S. Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants

Cell : 94490 73398
e-mail : pannarajs@gmail.com
capannaraj@gmail.com

Ref. :

Date :............................

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

1. We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

4. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Return, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 226366 FRN. 022086 BALLARI

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

The Annual Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report and hence we have nothing to report in this regard.

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

5. The accompanying standalone financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Act 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 ensuing 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.

6. In preparing the financial statements, the 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

7. Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.

9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
BALLARI

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

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

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

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

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

10. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid the remuneration to its directors during the year and hence reporting under this section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable.

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

13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by Section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit and to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
BALLARI

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 financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;

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

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31st March 2023 and the operating effectives of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II, wherein we have expressed unmodified opinion; and

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

i. The Company has disclosed in the financial significant accounting policies the impact of pending litigations on Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31st March, 2023;

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company as at 31st March, 2023;

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, on the date of this audit report as disclosed in the note no.26 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, on the date of this audit report as disclosed in the note no.27 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the 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

S. PANNARAJ & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
M.No. 026366
FRN. 022509S
BALLARI

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

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2023.

vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 requires all companies which use accounting software for maintaining their books of account, to use such an accounting software which has a feature of audit trail, with effect from the financial year beginning on 1 April 2023 and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is not applicable for the current financial year.

For S Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 022509S

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

S Panna Raj
Proprietor
Membership No. 026366
Date: 12/06/2023 Place: Bangalore
UDIN No.: **23026366BGUZSD8807**

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023:

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(B) The company does not have intangible assets hence the reporting under this is not applicable.

(b) The fixed assets have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification of the fixed assets is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no immovable properties held by the Company hence the reporting under this is not applicable.

(d) No revaluation has been done by the company on its fixed assets company during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings 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 thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have Inventory. Accordingly, the provision of Clause 3(ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current asset during any point of time of the year. Accordingly, the reporting under Clause 3(ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(iii) During the year, the Company has not made any investments in, 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. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under Sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of Clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there is no amount which has been considered as deemed deposit within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules thereunder. Accordingly, the provision of Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(vi) The maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, the provision of Clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(vii) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable with the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed amount payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year end for a period of more than 6 months from the day they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Gross amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Amount paid under protest	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks if any
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax	21.00	04.20	FY 2016-17	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)	-
Income Tax Act,1961	Income Tax	156.96	-	FY 2017-18	The Assessing Officer Circle 3(1)(1)	Rectification letter filed as per section 154 of Income Tax Act

(viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 which have not been recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of term loans during the year and there has been no utilization during the current year of the term loans obtained by the Company during any previous years. Accordingly, reporing under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
M.No. 026366
FRN. 022509S

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis during the year or in any previous year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, during the year, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, 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, 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) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.

(b) No report under section 143(12) of the Act has been filed with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as required under section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with them and accordingly,

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provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3 (xvi) (a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us, on the basis of the financial ratio, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, Plans of the Management, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on date of our audit report, that the company is capable meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the balance sheet as and when they falls due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, in the absence of average net profits in the immediately three preceding years, there is no requirement for the Company to spend any amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no adverse remarks or qualifications made by the auditors of subsidiary company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause 3 (xxi) under this report.

For S Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 022509S

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

S Panna Raj
Proprietor
Membership No. 026366
Date: 12/06/2023 Place: Bangalore
UDIN No. **23026366BGUZSD8807**

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprises Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Subsection 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprises Limited ("the Company") as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company ("IFCoFS") as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors 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 ('Guidance note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's IFCoFS based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("the ICAI") and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCoFS, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate IFCoFS were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCoFS and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCoFS included obtaining an understanding of IFCoFS, assessing the risk dat 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.

5. 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 IFCoFS.

S. PANNARAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 028386 FRN. 002250S BALLARI

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

7. Because of the inherent limitations of IFCoFS, 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 IFCoFR to future periods are subject to the risk that IFCoFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For S Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 022509S

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

S Panna Raj
Proprietor
Membership No. 026366

Date: 12/06/2023
Place: Bangalore
UDIN No.: **23026366BGUZSD8807**

Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	0.13	0.58
Capital work-in-progress	3	984.26	984.26
Financial assets			
Investments	4	13,379.30	14,003.43
Deferred tax assets (Net)	6	73.07	-
Other non-current assets	7A	62.59	52.58
Total non-current assets		**14,499.35**	**15,040.85**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	8	15.93	7.06
Loans	5	2,444.00	2,444.00
Other current assets	7B	17.94	13.93
Total current assets		**2,477.87**	**2,464.99**
Total assets		**16,977.22**	**17,505.84**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	10,409.37	10,409.37
Other equity	10	(260.17)	485.09
Total equity		**10,149.20**	**10,894.46**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	11	3,640.65	3,243.30
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	6	-	168.89
Other non-current liabilities	12	2,720.35	2,720.35
Total non-current liabilities		**6,361.00**	**6,132.54**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	13		
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		467.02	478.84
Total current liabilities		**467.02**	**478.84**
Total equity and liabilities		**16,977.22**	**17,505.84**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.
As per our report of even date

For S Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 022509S

S Panna Raj
Proprietor
Membership No.: 026366

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Ashok Kumar Kheny
Managing Director
DIN: 00248397

A B Shiva Subramanyam
Director
DIN: 00963838

Ashok Kumar Shetty
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

N Balaji Naidu
Company Secretary
M No.: F6174
Bengaluru
12 June 2023

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISE LIMITED Bangalore

Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	Note	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Income			
Revenue from operations		-	-
Other income	14	261.28	252.42
Total income		**261.28**	**252.42**
Expenses			
Finance costs	15	397.43	350.09
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2	0.45	0.53
Other expenses	16	25.90	30.03
Total expenses		**423.78**	**380.65**
(Loss) before tax		**(162.50)**	**(128.23)**
Tax expense	17		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(34.38)	(32.07)
		(34.38)	(32.07)
(Loss) after tax		(128.12)	(96.16)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement of gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive (loss) for the year		(128.12)	(96.16)
Earning (Loss) per share (in ₹)	18		
Basic (₹)		(0.12)	(0.09)
Diluted (₹)		(0.12)	(0.09)

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

As per report of even date

For S Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 022509S

S Panna Raj
Proprietor
Membership No.: 026366

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Ashok Kumar Kheny
Managing Director
DIN: 00248397

A B Shiva Subramanyam
Director
DIN: 00963838

Ashok Kumar Shetty
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

N Balaji Naidu
Company Secretary
M No.: F6174

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISE LIMITED Bangalore

Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2023

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
(Loss) before tax	(162.50)	(128.23)
Adjustments to reconcile profit after tax to net cash flows		
Interest income on optionally fully convertible debentures (OFCD)	(207.58)	(185.34)
Rental income	27.42	36.75
Depreciation	0.45	0.53
Interest on deposits	0.13	0.35
Finance costs	397.43	350.09
Operating profit before working capital changes	**55.35**	**74.15**
Changes in working capital:		
(Increase) in other non-current assets	(10.01)	(0.69)
(Increase) in other current assets	(4.01)	(3.76)
(Decrease) in trade payables	(11.83)	(36.42)
Cash flow from operating activities	**29.50**	**33.28**
Net income tax (paid)	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**29.50**	**33.28**
Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received on deposits	(0.13)	(0.35)
Rental income	(27.42)	(36.75)
TDS paid on interest on optionally fully convertible debentures (OFCD)	7.00	7.00
Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (B)	**(20.55)**	**(30.10)**
Cash flow from financing activities		
Bank charges	(0.08)	(0.01)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities (C)	**(0.08)**	**(0.01)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	8.87	3.17
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	7.06	3.93
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year*	15.93	7.06
* Comprises:		
(a) Cash on hand	0.02	0.02
(b) Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	15.91	7.04
Cash & cash equivalents at the end of the year (as per note 8)	**15.93**	**7.06**

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

As per report of even date

For S Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 022509S

S Panna Raj
Proprietor
Membership No.: 026366

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Ashok Kumar Kheny
Managing Director
DIN: 00248397

A B Shiva Subramanyam
Director
DIN: 00963838

Ashok Kumar Shetty
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

N Balaji Naidu
Company Secretary
M No.: F6174
Bengaluru
12 June 2023

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited
Statement of changes in equity as at 31 March 2023
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

Particulars	Equity share capital	Other equity: Reserve fund u/s 45 IC(1) of the RBI Act, 1934	Other equity: (Deficit) in statement of profit and loss	Other equity: Measurement of below market rate financial liability at fair value	Total equity attributable to equity shareholders
Balance as at 01 April 2021	10,409.37	40.59	(2,052.33)	2,592.99	10,990.62
(Loss) for the period	-	-	(96.16)	-	(96.16)
Balance as at 31 March 2022	10,409.37	40.59	(2,148.49)	2,592.99	10,894.46
(Loss) for the period	-	-	(128.12)	-	(128.12)
Remeasurement of financial asset	-	-	-	(824.71)	(824.71)
Deferred tax on items directly recognized in equity	-	-	-	207.56	207.56
Balance as at 31 March 2023	10,409.37	40.59	(2,276.61)	1,975.84	10,149.20

As per our report of even date

For S Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 022509S

S Panna Raj
Proprietor
Membership No.: 026366

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Ashok Kumar Kheny
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Bengaluru
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Company Secretary
M No.: F6174

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

1 Company overview and significant accounting policies

1.1 Company overview

Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprises Limited ("NICE" or the "Company") was incorporated on January 19, 1996. The Government of Karnataka ("GoK") and Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprises Limited ("NICE"), have entered into a Frame Work Agreement (FWA) dated April 3, 1997 (as amended) under which the GoK has granted rights to NICE for the development, maintenance and operation of integrated infrastructure corridor situated between Bangalore and Mysore in Karnataka, consisting of residential, industrial, and commercial facilities such as, among other things, self-sustaining townships, expressways, utilities and amenities, including power plants, industrial plants, water treatment plants and other infrastructural developments (together referred as the "Bangalore Mysore Infrastructure Corridor Project" or "BMICP").

The GoK and NICE have also entered into Toll Concession Agreement (the "TCA") dated September 4, 2000, wherein the GoK has granted to NICE, the right to collect toll and other revenues from the BMICP.

The FWA and TCA provide inter-alia that the NICE may assign the whole or part of NICE's rights, privileges, benefits, interests and obligation under either of the above mentioned FWA and TCA to any project company or successor of NICE.

Accordingly, the Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises Limited ("NECE" or the "Subsidiary Company") was incorporated and NICE has assigned Section A of the BMICP (as defined in the FWA) to the Subsidiary Company and the same has been endorsed by the GoK vide Tripartite Agreement dated August 9, 2002 ("the Tripartite Agreement"). The above mentioned privileges, benefits, interests and obligations under FWA and TCA with respect to Section A of the BMICP were also assigned to the Subsidiary Company. The Section A of the BMICP comprises: (a) development of Toll Road comprising 41 kms of Peripheral Road, 9.8 kms of Link Road and 13 kms of Expressway (b) acquisition of the land and such rights, title and interests therein as may be required for the above mentioned roads and for development and sale of land (c) basic development and sale of land, (including that at 10 inter changes) and (d) basic development and sale of land in corporate town-ship.

As per the terms of the reference in FWA read with concomitant agreements namely Tripartite Agreement and the TCA, NICE / NECE have a period of 10 years for construction of the Toll Road and a right to collect toll from the users of the Toll Road for a Concession period of 30 years. Under these agreements, the collection of toll can commence as and when the sections of the toll roads are completed.

The time periods specified in the FWA and TCA is subject to conditions precedent as per Article 2.1 specified in the FWA and all of the land required for the BMICP being transferred to the NICE/NECE as per Article 2.2, 2.2.1 & 2.2.2 of the TCA. Further, as per Article 2.3 of the TCA, in case all of the land required for the execution of the BMICP are not provided to the Subsidiry Company, upon the Subsidiary Company providing a written notice to the GoK with regard to the same, the Toll Concession Period would be deemed to be extended for a corresponding period of time for the duration or continuance of such event or circumstance.

In accordance with the above mentioned terms and conditions as per the FWA and TCA, the period of 30 years will need to be calculated from the time the Subsidiary Company is handed over all of the land required for completing the Section A of the BMICP. Since all the lands required for the execution of the Section A of the BMICP has not been transferred to the Subsidiary Company, the Subsidiary Company has given written notices to the GoK of the continued delay in providing the required land for the BMICP. Accordingly, the Concession period is deemed to have been extended as per the provisions of FWA and TCA.

In December 2008, the Subsidiary Company had completed 40 kms of peripheral road and in October 2009, 8 kms of link road was also completed ("Toll road assets – Section A") and the Subsidiary Company has commenced collecting tolls as per the rights under the FWA and TCA. Toll road assets – Section A created under Build, Own, Operate and Transfer ("BOOT") is considered as an intangible asset since the asset will be transferred to the GoK at the end of the concession period.

1.2 Significant accounting policies

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as per Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and other relevant provisons of the Act.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 18, May, 2023.

b. Overall considerations

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases that are in effect as at 31 March 2023. The accounting policies used in the preparation of financial statements are consistent with that of previous year.

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NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

c. Basis of preparation of financial statements

(i) The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis under the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the company takes in to account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, 'Leases', and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, or value in use in Ind AS 36 'Impairment of assets'.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on the observable marked data (unobservable inputs).

d. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee (' ₹ ') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

e. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which require the management of the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Application of accounting policies that require significant accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 1.3 and 1.4.

f. Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" effective April 1, 2019, as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs(MCA) in the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Amendment Rules, 2019, using modified retrospective method. The adoption of this standard did not have any material impact on the losses of the current year.

g. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

(i) An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

(ii) All other assets are classified as non-current.

(iii) A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

(iv) All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(v) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The business operations of the Company are classified into (a) Toll road and (b) Township development. Based on the nature of business operations of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined the operating cycle as 12 months for Toll Road operations and 5 years for Township development from the date of registration of land in the name of the Company and after getting the required regulatory approval for commencing the development activities.

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES Bangalore

h. Foreign currency transactions

(i) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or any other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

i. Revenue recognition

Sale of land

Revenue from sale of land is recognised when all significant risks and rewards of ownership of land is transferred to the buyer 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.

Construction revenue and construction expenses:

Construction revenue from contracts covered under service concession agreements are recognised in line with the Appendix A to Ind AS 11 – Service Concession Arrangements.

Under Appendix A to Ind AS 11 – Service Concession Arrangements, these arrangements are accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The intangible asset model is used to the extent that the operator receives a right (i.e a concessionaire) to charge users of the public service.

Interest income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rates applicable. Interest income is included in the finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

j. Inventories

Stock of land and related developments are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is the aggregate of land cost and development cost which includes materials, contract works, direct expenses and apportioned borrowing costs.

k. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Recognition and initial measurement

Properties plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met, any expected costs of decommissioning and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation and useful lives

Depreciation/amortization on fixed assets is provided on the straight-line method, based on the useful life of asset specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management estimates the useful lives of the assets as per the indicative useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Buildings	60 years
Plant and machinery	12 years
Electrical items	10 years
Laboratory equipments	10 years
Towers	13 years
Office equipments	5 years
Furniture & fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	10 years

Cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026368 FRN. 0225095 BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

k. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) (Cont'd)

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

l. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs include interest, amortisation of ancillary costs incurred and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

m Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

n. Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

(i) the contact involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Lease term includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

o. Tax expense

Income taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws, which gives future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognized as an asset in the balance sheet when it is highly probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the company.

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

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.

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES Bangalore

p. **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share (or increase net loss per share) from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

q. **Provisions**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

r. **Financial instruments**

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

Subsequent measurement

Debt Instruments

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'Debt instruments' is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Debt Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Debt instruments at Fair value through profit and loss (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 FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109,' Financial Instruments', are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration has been recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103,' Business Combinations' applies, are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI with subsequent changes in the fair value.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognized in the OCI.

There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment.

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

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures:

The Company's investment in equity instruments of subsidiaries and joint ventures are accounted for at cost.

SPANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

s. **Financial liabilities**

Initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement

These liabilities include are borrowings and deposits. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognized 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 de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

t. **Impairment of financial assets**

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

u. **Impairment of non-financial assets**

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

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NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

1.3 Significant estimates in applying accounting policies

a. Recoverability of advances/receivables – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

b. Useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortizable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software and other assets.

c. Fair value measurements – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

1.4 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

a. Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgement is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.

b. Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

c. Provisions – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against doubtful debts. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
M.No. 026366
FRN. 032509S
BALLARI

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NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED
Bangalore

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

2) Property, plant and equipment
Details of the Company's property, plant and equipment and reconciliation of their carrying amounts from beginning to end of reporting period is as follows:

	Office equipments
Gross block	
At 01 April 2021	1.68
Additions	-
At 31 March 2022	1.68
Additions	-
At 31 March 2023	1.68
Accumulated depreciation	
Upto 01 April 2021	0.57
Charge for the year	0.53
Upto 31 March 2022	1.10
Charge for the year	0.45
Upto 31 March 2023	1.55
Net block	
As at 31 March 2022	0.58
As at 31 March 2023	0.13

3) Capital work-in-progress

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Capital work-in-progress	984.26	984.26
	984.26	**984.26**

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedules
As at 31 March 2023

	Amount of capital work in progess for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	984.26	984.26
	-	-	-	**984.26**	**984.26**

As at 31 March 2022

	Amount of capital work in progess for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Capital work-in-progress	-	-	-	984.26	984.26
	-	-	-	**984.26**	**984.26**

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. C26366 FRN. 0325096 BALLARI

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NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

4) Investments

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non-current investments (unquoted)		
Investment in equity shares (carried at cost)		
- Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises Limited- Subsidiary Company*	12,333.46	12,334.22
- Nandi Engineering Limited	0.63	0.63
Investments in debentures (carried at fair value)		
- Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises Limited- Subsidiary Company**	1,045.21	1,668.58
Investment on govt. securities/trusts		
- Indira Vikas Patra	0.00	0.00
	13,379.30	**14,003.43**

* The Company has pledged 11,33,50,000 equity shares as collateral security to IDBI Trusteeship Services Limited for sanctioning the credit facilities amounting to ₹ 1650 crores to Subsidiary Company Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises Limited by consortium of lenders.
** Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCDs) initially issued in favour of Life Insurance Corporation of India by Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises Ltd, a subsidiary of the Company, are secured by way of a first charge on the assets of the Company in terms of Debenture Trust Deed dated 23 April, 2004. The charge is created in favour of WITCO (now ITSL) acting in their capacity as the Trustees for the debenture holders. These OFCDs were acquired by the Company in May 2009.

5) Loans (Current)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Loan given to Nandi Engineering Limited (repayable on demand)	2,444.00	2,444.00
	2,444.00	**2,444.00**

6) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (Net)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non-current		
Deferred tax asset arising on account of :		
Financial assets carried at fair value	284.77	118.30
Less:		
Deferred tax liabilities arising on account of :		
Financial liabilities carried at amortized cost	(211.70)	(287.19)
	73.07	**(168.89)**

7) Other assets

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
A) Non-current		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Advance to suppliers/service providers	62.59	52.58
	62.59	**52.58**
B) Current		
Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated		
Prepaid expenses	0.80	0.82
Duties and taxes receivable	17.14	13.11
	17.94	**13.93**

8) Cash and cash equivalents

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Cash on hand	0.02	0.02
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	15.91	7.04
	15.93	**7.06**

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
M.No. 026386
FRN. 022509S
BALLARI

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

9 Equity share capital

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity share of ₹ 10/- each	10,40,93,688	10,409.37	10,40,93,688	10,409.37
	10,40,93,688	**10,409.37**	**10,40,93,688**	**10,409.37**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up				
Equity share of ₹ 10/- each	10,40,93,688	10,409.37	10,40,93,688	10,409.37
	10,40,93,688	**10,409.37**	**10,40,93,688**	**10,409.37**

(a) **Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:**

	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity share of ₹ 10/- each				
Opening balance	10,40,93,688	10,409.37	10,40,93,688	10,409.37
Addition during the year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance	**10,40,93,688**	**10,409.37**	**10,40,93,688**	**10,409.37**

(b) **Terms/ Rights attached to equity share holders:**

The Company has only one class of Equity Share, having a par value of ₹ 10/-. The holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution to all other parties concerned. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) **Details of shares held by holding company:**

Particulars	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
Equity share of ₹ 10/- each				
1. BF Utilities Limited- Holding Company	7,75,69,111	7,756.91	7,75,69,111	7,756.91

(d) **Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% of shares:**

Particulars	31 March 2023		31 March 2022	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Equity share of ₹ 10/- each				
1. BF Utilities Limited- Holding Company	7,75,69,111	75%	7,75,69,111	75%
2. Mr. Ashok Kumar Kheny	2,06,18,738	20%	2,06,18,738	20%
3. Mr. Baba Neelkanth Kalyani	48,05,838	5%	48,05,838	5%

(e) **Aggregate number of bonus shares issued and shares issued for consideration other than cash during the year of five years immediately preceding the reporting date**

The company has not issued any bonus shares nor there has been any buy back of shares during five years immediately preceding 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.

(f) **Details of Shares held by promoters**

As at 31 March 2023

Promoter name	No. of shares at the begining of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1. BF Utilities Limited- Holding Company	7,75,69,111	-	7,75,69,111	75%	-
2. Mr. Ashok Kumar Kheny	2,06,18,738	-	2,06,18,738	20%	-
3. Mr. Baba Neelkanth Kalyani	48,05,838	-	48,05,838	5%	-

As at 31 March 2022

Promoter name	No. of shares at the begining of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of total shares	% change during the year
1. BF Utilities Limited- Holding Company	7,75,69,111	-	7,75,69,111	75%	-
2. Mr. Ashok Kumar Kheny	[illegible]18,738	-	2,06,18,738	20%	-
3. Mr. Baba Neelkanth Kalyani	[illegible]5,838	-	48,05,838	5%	-

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 002509S BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

10) Other equity

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Reserve fund u/s 45 IC(1) of the RBI Act, 1934	40.59	40.59
Deficit in statement of profit and loss	(2,276.60)	(2,148.49)
Measurement of below market rate financial liability at fair value	1,768.28	2,592.99
	(467.73)	485.09

11) Borrowings (Non-current)

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Unsecured loans		
Other loans		
7% cumulative redeemable preference shares of ₹ 10/- each*	3,340.65	2,943.30
Interest free loan from related parties**	300.00	300.00
	3,640.65	3,243.30

* As per the initial repayment terms, 7% cumulative redeemable preference shares are due for redemption within 7 years i.e. as at 26 March 2017. However, as at 31 March 2017, the Company has revised the terms of redemption for further one year (i.e. 26 March 2018). Further, vide board resolution passed at 131st meeting of the board of directors of NICE held on 28 February 2018 the terms of repayment has been further extended for a period of 2 years, i.e. from 26 March 2018 to 25 March 2020. Further, vide board resolution passed at 141st meeting of the board of directors of NICE held on 04 February 2020 the terms of repayment has been further extended for a period of 5 years, i.e., from 26 March 2020 to 25 March 2025.

** Interest free unsecured loans from BF Investments limited is repayable once the funds position of the Company permits the same.

12) Other non-current liabilities

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Advances received for sale of land	2,720.35	2,720.35
	2,720.35	2,720.35

13 Trade payables

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	467.02	478.84
	467.02	478.84

Ageing of trade payables (undisputed)
As at 31 March 2023

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	4.00	-	-	463.02	467.02
	4.00	-	-	463.02	467.02

As at 31 March 2022

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 year	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6.75	-	-	472.09	478.84
	6.75	-	-	472.09	478.84

14 Other income

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Interest income on financial instruments	207.58	185.34
Interest on deposits	0.13	0.35
Rental income	27.42	36.75
Provisions written back	-	0.71
Miscellaneous income	26.15	29.27
	261.28	252.42

15 Finance costs

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Bank charges	0.08	0.01
Interest on financial instruments	397.35	350.08
	397.43	350.09

16 Other expenses

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Office maintenance & administration Expenses	12.24	7.76
Rent including lease rentals	-	-
Travelling expenses	0.08	1.28
Professional fees	11.85	19.26
Payment to auditors		
Statutory Audit Fees	1.73	1.73
	25.90	30.03

S. PANNARAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

17 Tax expense

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Tax expense comprises of:		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax	(34.38)	(32.07)
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(34.38)	(32.07)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate

The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of the Company at 25.17% and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations	(162.50)	(128.23)
Accounting loss before income tax	**(162.50)**	**(128.23)**
Effective tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expenses charged/(credited)	(40.90)	(32.28)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible/(taxable) in calculating taxable income		
Effect of non-deductible expenses	6.52	0.21
Income tax expense	**(34.38)**	**(32.07)**

18 Earning (Loss) per share

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	10,40,93,688	10,40,93,688
Add: Dilutive effect of stock options	-	-
Weighted average number of shares used to compute diluted EPS	**10,40,93,688**	**10,40,93,688**
Net (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	(128.12)	(96.16)
(Loss) per share		
Basic (₹)	(0.12)	(0.09)
Diluted (₹)	(0.12)	(0.09)
Nominal value - Rupees (₹) per equity share	10	10

19 Assets pledged as security

The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for non-current borrowings (refer note 4)

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S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

20 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2023 were as follows :

	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets:						
Investments	4	-	-	1,045.21	1,045.21	1,045.21
Loans and advances	5	-	-	2,444.00	2,444.00	2,444.00
Cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	8	-	-	15.93	15.93	15.93
Total financial assets		-	-	**3,505.14**	**3,505.14**	**3,505.14**
Financial liabilities:						
Borrowings	11	-	-	3,640.65	3,640.65	3,640.65
Trade payables	13	-	-	467.02	467.02	467.02
Total financial liabilities		-	-	**4,107.67**	**4,107.67**	**4,107.67**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2022 were as follows :

	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets:						
Investments	4	-	-	1,668.58	1,668.58	1,668.58
Loans and advances	5	-	-	2,444.00	2,444.00	2,444.00
Cash and cash equivalents including other bank balances	8	-	-	7.06	7.06	7.06
Total financial assets		-	-	**4,119.64**	**4,119.64**	**4,119.64**
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	11	-	-	3,243.30	3,243.30	3,243.30
Trade payables	13	-	-	478.84	478.84	478.84
Total financial liabilities		-	-	**3,722.14**	**3,722.14**	**3,722.14**

Notes to financial instruments

i. The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

ii. **Fair value hierarchy**

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on the observable marked data (unobservable inputs).

Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Company's finance team performs valuations of financial items for financial reporting purposes, including Level 3 fair values, in consultation with third party valuation specialist for complex valuations, wherever necessary. Valuation techniques are selected based on the charateristics of each instrument, with the overall objective of maximizing the use of market-based information.

Investment in debentures

Investments in optionally fully convertible debentures of subsidiary have been measured at fair value as per Ind AS 109, Financial instruments.

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 026366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited
Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

21 Financial risk management

Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk – Interest rate	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis

The Company's risk management is carried out by the management under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, investments carried at amortized cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions.

Credit risk management

The finance function of the Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on-going basis throughout each reporting period. In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 30 days past due. A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

b. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

As at 31 March 2023	Less than 1 year	1 years to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings*	-	3,640.65	-	3,640.65
Trade payables	4.00	463.02	-	467.02
Total	**306.75**	**3,415.37**	-	**3,722.13**

As at 31 March 2022	Less than 1 year	1 years to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings*	300.00	2,943.30	-	3,243.30
Trade payables	6.75	472.09	-	478.84
Total	**306.75**	**3,415.37**	-	**3,722.13**

S. PANNA RAJ & ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
M.No. 026366
FRN. 022509S
BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED
Bangalore

(All amounts in ₹ Lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

c. **Interest rate risk**

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures', since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Fixed rate borrowing	3,340.65	2,943.30
Interest free borrowing	300.00	300.00
Total borrowings	**3,640.65**	**3,243.30**

Interest rate risk

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates. Interest rate risk primarily arises from floating rate borrowing, including various revolving and other lines of credit. The Company's borrowings are primarily in fixed rate and interest free borrowings, which do not expose it to significant interest rate risk.

22 Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt includes long term borrowings, short term borrowings, current maturities of long term borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Long term borrowings	3,640.65	3,243.30
Current maturities of long term borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	15.93	7.06
Net debt	3,656.58	3,250.37
Total equity	9,941.63	10,894.46
Gearing ratio	0.37	0.30

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the Company that are managed as capital

(ii) Debt is defined long term and short term borrowings

23 Events occurring after the reporting date

No adjusting or significant non-adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2023 and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

24 Contingent liabilities:

	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	553.64	553.64
7% dividend on cumulative preference shares issued to Nandi Engineering Limited *	1,911.00	1,764.00

* The preference shares were to be redeemed by the Company after 7 years from the date of allotment, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has revised the terms of redemption for further one year and five year subsequently.

25(a) During the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, 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 lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

25(b) During the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022, 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 lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries).

26 Other statutory information

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(iv) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

[illegible] Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act,2013) or [illegible] thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

[illegible] Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

S. PANNARAJ & ASSOCIATES CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS M.No. 025366 FRN. 022509S BALLARI

NANDI INFRASTRUCTURE CORRIDOR ENTERPRISES LIMITED Bangalore

Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

27. Ratio analysis

a) Current ratio

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Current assets	2,477.87	2,464.99
Current liabilities	467.02	478.84
Current ratio	**5.31**	**5.15**
% Change from previous year	**3.07%**	**4.13%**

b) Debt-equity ratio

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Non-current borrowings	3,640.65	3,243.30
Total debt	**3,640.65**	**3,243.30**
Total equity	9,941.63	10,894.46
Debt-equity ratio	**0.37**	**0.30**
% Change from previous year	**23%**	**0%**

c) Return on equity

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Profit for the period	(162.50)	(128.23)
Total equity	9,941.63	10,894.46
Return on equity	**(0.02)**	**(0.01)**
% Change from previous year	**1%**	**0%**

d) Return on capital employed

Particulars	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
Profit before tax	(162.50)	(128.23)
Less: IndAS interest income	(207.58)	(185.34)
Add: Finance costs	397.43	350.09
Earnings before interest & tax	**27.35**	**36.52**
Equity	9,941.63	10,894.46
Long term debt	3,640.65	3,243.30
Capital employed	**6,300.99**	**7,651.16**
Return on capital employed	**0.00**	**0.00**
% Change from previous year	**0%**	**0%**

(This space has been intentionally left blank)

(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise specified)

28 Related party transactions

A. Details of related parties:

Description of relationship	Names of related parties
Holding Company (HC)	BF Utilities Limited (BFUL)
Subsidiary Company (SC)	Nandi Economic Corridor Enterprises Limited (NECE)
Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)	Mr. Ashok Kheny, Managing Director
	N Balaji Naidu, Company Secretary
	Ashoka Kumar Shetty, Chief Financial Officer
Relative of KMP	Mr. Shivkumar Kheny
Enterprises over which KMP have significant influence	AKK Entertainment Limited (AKKEL)
	Ashok Kheny Production Private Limited (AKPPL)
	Ashok Kheny Infrastructure Limited (AKIL)
	BF Investments limited (BFIL)
	SAB Engineering Inc., USA (SEI)
	Nandi Engineering Limited (NEL)

B. Details of related party transactions during the year ended 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022:

Nature of transaction	HC	SC	KMP	Enterprises over which KMP have significant influence	Relatives of KMP
Interest (expense)/income from financial instruments					
For the year 2022-23	-	(207.58)		397.35	
For the year 2021-22	-	(185.34)	-	350.08	-
(Paid) towards advance/loans	-				
For the year 2022-23	-	(0.39)			
For the year 2021-22		(11.15)	-	-	-

C. Details of related party balance outstanding as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022

Nature of transaction	HC	SC	KMP	Enterprises over which KMP have significant influence	Relatives of KMP
Balance of Optionally Fully Convertible Debentures (OFCD)					
As at 31 March 2023	-	1,045.21			
As at 31 March 2022	-	1,668.58	-	-	-
Balance of Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares					
As at 31 March 2023	-			3,340.65	
As at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	2,943.30	-
Balance of advances/loans outstanding					
As at 31 March 2023	-	365.94		(2,457.00)	
As at 31 March 2022	-	366.33	-	(2,447.00)	-
Balance of interest free loan					
As at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	300.00	
As at 31 March 2022	-	-	-	300.00	-

For S Panna Raj & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 022509S

S Panna Raj
Proprietor
Membership No.: 026366

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Nandi Infrastructure Corridor Enterprise Limited

Ashok Kumar Kheny
Managing Director
DIN: 00248397

A B Shiva Subramanyam
Director
DIN: 00963838

Ashok Kumar Shetty
Chief Financial Officer

Bengaluru
12 June 2023

N Balaji Naidu
Company Secretary
M No.: F6174
Bengaluru
12 June 2023