

## **INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To the members of GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited**

**Report on the Standalone Financial Statements**

### **Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024 give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, its loss, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### **Basis for Opinion**

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

### **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 board report, but does not include the standalone Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The board report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the standalone Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other

information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

### **Responsibility of Management and those Charged with Governance for Ind AS Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income / loss, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the 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 the 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 standalone financial statements, management and Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management and Board of Directors, either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 scepticism 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone IND AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 and the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.
  - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 and 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 the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in “Annexure B” to this report.
  - g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its managerial personnel during the year and accordingly reporting in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act is not required.
  - 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, 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 of the Company.
    - 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.
    - iv. A. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been

advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

B. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, and

C. Based on such audit procedures that we have 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 misstatement.

- v. During the year, the Company, neither declared nor paid any dividend. Hence reporting on compliance with provisions of section 123 of the Act does not arise.
- vi. 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, 2024, 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.

For **GIRISH MURTHY&KUMAR**  
**Chartered Accountants**

Firm's registration number: 000934S

**ACHYUTHA**  
**VENKATA**  
**SATISH**  
**KUMAR**  
**A.V Satish Kumar**  
**Partner**

Digitally signed by ACHYUTHAVENKATA  
SATISH KUMAR  
DN: cn=GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR, o=ACHYUTHAVENKATA SATISH KUMAR, email=achyuthavenkatasatishkumar@gmail.com, c=IN, postalCode=560002, st=KARNATAKA, serialNumber=71506450282062032406, cn=AACHYUTHAVENKATA SATISH KUMAR  
Reason: I am the author of this document  
Date: 2024.04.29 15:40:02 +05'30'  
EsignPDF Reader Version: 12.0.2

Membership number: 026526  
UDIN: 24026526BKFEBR2416  
Place: Bangalore  
Date: 29-04-2024

**” Annexure A” to the Independent Auditors’ Report referred to in clause 1 of paragraph on the ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024:**

Re: **GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited**

---

I. In respect of the Company’s Tangible assets & Intangible assets:

- i. The company is not having any plant, property or equipment as at the end of the year. Hence maintenance of proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, plant & equipment is not applicable. Further there are no intangible assets held by the company during the year.
- ii. As the company is not holding any fixed assets, physical verification of the same is not applicable to the company. .
- iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no immovable property held by the company.
- iv. There is no revaluation done by the company of its property, plant and equipment (including the right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- v. There are no proceedings that have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under.

II. In respect of details of Company’s Inventory & Working capital:

- i. The nature of company’s operation does not warrant holding of any stocks. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- ii. The company, during any point of time of the year, has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

III.

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has neither made any investment in nor provided any 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.
- b. The Company has granted no loan(s) or advance(s) in the nature of loan(s) which had fallen due during the year and such loans or advances in the nature of loans were not renewed and extended during the year.
- c. During the year, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

IV. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us the company has not granted any loan, made any investments, gave any guarantee or provided security in connection with a loan to any other body corporate or person in contravention of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act,2013.

- V. According to the information and explanation given to us the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- VI. According to the information and explanation given to us the Company is yet commence commercial activities. Hencemaintenance of cost records under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company..
- VII. In respect of Deposit of Statutory liabilities:
- a. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
  - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub clause (a) above that have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- VIII. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us we have not come across any instances of any transactions which are not recorded in the accounts that have been disclosed or surrendered before the tax authorities as income during the year in the tax assessments under the income tax act, 1961.
- IX. Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, we are of the opinion that, the company has not delayed in the repayment of loans taken from lender & interest thereof during the year.
- a) The company has not taken any loan from Government and the company has not issued any debentures.
  - b) The company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.
  - c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money is not raised by way of term loans during the year.
  - d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.
  - e) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates.

- f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- X.
- a. According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- XI. a. During the course of examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have not come across any instance of fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees of the company during the year. Further there were no whistle blower complaints received during the year.
- b. No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- XII. In our opinion and according to the information and Explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable.
- XIII. According to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- XIV. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company have an internal controls for financials transactions, but is not required to have internal audit system as per the provisions of the companies act, 2013 and the requirement to consider reports of the Internal Auditors under the clause 3(xiv)(b) does not arise.
- XV. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, we are of the opinion that that the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
- XVI. According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.
- XVII. The company has incurred cash losses in the current financial year of Rs. 1,52,400 and in the immediately preceding financial year of Rs. 1,04,200.



XVIII. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XIX. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

XX. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not fulfill the criteria as specified under section 135(1) of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause (xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

XXI. The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **GIRISH MURTHY&KUMAR**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's registration number: 000934S

ACHYUTHA  
VENKATA  
SATISH  
KUMAR

**A.V Satish Kumar**

Partner

Membership number: 026526

UDIN: 24026526BKFEBR2416

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29-04-2024

**Annexure B to Auditors' Report of even date**

---

**Report on the Internal Controls on 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 over financial reporting of GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

**Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 system over financial reporting.

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **GIRISH MURTHY&KUMAR**  
**Chartered Accountants**

Firm's registration number: 000934S

ACHYUTHA  
VENKATA  
SATISH  
KUMAR  
**A.V Satish Kumar**  
**Partner**

Digitally signed by ACHYUTHA VENKATA SATISH KUMAR  
DN: cn=ACHYUTHA VENKATA SATISH KUMAR, o=ACHYUTHA VENKATA SATISH KUMAR, email=achyutha.venkata.satish.kumar@mvsk.com, c=IN  
Date: 2024.04.29 16:41:28+0530  
Reason: I am the author of this document.  
gPDF Reader Version: 12.0.2

Membership number: 026526  
UDIN: 24026526BKFEBR2416

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 29-04-2024

**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**

**Balance sheet as at March 31, 2024**

Amount in 100's.

Particulars	Notes	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Capital work-in-progress	3	33,992	33,992
		<b>33,992</b>	<b>33,992</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial Assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	513	1,073
Others	5	-	-
		<b>513</b>	<b>1,073</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>34,506</b>	<b>35,065</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity Share Capital	6	5,000	5,000
Other Equity	7	25,927	27,451
		<b>30,927</b>	<b>32,451</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	8	2,500	1,750
Other financial liabilities	9	968	804
Other current liabilities	10	110	60
		<b>3,578</b>	<b>2,614</b>
<b>Total Equity and liabilities</b>		<b>34,506</b>	<b>35,065</b>

Corporate Information 1

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

**For Girish Murthy & Kumar**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 000934S

**ACHYUTHA VENKATA SATISH KUMAR P**  
Digitally signed by ACHYUTHAVENKATA SATISH KUMAR  
 DN: cn=Achyutha Venkata Satish Kumar, o=000934S, ou=000934S, email=achyutha.venkata.satish.kumar@firm.com, c=IN  
 Date: 2024.04.29 11:52:55+05'30'

**A.V. Satish Kumar**

Partner

Membership no.: 26526

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29.04.2024

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of

**GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited**

**RAJIB MISRA**  
Digitally signed by RAJIB MISRA  
 DN: cn=Rajib Misra, o=GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited, ou=Director, email=rajib.misra@gnrcorridor.com, c=IN  
 Date: 2024.04.29 15:19:53+05'30'

**Rajib Misra**

Director

DIN: 07820202

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29.04.2024

**MOHAN SIVARAMAN**  
Digitally signed by MOHAN SIVARAMAN  
 DN: cn=Mohan Sivaraman, o=GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited, ou=Director, email=mohan.sivaraman@gnrcorridor.com, c=IN  
 Date: 2024.04.29 15:26:52+05'30'

**Mohan Sivaraman**

Director

DIN: 07895711

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29.04.2024

**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**  
**Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31,2024**

Amount in 100's.

Particulars	Notes	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
<b>Income</b>			
Other Income	11	27	-
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Finance cost	12	0	0
Depreciation		-	-
Other expenses	13	1,551	1,042
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,042</b>
<b>Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax</b>		<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
Exceptional item		-	-
<b>Profit / (Loss) before tax</b>		<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>Tax expenses</b>			
Current Tax		-	-
Tax related to earlier years		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
<b>Profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations</b>		<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>			
Basic & Diluted		(3.05)	(2.08)

Corporate Information 1

Summary of significant accounting policies 2

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

As per our report of even date

**For Girish Murthy & Kumar**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 000934S

ACHYUTHA  
VENKATA  
SATISH  
KUMAR

**A.V. Satish Kumar**

Partner

Membership no.: 26526

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29.04.2024

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of  
**GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited**

**RAJIB  
MISRA**

**Rajib Misra**

Director

DIN: 07820202

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29.04.2024

**MOHAN  
SIVARAMA  
N**

**Mohan Sivaraman**

Director

DIN: 07895711

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29.04.2024

**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**  
**Statement of change in equity for the period ended March 31, 2024**

Amount in 100's.

Particulars	Equity Share capital	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent		Total Equity
		Equity component of Financial instrument	Retained Earning	
<b>As at 1st April 2022</b>	5,000	48,075	(19,582)	33,493
Share Capital Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss)	-	-	(1,042)	(1,042)
Equity component of Financial instrument	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	5,000	48,075	(20,624)	32,451
Share Capital Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Net Profit/(Loss)	-	-	(1,524)	(1,524)
Adjustment in retained earnings	-	-	0	0
Equity component of Financial instrument	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>	5,000	48,075	(22,148)	30,927

**For Girish Murthy & Kumar**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 000934S

**ACHYUTHA VENKATA SATISH KUMAR P**  
Digitally signed by ACHYUTHA VENKATA SATISH KUMAR P  
 DN: cn=ACHYUTHA VENKATA SATISH KUMAR P, o=GIRISH MURTHY & KUMAR, ou=Chartered Accountants, email=achyutha.venkata.satish.kumar@gmrcorridors.com, c=IN

**A.V. Satish Kumar**

Partner

Membership no.: 26526

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29.04.2024

**For and on behalf of the Board of directors of**

**GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited**

**RAJIB MISRA**  
Digitally signed by RAJIB MISRA  
 DN: cn=RAJIB MISRA, o=GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED, ou=Director, email=rajib.misra@gmrcorridors.com, c=IN

**Rajib Misra**

Director

DIN: 07820202

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29.04.2024

**MOHAN SIVARAM AN**  
Digitally signed by MOHAN SIVARAM AN  
 DN: cn=MOHAN SIVARAM AN, o=GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED, ou=Director, email=mohan.sivaram.an@gmrcorridors.com, c=IN

**Mohan Sivaraman**

Director

DIN: 07895711

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29.04.2024

**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**  
Statement of Standalone assets and liabilities

Amount in Rs.'00

Particulars		As at March 31,2024 (Audited)	As at March 31,2023 (Audited)
<b>1</b>	<b>Assets</b>		
<b>a)</b>	<b>Non-current assets</b>		
	Property, Plant & Equipment		
	Capital work-in-progress	33,992	33,992
	Income tax asset		
	Other non current assets		
		<b>33,992</b>	<b>33,992</b>
<b>b)</b>	<b>Current assets</b>		
	Financial Assets		
	Cash and cash equivalents	513	1,073
	Loans		
	Others	-	
	Other current assets		
	Current Tax Assets (net)		
		<b>513</b>	<b>1,073</b>
	<b>TOTAL ASSETS(a+b)</b>	<b>34,506</b>	<b>35,065</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Equity and liabilities</b>		
<b>a)</b>	<b>Equity</b>		
	Equity Share Capital	5,000	5,000
	Other Equity	25,927	27,451
		<b>30,927</b>	<b>32,451</b>
<b>b)</b>	<b>Current liabilities</b>		
	Financial Liabilities		
	Borrowings	2,500	1,750
	Other financial liabilities	968	804
	Other current liabilities	110	60
		<b>3,578</b>	<b>2,614</b>
	<b>Total Equity and liabilities(a+b)</b>	<b>34,506</b>	<b>35,065</b>

**For Girish Murthy & Kumar**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 000934S

**ACHYUTHA**  
**VENKATA**  
**SATISH**  
**KUMAR**

**A.V. Satish Kumar**  
Partner  
Membership no.: 26526

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 29.04.2024

**For and on behalf of the Board of directors of**  
GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited

**RAJIB**  
**MISRA**

**Rajib Misra**  
Director  
DIN: 07820202

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 29.04.2024

**MOHAN**  
**SIVARAMAN**

**Mohan Sivaraman**  
Director  
DIN: 07895711

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 29.04.2024

Amount in 100's.

<b>GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED</b>						
<b>Statement of standalone financial results for Quarter and Twelve months ended March 31, 2024</b>						
	Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	
		31-Mar-24	31-Dec-23	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
		Refer Note 1	Unaudited	Refer Note 1	Audited	Audited
<b>1</b>	<b>Income</b>					
	<b>Other income</b>					
	i) Other Income	-2	2	-	27	-
	<b>Total income</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Expenses</b>					
	Other expenses	600	806	696	1,551	1,042
	<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>806</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,042</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Earnings /(loss) before finance cost, tax, depreciation and amortisation expenses (EBITDA) and exceptional items (1-2)</b>	<b>(602)</b>	<b>(804)</b>	<b>(696)</b>	<b>(1,523)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>4</b>	Finance costs	0	0		0	0
<b>5</b>	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	0	0		-	-
<b>6</b>	<b>Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before exceptional items and tax expense (3 ± 4 ± 5)</b>	<b>(602)</b>	<b>(804)</b>	<b>(696)</b>	<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>7</b>	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-
<b>8</b>	<b>Profit/(loss) from continuing operations before tax expenses (6 ± 7)</b>	<b>(602)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(696)</b>	<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Tax expenses of continuing operations</b>					
	(a) Current tax	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Deferred tax	-	-	-	-	-
	(c) Tax related to earlier years	-	-	-	-	-
<b>10</b>	<b>Profit/(loss) after tax from continuing operations (8 ± 9)</b>	<b>(602)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(696)</b>	<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Total other comprehensive income, net of tax for the respective periods</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Total comprehensive income for the respective periods</b>	<b>(602)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(696)</b>	<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>13</b>	Paid-up equity share capital (face value Rs.10/-per share)	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
<b>14</b>	<b>Earning per share</b> (Basic/diluted)	<b>(1.2045)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(1.3928)</b>	<b>(3.0473)</b>	<b>(2.0842)</b>

**Notes:**  
1 The figures of the last quarter of current and previous years are the balancing figures between the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and the published audited year to date figures for Twelve months ended for the respective years.

As per our report of even date

**For Girish Murthy & Kumar**  
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 000934S

ACHYUTHA  
VENKATA  
SATISH  
KUMAR

**A.V. Satish Kumar**

Partner

Membership no.: 26526

Place: Bangalore

Date: 29.04.2024

For and on behalf of the Board of  
**GMR Indo-Nepal Power**

**RAJIB  
MISRA**

**Rajib Misra**

Director

DIN: 07820202

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29.04.2024

**MOHAN  
SIVARAMA  
N**

**Mohan Sivaraman**

Director

DIN: 07895711

Place: New Delhi

Date: 29.04.2024



**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**  
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31,2024**

Amount in 100's.

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
<b>Cash flow from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(1,524)	(1,042)
Profit before tax from discontinuing operations	-	-
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>(1,524)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
<b>Adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows</b>		
Interest income	(27)	-
Depreciation	-	-
Security Deposit written off	-	-
Finance cost	0	0
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>(1,551)</b>	<b>(1,042)</b>
Movements in working capital:		
Increase/ (decrease) in Trade Payable	-	-
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	214	53
(Increase)/ decrease in other current assets	-	-
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(1,337)</b>	<b>(989)</b>
Taxes paid	-	-
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) operating activities (A)</b>	<b>(1,337)</b>	<b>(989)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-	-
Interest received	27	-
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Proceeds from related party borrowings	750	1,750
Repayment of borrowings	-	-
Interest paid	(0)	(0)
<b>Net cash flow from/ (used in) in financing activities (C)</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,750</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)</b>	<b>(560)</b>	<b>761</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,073	312
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1,073</b>
<b>Components of cash and cash equivalents</b>		
With banks- on current account	513	1,073
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents (note no 7)</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1,073</b>

**Notes:**

1. The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 7 Statement of cash flows .

2. Effective April 1, 2017, the company adopted the amendment to Ind AS 7, which requires entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement. The reconciliation is given as below:

Particulars	1-April-23	Cash flows	Non-Cash changes	31-Mar-24
			Fair value changes	
Short tem Borrowings-Related party	1,750		750	2,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2,500</b>

As per our report of even date

**For Girish Murthy & Kumar**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: 000934S  
**ACHYUTHA**  
**VENKATA**  
**SATISH**  
**KUMAR**  
**A.V. Satish Kumar**  
Partner  
Membership no.: 26526

Place: Bangalore  
Date: 29.04.2024

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of  
**GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited**

**RAJIB**  
**MISRA**  
**Rajib Misra**  
Director  
DIN: 07820202

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 29.04.2024

**MOHAN**  
**SIVARAMA**  
**N**  
**Mohan Sivaraman**  
Director  
DIN: 07895711

Place: New Delhi  
Date: 29.04.2024

**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**  
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

		Amount in 100's.	
<b>3 Capital Work in Progress</b>			
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	
Capital Work in Progress Land	-	-	
Interest Others	-	-	
Community Development expense	-	-	
Rent	-	-	
Rates and Taxes	1	1	
Repairs & Maintenance - Others	-	-	
Insurance	-	-	
Consultancy & Professional Charges	33,973	33,973	
Travelling and conveyance	-	-	
Communication Expenses	-	-	
Depreciation	-	-	
Office Maintenance	-	-	
Guest House Maintenance	-	-	
Printing & Stationery	18	18	
Business Promotion Expenses	-	-	
Bank/ other finance charges	0	0	
Advertisement Expenses	-	-	
Placement & recruitment	-	-	
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,992</b>	<b>33,992</b>	

		Amount in 100's.	
<b>4 Current Financial Assets-Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	
Balances with bank			
On current accounts	513	1,073	
Deposit account	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>1,073</b>	

		Amount in 100's.	
<b>5 Financial Assets-Others</b>		Current	
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	
Non - Trade receivable	-	-	
Other Advance	-	-	
Interest Accrued on bank deposits	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

		Amount in 100's.	
<b>6 Share capital</b>			
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	
<b>Authorised Share Capital :</b>			
50,000 Equity shares of Rs.10 each	5,000	5,000	
<b>Issued &amp; Subscribed and Paid-up</b>			
50,000 (March 31,2018 :50,000) Equity shares of Rs.10 each	5,000	5,000	

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

Subscribed & paid up Share Capital :	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-23
	No of shares	Amount in Rs.'00	No of shares	Amount in Rs.'00
Balance at the beginning of the year		5,000	50,000	5,000
increased/(decreased) during the year	50,000	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	50,000	5,000	50,000	5,000

**b) 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 equity is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pay dividend in indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of director is subject to the approval of the shareholder in ensuing Annual General meeting.

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

**c) Shares held by holding/ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/associates**

Out of equity issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/associates are as below:

		Amount in 100's.	
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	
<b>GMR Energy Limited</b>			
50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid	5,000	5,000	

**d) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company**

GMR Energy Limited, along with it nominees	31-Mar-24		31-Mar-23	
	No	% holding in	No	% holding in
	50,000	100.00%	50,000	100.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest,the above.

e) There are no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts/commitments for the sale of shares /disinvestment

f) No Shares have been issued by the Company for consideration other than cash, during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date.

**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

7 **Other Equity**

	Amount in 100's.	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
<b>Retained Earnings</b>		
surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(20,624)	(19,582)
Add: Net profit for the year	(1,524)	(1,042)
	-	-
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	(22,148)	(20,624)
Equity component of financial instruments	48,075	48,075
Equity component of related party loan*		
<b>Total Other Equity</b>	<b>25,927</b>	<b>27,451</b>

8 **Current Financial Liabilities-Borrowings**

	Amount in 100's.	
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Unsecured loan from related party	2,500	1,750
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>1,750</b>

The Company has accepted interest free intercorporate deposits of Rs 2,50,000/-from GMR Energy Limited as on 31st March 2024 for a tenure of 12 months which is extendable as per mutual consent of the parties

9 **Current Financial Liabilities-Other financial liabilities**

	Amount in 100's.	
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Non trade payables:		
- Group Companies	12	12
- Others	956	793
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	-	-
Interest Payable	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>804</b>

10 **Other current liabilities**

	Amount in 100's.	
Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
TDS Payable	110	60
<b>Total</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>60</b>

**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**  
**Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024**

<b>11 Other Income</b>	Amount in 100's	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31-Mar-24</b>	<b>31-Mar-23</b>
Bank deposits and others	27	-
Interest Income	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-</b>

<b>12 Finance Cost</b>	Amount in 100's	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31-Mar-24</b>	<b>31-Mar-23</b>
Interest	0	-
Bank Charges	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>13 Other expenses</b>	Amount in 100's	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31-Mar-24</b>	<b>31-Mar-23</b>
Community development exp	-	-
Rates and taxes	25	89
Legal and professional fees	139	233
Payment to auditor (Refer details below)	1,298	708
Consultancy Non Capitalisaton	-	-
Bank Charges:	77	-
Logo fees	12	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,551</b>	<b>1,042</b>

<b>Payment to auditor</b>	Amount in 100's	
<b>Particulars</b>	<b>31-Mar-24</b>	<b>31-Mar-23</b>
As auditor:		
Audit fee & Limited review	1,298	708
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,298</b>	<b>708</b>

## **GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited**

**Corporate Identity Number (CIN): U40107KA2010PLC055843**

### **1 Corporate Information:**

GMR Indo Nepal Power Corridors Limited was incorporated on 12th November 2010 as a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for Development and implementation of 400 KV Double Circuit Transmission Line from Nepal, India International Border to Polling Point of PGCIL Substation in Bareilly in Uttar Pradesh. SPV has become a wholly owned subsidiary of GMR Energy Limit

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 21st April,2024.

### **2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

#### **a Basis of Preparation:**

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') (to the extent notified). The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued there after.

0

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

#### **b. 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.

All other assets are classified 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

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.

#### **Borrowing cost**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying 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 asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

#### **Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating units' (CGUs) net selling price and its value in use. The 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 group 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.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

Goodwill (if available) is tested for impairment annually as at 31 December and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired. Impairment is determined for goodwill by assessing the recoverable amount of each CGU (or group of CGUs) to which the goodwill relates. When the recoverable amount of the CGU is less than its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised. Impairment losses relating to goodwill cannot be reversed in future periods.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives (if available) are tested for impairment annually as at 31 December at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

#### **c. Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets, and Commitments**

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

##### **Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:**

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

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

#### **d. 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. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Group commits to purchase or sell the asset.

### Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into four categories:

- a. Debt instruments at amortised cost
- b. Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- c. Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- d. Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost: A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI: A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the 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 group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned while holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL: FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The group has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments: All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the group may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The group 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 P&L, 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 recognized in the P&L.

### De-recognition

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

- a. The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have 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 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 recognise 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, interest accrued, deposits, income tax assets, trade receivables and bank balance

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, life time 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 recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Life time 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 life time 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 cashflows 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:

a. 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

b. 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 portfolio of its trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed. On that basis, the Company estimates the following provision matrix at the reporting date:

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

a. Financial assets measured as at amortised 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.

b. Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the balance sheet, i.e. as a liability.

c. Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: Since financial assets are already reflected at fair value, impairment allowance is not further reduced from its value. Rather, ECL amount is presented as 'accumulated impairment amount' in the OCI.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

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

### **Financial liabilities**

#### **Initial recognition and measurement**

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.



All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

### **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. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

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. This category generally applies to borrowings.

#### **Reclassification of financial assets**

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

#### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

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

#### **Derivative financial instruments**

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit or loss.

#### **e. Cash and Cash Equivalent**

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, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

**f. Fair value measurement**

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives 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 measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- a. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- b. 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 are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

The Company's Valuation Committee determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held for distribution in discontinued operations. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the Company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Valuation Committee after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The Valuation Committee decides, after discussions with the Group's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the Valuation Committee 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 Valuation Committee verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Valuation Committee, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, 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 interim basis, the Valuation Committee and the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Group's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- a) Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions
- b) Contingent consideration
- c) Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- d) Investment in unquoted equity shares (discontinued operations)

**g. Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised.

**h. Interest income:**

For all debt instruments 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: Revenue is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

**i. Taxes on income**

**Current income tax**

**Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax.**

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate

**Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the 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 recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- a) 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
- b) In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

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

- a) 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
- b) In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

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.

Tax benefits acquired as part of a business combination, but not satisfying the criteria for separate recognition at that date, are recognised subsequently if new information about facts and circumstances change. Acquired deferred tax benefits recognised within the measurement period reduce goodwill related to that acquisition if they result from new information obtained about facts and circumstances existing at the acquisition date. If the carrying amount of goodwill is zero, any remaining deferred tax benefits are recognised in OCI/capital reserve depending on the principle explained for bargain purchase gains. All other acquired tax benefits realised are recognised in profit or loss.

Goods and Service Tax paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/value added taxes paid, except:

- a. When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- b. When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

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 in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, 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.

#### **j. Earnings per share**

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings Per Share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

#### **k. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:**

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, 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 periods.

##### **Estimates and assumptions**

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.

#### **l. Taxes**

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgment is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

**m. Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Company, including legal, contractor, land access and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

**n. Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the DCF model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. Judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

14 **Contingent Liability** – As at 31st March 2024 is Rs. Nil, (31st March, 2023: Rs. Nil).

15 **Capital commitments/ Other commitments:**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for, net of advances is Rs Nil (March 31, 2023:Nil)

The Company has entered into lease contract and the commitment as at 31st March 2024 is Rs. Nil (March 31, 2023: Nil).

16 **Employee Benefits:**

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.

17 **Earnings per share**

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.

0

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.

	Amount in Rs. '00s	
0	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
#VALUE!	10	10
Total No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the beginning of the Year	50,000	50,000
Total No. of Equity Shares outstanding at the end of the Year	50,000	50,000
Weighted average No. of Equity shares for Basic earnings per Share	50,000	50,000
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent for basic earnings (Rs.in '00)	(1,524)	(1,042)
Less: Dividend on Preference shares (including tax thereon) (Rs.'00)	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for Earning per share (Rs.'00)	(1,524)	(1,042)
Basic Earnings per Share (EPS) (Rs.)	(3.05)	(2.08)

18 **Related Party Disclosures**

**Names of related parties and relate** #VALUE!

<b>Enterprises that control the company</b>	GMR Energy Limited GMR Generation Assets Limited GMR Infrastructure Limited
<b>Ultimate holding company</b>	GMR Enterprises Private Limited
<b>Key Management Personnel</b>	Mr. Rajib Misra Mr. Mohan Sivaraman
<b>Enterprises where key management personnel &amp; their relatives significant influence</b>	GMR Varalakshmi Foundation

**Related parties with whom transactions are taken place during the year**

**Enterprises that control the Company** : GMR Energy Limited (GEL)  
**Ultimate holding company** : GMR Enterprises Private Limited (GEPL)  
**Fellow Subsidiaries**

Related party transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year and the closing balance as on 31st March 2024.

**a) Summary of transactions with the above related parties is as follows:**

(Amount in Rs.'00)

Name of the Company	Nature of the Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Holding Company- GEL</b>			
GMR Energy Ltd.	ICD received from GEL	750.00	-
GMR Enterprises Private Limited	Logo Fees	11.8	11.8

**b) Closing balances with the above related parties is:**

Balances at the year ended *	Nature of the Transaction	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
GMR Energy Ltd.	ICD Payable *	2,500.00	1,750.00

GMR Energy Ltd.	Logo Fees	11.80	11.80
GMR Energy Ltd.	Equity share capital held by	5,000.00	5,000.00

No compensation has been provided to key management personnel.

## 19 Disclosures on Financial instruments

This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Group and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in accounting policies, to the financial statements.

### a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

#### As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Fair value through consolidated statement of profit or loss	Derivative instruments not in hedging relationship	Amortised cost	(Amount in Rs.00)	
				Total Carrying value	Total Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>					
(i) Cash and cash equivalents			513.29	513.29	513.29
<b>Total</b>			<b>513.29</b>	<b>513.29</b>	<b>513.29</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
(i) Borrowings			2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
(ii) Other financial liabilities			968.25	968.25	968.25
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,468.25</b>	<b>3,468.25</b>	<b>3,468.25</b>

#### As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Fair value through consolidated	Derivative instruments not in	Amortised cost	(Amount in Rs.'00)	
				Total Carrying value	Total Fair value
<b>Financial assets</b>					
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents			1,072.92	1,072.92	1,072.92
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,072.92</b>	<b>1,072.92</b>	<b>1,072.92</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>					
(i) Borrowings			1,750.00	1,750.00	1,750.00
(ii) Other financial liabilities			804.31	804.31	804.31
<b>Total</b>			<b>2,554.31</b>	<b>2,554.31</b>	<b>2,554.31</b>

## 20 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 loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk & liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is supported by a financial risk committee that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Group. The financial risk committee provides assurance to the Company's senior management that the Company's financial risk 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. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below.

### Market risk

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

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate loans and borrowings.

### Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Financial instruments and cash deposits- Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the company's treasury department in accordance with the company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counter parties and within credit limits assigned to each counter party. Counter party credit limits are reviewed by the company's Board of Directors on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the company's Finance Committee. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments.

## Liquidity Risk

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool.

Maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as on 31st March 2024.

(Amount in Rs.'00)

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Other financial liabilities	968.25					968.25
Borrowings			2,500.00			2,500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>968.25</b>		<b>2,500.00</b>			<b>3,468.25</b>

Maturity profile of the company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments as on 31st March 2023.

(Amount in Rs.'00)

Particulars	On Demand	Less than 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	>5 years	Total
Other financial liabilities	804.31					804.31
Borrowings			1,750.00			1,750.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>804.31</b>		<b>1,750.00</b>			<b>2,554.31</b>

## 21 Capital Management

The Company's capital management is intended to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long-term and short-term goals of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual business plan coupled with long-term and short-term strategic investment and expansion plans. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations and sale of certain assets, long-term and short-term bank borrowings and issue of non-convertible/convertible debt securities and strategic partnership with investors.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference share, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or 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 total debt divided by total capital plus total debt. The Company's policy is to keep the gearing ratio at an optimum level to ensure that the debt related covenant are complied with.

Particulars	Amount in Rs. '00s	
	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Borrowings	2,500.00	1,750.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(513)	(1,073)
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>1,986.71</b>	<b>677.08</b>
<b>Capital Components</b>		
Share Capital	5,000.00	5,000.00
Other equity	25,927.39	27,451.02
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>30,927.39</b>	<b>32,451.02</b>
<b>Capital and net debt</b>	<b>32,914.11</b>	<b>33,128.11</b>
Gearing ratio (%)	6%	2%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023.

22 Expenditure in Foreign Currency – NIL.

23 The Company has not entered into any cancelable operating lease agreements.

24 **Pending Litigations:** The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

25 **Foreseeable losses:** The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses

26 There are no micro and small enterprises to which the company owes dues which are outstanding for more than 45 days as at 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

## 27 Segment Reporting



The company is engaged primarily in the business of setting and running of Power Plants. As the basic nature of the activities is governed by the same set of risk and returns these have been grouped as a single business segment. Accordingly, separate primary and secondary segment reporting disclosures as envisaged in Accounting Standard (Ind AS-108) on Segmental Reporting issued by the ICAI are not applicable to the present activities of the company.

#### **Appendix C, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments to Ind AS 12, 'Income taxes'**

The appendix corresponds to IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

This amendment clarifies how the recognition and measurement requirements of Ind AS 12 'Income taxes', are applied where there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. An uncertain tax treatment is any tax treatment applied by an entity where there is uncertainty over whether that treatment will be accepted by the tax authority. For example, a decision to claim a deduction for a specific expense or not to include a specific item of income in a tax return is an uncertain tax treatment if its acceptability is uncertain under tax law. The amendment applies to all aspects of income tax accounting where there is an uncertainty regarding the treatment of an item, including taxable profit or loss, the tax bases of assets and liabilities, tax losses and credits and tax rates.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

#### **Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation, Amendments to Ind AS 109, Financial Instruments.**

This amendment enables entities to measure certain pre-payable financial assets with negative compensation at amortised cost. These assets, which include some loan and debt securities, would otherwise have to be measured at fair value through profit and loss. Negative compensation arises where the contractual terms permit the borrower to prepay the instrument before its contractual maturity, but the prepayment amount could be less than unpaid amounts of principal and interest. However, to qualify for amortised cost measurement, the negative compensation must be 'reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract'.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

#### **Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement, Amendments to Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits.**

The amendments to Ind AS 19 clarify the accounting for defined benefit plan amendments, curtailments and settlements. They confirm that entities must:

calculate the current service cost and net interest for the remainder of the reporting period after a plan amendment, curtailment or settlement by using the updated assumptions from the date of the change

any reduction in a surplus should be recognised immediately in profit or loss either as part of past service cost, or as a gain or loss on settlement. In other words, a reduction in a surplus must be recognised in profit or loss even if that surplus was not previously recognised because of the impact of the asset ceiling

separately recognise any changes in the asset ceiling through other comprehensive income.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

#### **Annual Improvements to Ind AS**

**Ind AS 23, 'Borrowing Cost'**- clarified that if a specific borrowing remains outstanding after the related qualifying asset is ready for its intended use or sale, it becomes part of general borrowings.

**Ind AS 103, 'Business Combination'**- clarified that obtaining control of a business that is a joint operation is a business combination achieved in stages. The acquirer should re-measure its previously held interest in the joint operation at fair value at the acquisition date.

**Ind AS 111, 'Joint arrangements'**- clarified that the party obtaining joint control of a business that is a joint operation should not measure its previously held interest in joint operation.

**Ind AS 12, 'Income Taxes'**- clarified that the income tax consequences of dividends on financial instruments classified as equity should be recognised according to where the past transactions or events that generated distributable profits were recognised. These requirements apply to all income tax consequences of dividends.

Previously, it was unclear whether the income tax consequences of dividend should be recognised in profit or loss, or in equity, and the scope of the existing guidance was ambiguous.

The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2019.

The company is evaluating the impact of the amendment on the financial position, results of operation and cash flow.

**28** The Previous year's figures have been re-grouped and reclassified, wherever necessary, to confirm to those of current year.

#### **29 Recent accounting pronouncements:**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

#### **30 Audit Trail**

Proviso to Rule 3(1) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 cast the responsibility on the Company's management that uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, to use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

Management confirms that it has evaluated and assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of the company's procedures for complying to the above requirements prescribed for audit trails and it further confirms that it has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention and also the same is not disabled.

The company is utilizing SAP software for maintaining books of accounts and the software has inherent audit trail function and also there is no option for making changes to the previously passed entries by the users. Management also confirms that no authorization is given to users for disabling the audit trail and periodic back ups are taken as per statutory requirements and the company has SAP back up policy.

### 31 Financial ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	Variance	Remarks
			Ratio	Ratio		
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.14	0.41	0.65	The change is due to increase of Current liability
Debt-equity ratio	Total debt [Non-current borrowings + Current borrowings]	Total equity	0.08	0.05	(0.50)	The change is due to increase ICD amount
Return on equity ratio	Profit after tax	Average of total equity	- 0.01	- 0.02	0.26	The change is due to decrease of Other equity
Return on capital employed	Earnings before depreciation and amortisation, interest and tax [Earnings = Profit after tax + Tax expense + Depreciation and amortisation expense + Finance costs (excluding interest on lease liabilities)]	Capital employed [Total assets - Current liabilities + Current borrowings]	- 0.05	- 0.03	(0.42)	The change is due to increase of Current liability
Return on investment	Profit after tax	Equity share capital + Instruments entirely equity in nature + Securities premium	- 0.30	- 0.21	(0.46)	The change is due to decrease in loss for the current year

**For Girish Murthy & Kumar**  
**Registration Number: 000934S**

ACHYUTHAVE  
NKATA SATISH  
KUMAR

A.V.Satish Kumar  
Partner Membership no.: 26526  
Place: Bangalore

Date: 29.04.2024

**For and on behalf of the Board of directors of**  
**GMR Indo-Nepal Power Corridors Limited**

RAJIB  
MISRA

Rajib Misra  
Director  
DIN: 07820202  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 29.04.2024

MOHAN  
SIVARAMAN

Mohan Sivaraman  
Director  
DIN: 07895711  
Place: New Delhi  
Date: 29.04.2024

**GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMITED**

Standalone summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2024

Note -

New disclosures as per the requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Act

**A Ageing schedule of capital work-in-progress**

As at 31 March 2024	Amount in 100's				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					33,992
Projects temporarily suspended					33,992

  

As at 31 March 2023	Amount in 100's				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					
Projects temporarily suspended					33,992

**A1 Completion schedule of capital work-in-progress**

As at 31 March 2024	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMIT		0	0	33,992	33,992
Project - 1 Others		0			
Project 2 - Temporary Suspension					
Project - 2 Others					

  

As at 31 March 2023	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
GMR INDO-NEPAL POWER CORRIDORS LIMIT				33,992	33,992
Project - 1 Others					
Project 2 - Temporary Suspension					
Project - 2 Others					

**A2 Ageing schedule of intangible assets under development**

As at 31 March 2024	Amount in 100's				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					NOT APPLICABLE
Projects temporarily suspended					

  

As at 31 March 2023	Amount in 100's				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					NOT APPLICABLE
Projects temporarily suspended					

**A3 Completion schedule of intangible assets under development**

As at 31 March 2024	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project 1 - Temporary Suspension					
Project - 1 Others					NOT APPLICABLE
Project 2 - Temporary Suspension					
Project - 2 Others					

  

As at 31 March 2023	To be completed in				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Project 1 - Temporary Suspension					
Project - 1 Others					NOT APPLICABLE
Project 2 - Temporary Suspension					
Project - 2 Others					

**B Ageing schedule of trade receivables**

As at 31 March 2024	Outstanding from the due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good							NA
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired							
Disputed trade receivables – considered good							
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired							

  

As at 31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment						Total
	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables – considered good							NA
Undisputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							
Undisputed trade receivables – credit impaired							
Disputed trade receivables – considered good							
Disputed trade receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							
Disputed trade receivables – credit impaired							

**C Ageing schedule of trade payables**

As at 31 March 2024	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro, small and medium enterprises					
Others					
Disputed dues – MSME					Not Applicable
Disputed dues – Others					
Unbilled Payables dues – Others					

  

As at 31 March 2023	Outstanding from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Micro, small and medium enterprises					
Others					
Disputed dues – MSME					Not Applicable
Disputed dues – Others					
Unbilled Payables dues – Others					

**D Details of promoter shareholding**

Name of promoter*	As at 31 March 2024			As at 31 March 2023		
	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	Number of shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
GMR Energy Limited	49,940	99.88	-	49,940	99.88	-
Dhruvi Securities Limited, nominee of GEL	10	0.20	-	10	0.20	-
GMR Aerostructure Services Limited, nominee of GEL	10	0.20	-	10	0.20	-
GMR Corporate Affairs Limited, nominee of GEL	10	0.20	-	10	0.20	-
GMR Business Process and Services Private Limited, nominee of GEL	10	0.20	-	10	0.20	-
Mr. Ashis Basu, nominee of GEL	10	0.20	-	10	0.20	-
Mr. Sanjay Narayan Barde, nominee of GEL	10	0.20	-	10	0.20	-

\* Promoters as defined under Companies Act

E End use of borrowings - Not Applicable

F Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company - There are no immovable properties owned by the company which are not in the name of the company

G Revaluation of Capital assets - Not Applicable - The Company has not revalued any Fixed Assets.

H Loan or advances to Directors, Promoters, KMPs and related parties- either repayable on demand or without any terms of repayment - No loans have been given to any Directors, Promoters, KMPs and related parties.

I Benami Property - Company does not have any Benami Properties and not involved in any Benami Transactions

J Quarterly Stock and book debt statement submitted to bank -The Company does not have any bank loans hence the same is not required to be submitted

K Willful defaulter - the company has not defaulted in any payments nad has not been declared as willful defaulter

L Relationship with Struck off Companies' - The Company has not dealt with Struck off Companies

M Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC) - the company does not have any chrges pending for registration with registrat of companies

N Compliance with number of layers of companies - The Company does not have any subsidiaries.

O Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements - The company is not involved in any scheme of arrangement

O Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium

(A) Where company has advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; the company shall disclose the following:-

(I) date and amount of fund advanced or loaned or invested in Intermediaries with complete details of each Intermediary.

(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested by such Intermediaries to other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the ultimate beneficiaries.

(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003);.

(B) Where a company has received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall

(i) 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

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries, the company shall disclose the following:-

(I) date and amount of fund received from Funding parties with complete details of each Funding party.

(II) date and amount of fund further advanced or loaned or invested other intermediaries or Ultimate Beneficiaries alongwith complete details of the other intermediaries' or ultimate beneficiaries.

(III) date and amount of guarantee, security or the like provided to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(IV) declaration that relevant provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (42 of 1999) and Companies Act has been complied with for such transactions and the transactions are not violative of the Prevention of Money-Laundering act, 2002 (15 of 2003).]

The company has neither received nor invested or Given on loan any amount for the above purposes

P Undisclosed Income - the Company does not have any un-disclosed Income

Q Corporate Social Responsibility - the company is not covered under Section 135 of the Companies Act

S Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency - the company has not traded or invested in Crypto or Virtual Currency