A.M.GHELANI & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

85, Mahendra Chambers,
Empire Building, 134-136,
Dr. D.N. Road, Fort
Mumbai – 400 001.
E-mail: ghelaniandassociates@gmail.com

Anil Khanna
B.Com, F.C.A.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To
The Members of Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023; the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended,("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and 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 standalone 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone 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 by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

• Obtain an understanding of internal 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.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

    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 to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

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

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as on the reporting date.

ii. There were no material foreseeable losses in case of long-term contract, if any as at 31st March, 2023. The Company does not have derivative contracts as on 31st March, 2023.

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

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 23 (vii) to the financial statements);

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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 (Refer Note 23 (vii) to the financial statements); and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

vi. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended), which provides for maintaining books of account in accounting software having a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled, is applicable to the Company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), is currently not applicable.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For A M. Ghelani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 103172W

Anil Khanna
Partner
Membership No.: 153522

ICAI UDIN:

Place : Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2023

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting 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 **Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2023 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 Board of Directors of the Company 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 (the "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 respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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 ICAI.

For A M. Ghelani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 103172W

Anil Khanna
Partner
Membership No.: 153522

ICAI UDIN:

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 22, 2023

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report
(Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading Report on other legal and regulatory requirements of our report of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:-

(a) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets and hence clause 3 (i)(a), (i)(b),(i)(c) and (i)(d)of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3 (iii)(a), (iii)(b),(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 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 of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services tax ,Cess on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(b) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(c) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any private placement or preferential allotment of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it; the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not required to have an internal audit System as per provisions of the Companies Act.

xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. Hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 4.83 Thousand during the financial year covered by our audit and generated profit during the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the Company and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xx) (a) and 3 (xx) (b) are not applicable to the Company.

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

For A M. Ghelani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 103172W

Anil Khanna
Partner
Membership No.: 153522
ICAI UDIN:

Place : Mumbai
Dated : May 22, 2023

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited
Balance Sheet As At 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in thousand)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I. ASSETS			
Non Current Assets			
a. Financial Assets			
i) Loans	5	44,394.20	44,394.20
		44,394.20	**44,394.20**
Current Assets			
a. Financial Assets			
i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	691.74	175.16
ii) Bank Balance other than(i) above	7	200.00	700.00
		891.74	**875.16**
Total (I)		**45,285.94**	**45,269.36**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
a. Equity Share Capital	8	33,460.00	33,460.00
b. Other Equity	9	(1,577.27)	(1,572.45)
		31,882.73	**31,887.55**
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
a. Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	10	13,350.00	13,350.00
ii) Trade Payable	11		
Dues to Micro & Small Enterprises		-	-
Dues to Others		53.21	27.86
b. Current Tax liabilities (Net)	12	-	3.95
		13,403.21	**13,381.81**
Total (II)		**45,285.94**	**45,269.36**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to financial statements	**1-24**		

As per our Report of even date
For A. M. Ghelani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 103172W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anil Khanna
Partner
Membership No.: 153522

Vidyasagar Pingali
Director
DIN -02710397

Harshal Atul Vohra
Director
DIN-06947197

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22nd May 2023

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in thousand)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2023	For the year ended 31st March 2022
Income			
Other Income	13	36.96	35.46
Total Income (I)		**36.96**	**35.46**
Expenses:			
Other Expenses	14	41.79	18.31
Total Expenses (II)		**41.79**	**18.31**
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax (I-II)		**(4.83)**	**17.15**
Tax Expense			
Current tax		-	4.46
Profit / (loss) for the year (A)		**(4.83)**	**12.69**
Other Comprehensive Income (B)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)		**(4.83)**	**12.69**
Earning Per Equity Share			
Basic & Diluted	**21**	**(0.00)**	**0.00**
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to financial statements	**1-24**		

As per our Report of even date
For A. M. Ghelani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 103172W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anil Khanna
Partner
Membership No.: 153522

Vidyasagar Pingali
Director
DIN -02710397

Harshal Atul Vohra
Director
DIN-06947197

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22nd May 2023

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in thousand)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023		For the year ended 31st March, 2022	
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :				
Net Profit/(loss) Before Tax as per Profit and Loss Account		(4.83)		17.15
Adjustment For Operating Activities				
Interest on Fixed Deposit	(36.92)		(35.46)	
Adjustment For Operating Activities		(36.92)		(35.46)
Operating Profit/(Loss) Before Working Capital Changes		(41.75)		(18.31)
Adjustment For Working Capital Changes :				
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	25.36		16.53	
(Increase)/Decrease in Loans & Advances	-		0.69	
		25.36		17.22
Cash gererated from Operations		(16.39)		(1.09)
Income Tax (Paid) / Refund Received		(3.95)		(0.10)
Net cash generated from / (used in) Operating Activities (A)		**(20.34)**		**(1.19)**
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :				
Amount matured/(placed) from /in Fixed deposits	500.00		-	
Interest on Fixed Deposit	36.92		35.46	
		536.92		35.46
Net cash generated from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)		**536.92**		**35.46**
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Net cash generated from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)		-		-
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalent (A+B+C)		516.58		34.27
Opening Balance of cash & cash equivalent		175.16		140.89
Closing Balance of Cash & Cash equivalent		691.74		175.16
Cash & cash equivalent as stated in Balance Sheet (Note 6)		**691.74**		**175.16**

Note: The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Indian Accounting Standards 7 "Statement Of Cash Flows" (IND AS 7) issued by the Institite of Chartered Acountans Of India (ICAI).

As per our Report of even date
For A. M. Ghelani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 103172W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anil Khanna
Partner
Membership No.: 153522

Vidyasagar Pingali
Director
DIN -02710397

Harshal Atul Vohra
Director
DIN-06947197

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22nd May 2023

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2023

A. Equity share capital

For the year ended 31st March, 2023 **(Rs. in Thousand)**

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance as at 1st April, 2022	**33,460.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Closing balance as at 31st March, 2023	**33,460.00**

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Amount
Opening balance as at 1st April, 2021	**33,460.00**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Closing balance as at 31st March, 2022	**33,460.00**

B. Other Equity

For the year ended 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus
	Retained Earning
Opening balance as at 1st April, 2022	(1,572.45)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(4.82)
Balances at March 31, 2023	(1,577.27)

For the year ended 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus
	Retained Earning
Opening balance as at 1st April, 2021	(1,585.14)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	12.69
Balances at March 31, 2022	**(1,572.45)**

As per our Report of even date

For A. M. Ghelani & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 103172W

Anil Khanna

Partner

Membership No.: 153522

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Vidyasagar Pingali

Director

DIN -02710397

Harshal Atul Vohra

Director

DIN-06947197

Place : Mumbai

Date : 22nd May 2023

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in thousand)

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
5	**Loans**		
	Capital Advances		
	Advance against purchase of land	44,394.20	44,394.20
		44,394.20	**44,394.20**
6	**Cash & Cash Equivalents :**		
	Balances with banks in Current Account	191.74	175.16
	Fixed Deposits [Maturity within 3 Months]	500.00	-
		691.74	**175.16**
7	**Other Bank Balances:**		
	Fixed Deposit with Bank (Maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 Months)	200.00	700.00
		200.00	**700.00**
8	**Equity Share Capital:**		
	Authorised:		
	50,00,000 (P.Y - 50,00,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	50,000	50,000
		50,000	**50,000**
	Issued, Subscribed & Paid Up		
	33,46,000 (P.Y - 33,46,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	33,460.00	33,460.00
		33,460.00	**33,460.00**
	a) Reconciliation of Shares (Nos)		
	Equity Shares		
	Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	33,46,000	33,46,000
	Shares Issued during the year	-	-
	Shares bought back during the year	-	-
	Shares outstanding at the end of the year	33,46,000	33,46,000

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
b) Shares In the Company held by Holding Company	**Number of shares**	**% of Holdings**	**Number of shares**	**% of Holdings**
Big Apple Real Estate Private Limited	33,46,000	100%	33,46,000	100%
Total	**33,46,000**	**100%**	**33,46,000**	**100%**

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
c) Shares In the Company held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares	**Number of shares**	**% of Holdings**	**Number of shares**	**% of Holdings**
Big Apple Real Estate Private Limited	33,46,000	100%	33,46,000	100%
Total	**33,46,000**	**100%**	**33,46,000**	**100%**

d) Shares in the Company held by Promotors

As at 31st March 2023

Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Big Apple Real Estate Private Limited	33,46,000	-	33,46,000	100.00%	-

As at 31st March 2022

Promoter Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the year	No of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
Big Apple Real Estate Private Limited	33,46,000	-	33,46,000	100.00%	-

e) The Company has only one class equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Equity shares holders are also entitled to dividend as and when proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by Share holders in Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts which shall be in proportion to the number of shares held by the shareholders.

Note No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
9	**Other Equity**		
	A. Retained Earnings		
	Opening balance	(1,572.45)	(1,585.14)
	(+) Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the current year	(4.82)	12.69
	Closing Balance	**(1,577.27)**	**(1,572.45)**

B. Nature & Purpose of Reserves

Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve,dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders however Company has incuured losses over the years.

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in thousand)

		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
10	**Borrowings**		
	Unsecured - repayable on demand		
	Loan from Related Party [Holding Company]		
	Big Apple Real Estate Private Limited	13,350.00	13,350.00
		13,350.00	**13,350.00**
11	**Trade Payables :**		
	Micro, Medium & Small Enterprises	-	-
	Other creditors other than Micro, medium & small enterprises	53.21	27.86
		53.21	**27.86**

There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the company ows dues, for more than 45 days during the year as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been dertemined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under	-	-
a. Principal amount due to Supplier under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
b. Interest accrued and due on the above amount,unpaid	-	-
c. Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
d. Interest paid	-	-
e. Interest due and payable for the period of delay	-	-
f. Interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year	-	-

Trade Payables aging schedule:

As at 31st March, 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Provision for expenses	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	3.57	14.16	11.33	-	-	29.06
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	24.15	24.15
Total	**3.57**	**14.16**	**11.33**	**-**	**24.15**	**53.21**

As at 31st March, 2022

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Provision for expenses	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	16.53	11.33	-	-	-	27.86
(iii) Disputed dues — MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Provision for expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**16.53**	**11.33**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**27.86**

		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
12	**Current Tax Liabilities (Net)**		
	Tax Provisions (Net of Taxes paid)	-	3.95
		-	**3.95**

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited

Notes to Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2023

Note No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2023	For the year ended 31st March, 2022
13	**Other Income**		
	Interest on Fixed Deposit	36.92	35.46
	Interest on Income tax refund	0.04	-
		36.96	**35.46**
14	**Other Expenses:**		
	Audit Fees	14.16	14.16
	Bank charges	0.65	-
	Business Support Service	10.00	-
	Professional Charges	13.98	2.95
	Filing Fees	3.00	1.20
		41.79	**18.31**

SANGAM INFRABUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023

15 Related party Disclusures:

In accordance with the requirements of Ind-AS 24, on related party disclosures, the details of the related parties viz. names, relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exits and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are as under:

A. Related party names and relationships

Sr. No	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	The Phoenix Mills Limited	Ultimate Holding Company
2	Big Apple Real Estate	Holding Company
3	Marketcity Resources Pvt Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary Company

B. Transactions during the year with the Related Parties:-

(Rs. In thousand)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	2022-2023	2021-2022
1	**Business Support Services & reimbursement of expenses**		
	Marketcity Resources Pvt Ltd	14.46	-

C. Balances at the year end :

(Rs. In thousand)

Sr. No.	Nature of Balances	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	Borrowing		
1	Big Apple Real Estate Private Limited	13,350.00	13,350.00
	Trade Payables		
2	Marketcity Resources Pvt Ltd	10.00	-

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for year ended 31st March, 2023

(Rs. in Thousands)

	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
16	**Taxation**		
	Income tax related to items charged or credited to profit or loss during the year:		
A	**Statement of Profit or Loss**		
1	Current Income Tax	-	4.46
		-	4.46
	Total Income tax Expenses	-	**4.46**
B	**Reconciliation of Current Tax expenses:**		
	Profit /(Loss) from Continuing operations	**(4.83)**	**17.15**
	Applicable Tax Rate	26.00%	26.00%
	Computed tax expenses	**-**	**4.46**
		-	**4.46**

17 Segment reporting:

The Company is mainly engaged in Real Estate, Construction and Project Development. Considering the nature of the company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS)108 – 'Segment Reporting'.

18 Earning per share:

(Rs. In thousand)

	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
i)	Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders (A)	(4.83)	12.69
ii)	Weighted Average number of equity shares (B)	33,46,000	33,46,000
iii)	Face value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
iv)	Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (Rs.) (A/B)	(0.00)	0.00

19 Financial Ratios:

Sr No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2022-23	2021-22	Variation	Remarks
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.07	0.07	2%	Not required
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Shareholder's Equity	0.42	0.42	0%	Not required
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income	Total Debt Service	NA	NA		
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Income	Average Shareholder's Equity	-0.02%	0.04%	-138%	Due to loss in Current Year
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	NA	NA		
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivables	NA	NA		
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	1.03	0.93	10%	Not required
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Annual Sales	Average Working Capital	NA	NA		
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit before tax	Net Sales	NA	NA		
10	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT	Capital Employed	-0.02%	0.05%	-128%	Due to loss in Current Year
11	Return on Investment	Other Income	Average Cash, Cash and Cash Equivalent and Marketable Securities	5.27%	5.07%	4%	Not required

Sangam Infrabuild Corporation Private Limited
Notes on Financial Statements for year ended 31st March, 2023

20 **Fair Value of Financial assets and Liabilities:**

Set out below is the comparison by class of carrying amounts and fair value of Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

(Rs. In thousand)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets designated at amortised cost				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	691.74	691.74	175.16	175.16
Other bank balances	200.00	200.00	700.00	700.00
Total	**891.74**	**891.74**	**875.16**	**875.16**
Financial liabilities designated at amortised cost				
Trade payables and others	53.21	53.21	27.86	27.86
Borrowings	13,350.00	13,350.00	13,350.00	13,350.00
Total	**13,403.21**	**13,403.21**	**13,377.86**	**13,377.86**

Fair valuation techniques:

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets & financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount 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 following method and assumption were used to estimate the fair values :-

Fair value of cash and cash equivalent and trade payables, & Other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

Fair Value hierarchy:

The fair value measurement hierarchy of Company’s asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices / published NVA (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximize the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

During the year there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, and no transfer into and out of Level 3 fair value measurements. There is no transaction / balance under level 3.

21 **Financial risk Management:**

The Company is exposed to credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company’s senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company’s senior management has established a risk management policy to identify and analyse the risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policy is reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company’s senior management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

- **Market risk:**

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The company does not have any foreign currency transaction during the year.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company does not have interest bearing borrowings as at the reporting date.

- **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company that a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities, financing activities and deposits with banks.

Trade and other receivables
The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers.
The Company is not exposed to credit risk as the company does not have any trade & other receivables as at the reporting date.

Cash and cash equivalents

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment losses recognised represents the maximum credit exposure.

Exposure to credit risk
The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment losses recognised represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is as follows:

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2023**	**As at 31st March 2022**
Financial assets for which loss allowances is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL):		
Cash and cash equivalents	691.74	175.16
Other bank balances	200.00	700.00
	891.74	**875.16**

- **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The current borrowings are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs.
The Company maintain ratios such as debt service coverage ratio and secured coverage ratio In the event of failure to meet any of these ratios these loans become callable to the extent of failure at the option of lenders, except where exemption is provided by lender.

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2023**					
	Carrying Amount	**On Demand**	**Less than 6 months**	**6- 12 months**	**>1 years**	**Total**
Current Liabilities						
Borrowings	13,350	13,350	-	-	-	13,350
Trade and other payables	53.21	53.21	-	-	-	53.21

Particulars	**As at March 31, 2022**					
	Carrying Amount	**On Demand**	**Less than 6 months**	**6- 12 months**	**>1 years**	**Total**
Current Liabilities						
Borrowings	13,350	13,350	-	-	-	13,350
Trade and other payables	27.86	27.86	-	-	-	27.86

22 Capital management

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing

Particulars	**As At 31-03-2023**	**As At 31-03-2022**
Loans and Borrowings [Interest bearing]	-	-
Less: Cash and Bank Balances	891.74	875.16
Net Debt	(891.74)	(875.16)
Total Capital	31,882.73	31,887.55
Other Debt [Interest Free]	13,350.00	13,350.00
Capital + Debt	45,232.73	45,237.55
Gearing Ratio	-	-

23 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

i) Details of benami property held:

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ii) Borrowing secured against current assets:

The company doesn't have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

iii) Wilful defaulter:

Company have not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

iv) Relationship with struck off companies:

The company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956

v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

c. 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

viii) Undisclosed income :

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

x) Valuation of Property, Plant &Equipment, intangible asset and investment property

The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

24 The previous year figures have been regrouped, reworked, rearranged and reclassified, whenever necessary and are to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relating to the current year.

As per our Report of even date
For A. M. Ghelani & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 103172W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Anil Khanna
Partner
Membership No.: 153522

Vidyasagar Pingali
Director
DIN -02710397

Harshal Atul Vohra
Director
DIN-06947197

Place : Mumbai
Date : 22nd May 2023

SANGAM INFRABUILD CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1) **Corporate Information:**

The Company is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at Mehmoodabad Estate, Bldg 15, Hazratganj, Lucknow - 226 001, (UP).

The Company is engaged in the Real Estate, Construction and Project Development. The principal place of business is at Mehmoodabad Estate, Bldg 15, Hazratganj, Lucknow - 226 001, (UP).

These financial statements were approved and adopted by the board of directors of the Company in their meeting dated 22nd May, 2023.

2) **Basis of preparation of financial statements:**

The Financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

The Financial statements provide comparative information in respect of the previous year. The significant accounting policies used in preparing financial statements are set out in Note no. 3 of the Notes on Financial Statements and are applied consistently to all the periods presented.

3) **Significant Accounting Policies:**

a) **Functional and presentation of currency:**

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency and all amounts are rounded to the nearest rupees in thousands.

b) **Basis of measurement:**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis.

c) **Property, Plant and Equipment:**

All the items of property, plant and equipment, if any, are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Such cost includes the costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the Straight Line Method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

d) Impairment of Non – Financial Asset:

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 Unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where 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 the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

e) Financial Instrument:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instruments of another entity. Classifications of financial instruments are in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and as per the definitions of financial assets, financial liability and an equity instruments.

Financial Assets and investments

i) Initial recognition and measurement:

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset (other than financial asset at fair value through profit or loss) at its fair value plus or minus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit & loss.

ii) <u>Subsequent recognition and measurement:</u>

Subsequent measurement of financial asset depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. For the purpose of subsequent recognition and measurement financial assets are classified in four categories:

- **<u>Debt instrument at amortised cost</u>:**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate.

- **<u>Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)</u>:**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest revenue which are recognised in the statement of profit & loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- **<u>Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)</u>:**

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit & loss and presented net in the statement of profit & loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

- **<u>Equity instruments</u>:**

All equity instruments are initially measured at fair value. Any subsequent fair value gain /loss is recognised through profit or loss if such investments are held for trading purposes. The fair value gains or losses of all other equity investments are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

iii) <u>Derecognition:</u>

A financial asset is primarily derecognised i.e. removed from Company's financial statement when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its right 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 'pass- through' arrangement and either;

  a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets,
  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.

iv) Trade receivables:

A receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value less provision for impairment.

Financial Liabilities:

i) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and borrowings.

ii) Subsequent measurement:

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss [FVTPL]

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and has designated upon initial measurement recognition 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.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit & 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.

iii) Borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit & 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.

iv) Trade and other payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

v) Derecognition:

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

f) Impairment of Financial asset:

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- Financial asset measured at FVOCI debt instruments.

The Company follows ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment loss allowance on

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables, if any.

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.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on 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 analyzed.

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

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

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.

g) <u>Cash and cash equivalents:</u>

Cash and cash equivalents include cash at bank which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

h) <u>Foreign currency transactions:</u>

The transactions denominated in foreign currency, if any, are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency at the end of year are translated using the closing rate of exchange. Non- monetary items that are to be carried at historical cost are recorded using exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Non- monetary items that are to be carried at fair value are recorded using exchange rate prevailing on the date of fair value measured. Any income or expenses on account of exchange difference either on settlement or on translation is recognised in the statement of profit & loss.

i) <u>Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non – current:</u>

The Company presents assets and liabilities in Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified 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 classified as 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 are classified as non-current.

j) <u>Equity share capital:</u>

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs net of taxes directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are reduced from retained earnings, net of taxes.

k) <u>Revenue Recognition:</u>

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and it can be reliably measured. 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.

Interest income

Interest income from debt instrument is recognised using effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of financial asset to the gross carrying amount of financial asset. When calculating effective interest rate, the company expects cash flows by considering all contractual terms of financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

l) <u>Employees benefits:</u>

(i) *Short-term Employee benefits:*

All employees' benefits payable wholly within 12 months rendering services are classified as Short Term obligations. Benefits such as salaries, wages, short term compensated absences, performance incentives, expected cost of bonus and ex-gratia, if any, are recognised during the period in which the employees renders related services.

(ii) *Long-term Employee benefits:*

The present value of the long term employee benefits, if any, is determined based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The rate used to discount defined benefit obligation is determined by reference to market yields at the Balance Sheet date on Indian Government Bonds for the estimated term of obligations.

Actuarial gains or losses arising on account of experience adjustment and the effect of changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised immediately in the statement of profit & loss as income or expense.

Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of other long-term benefits are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

m) <u>Borrowing Cost:</u>

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, if any, are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

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

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

n) <u>Income Taxes:</u>

Current Income Tax:

Current Income Tax liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or subsequently enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and creates provisions where appropriate.

The company offsets current tax assets & current tax liabilities, where it has legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets & liabilities simultaneously.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred Tax, if any, is provided, using the Balance sheet approach, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred Tax is determined using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or subsequently enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

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

o) <u>Provisions and contingencies:</u>

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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using the government securities' interest rate for the equivalent period. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

p) <u>Earnings per share:</u>

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

4. Use of significant accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as on the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The 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. 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.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

(a) Depreciation and useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment:-

The company does not have any depreciable fixed asset during the period under report.

(b) Recoverability of trade receivables:-

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on 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.

At the reporting date the company does not have any trade receivables.

(c) Defined Benefit plans:-

There are no employees during the financial year under report hence actuarial valuation for employee benefits has not been conducted.

(d) Provisions:-

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets:-

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of a) fair value of assets less cost of disposal and b) its value in use. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to derive from an assets or Cash-Generating Unit (CGU).

Based on the assessment done at each balance sheet date, recognised impairment loss is further provided or reversed depending on changes in circumstances. After recognition of impairment loss or reversal of the impairment loss as applicable, the depreciation charge for the asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life. If the conditions leading to recognition of impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased, impairment losses recognised are reversed to the extent it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined after considering depreciation / amortization had no impairment loss been recognised in earlier year.

(f) Impairment of financial assets:-

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Estimates and judgments are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. They are continuously evaluated.

(g) The balances in respect of Trade Payables and Loans and Advances, as appearing in the books of accounts are subject to confirmations by the respective parties and adjustments/reconciliation arising there from, if any.

SANGAM INFRABUILD CORPORATION PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

4.1) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), on March 31, 2023, through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Amendment Rules, 2023 amended certain existing Ind ASs on miscellaneous issues with effect from 1st April 2023. Following are few key amendments relevant to the Company:

i. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements & Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting –

   Material accounting policy information (including focus on how an entity applied the requirements of Ind AS) shall be disclosed instead of significant accounting policies as part of financial statements.

ii. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

iii. Ind AS 8 – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimate and errors-Clarification on what constitutes an accounting estimate provided.

iv. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes –
   This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences.

The Company does not expect the effect of this on the financial statements to be material, based on preliminary evaluation.