.23**	**7.30**
Equity	**(17.72)**	**(7.35)**
Capital and net debt	0.50	(0.05)
Gearing ratio	Negligible	Negligible

27 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, other receivables, cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations..

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a risk management team that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The risk management team ensures that the Company's financial activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. All derivative activities for risk management purposes are carried out by teams that have the appropriate skills, experience and supervision. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised as below.

Market Risk

	31-Mar-22		31-Mar-21	
	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Increase/decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax
INR	+50	Nil	+50	Nil
	(-)50	Nil	(-)50	Nil

The assumed movement in basis points for the interest rate sensitivity analysis is based on the currently observable market environment.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Company has no exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates in respect of Operating, Investing and Financial activities.

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Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables, investments, cash and cash equivalents, derivatives and financial guarantees provided by the Company.

For receivables, as a practical expedient, the Company computes expected credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. Additionally, the Company also computes customer specific allowances at each reporting date.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.The ECL is calculated on default probability percentage arrived from the historic default trend. In order to determine the default probability percentage, a simple average of customer wise specific allowances or actual bad debts incurred in succeeding year (derived rates) (whichever is higher) for the preceding three years is considered as a percentage of gross receivables positions of each customer as at reporting date.

Other financial assets

Credit risk from cash and cash equivalents, term deposits and derivative financial instruments is managed by the Company's treasury department/risk management team in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments, in the form of fixed deposits, of surplus funds are made only with banks. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations.The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts and actual cashflows, to ensure it has sufficient funds to meet the operational needs.

	Within 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As on March 31, 2022			
Borrowings	18.45	-	18.45
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	3.40	-	3.40
	21.85	-	**21.85**
As on March 31, 2021			
Borrowings	7.05	-	7.05
Trade and Other Payables	-	-	-
Other current financial liabilities	1.46	-	1.46
	8.51	-	**8.51**

S. Venkatadri & Co. Firm Reg. No. 004614S HYD Chartered Accountants

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(Rs. In Lakhs)

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

28 Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from 2 October 2006, certain disclosure 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, Small and Medium Enterprises development Act, 2006.Disclosure as per Section 22 of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" (as certified by the management).

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
The Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier		
- Principal Amount	Nil	Nil
- Interest thereon	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day.	Nil	Nil
The 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 this Act.	Nil	Nil
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	Nil	Nil
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable in the succeeding year till the date of finalization of financial statements	Nil	Nil

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Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

29. Previous year figures have been regrouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to those of the current year.

As per our report of even date attached
For S.Venkatadri & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number - 002808S

S.Venkatadri & Co. Chartered Accountants Firm Reg No 004614S HYD

K.Srinivasa Rao
Partner
Membership No.201470

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Purak Infrastructure Services Private Limited

Bodapati Bhaskar
Director
DIN: 02210156

Ravi Majeti
Director
DIN:07106220

Ekta Khandelwal
Company Secretary
Membership No. F9341

Purak Infrastructure Services Pvt. Ltd.

Place : New Delhi
Date : 9th May'2022