

M.K. DANDEKER & CO.

Chartered Accountants

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Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk,
Chennai - 600 010.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of M/s. KNR Tirumala Infra Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Ind AS financial statements of **KNR Tirumala Infra Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended on that date.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

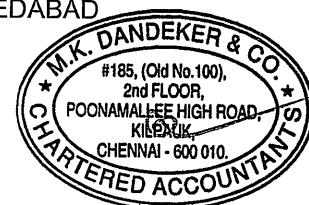
Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's

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Branches: CHENNAI, BENGALURU, HYDERABAD, AHMEDABAD



Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board report and other reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

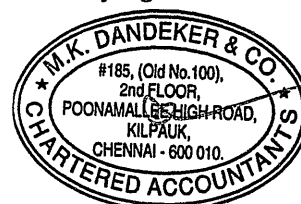
In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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



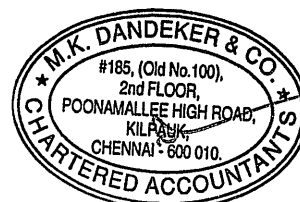
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to the 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

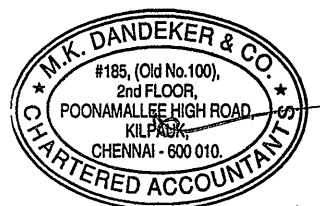


Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its Directors during the year so the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

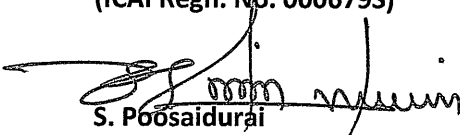


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- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- (c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

**For M.K. Dandeker & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Regn. No. 000679S)**


S. Poosaidurai

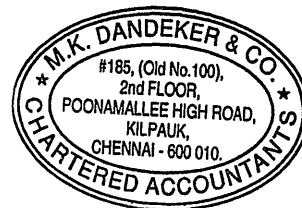
Partner

Membership No. 223754

UDIN: 22223754AJSFUV5365

Date: May 27, 2022

Place: Hyderabad



ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in our Report of even date)

1. (a) (A) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is not having any intangible assets in its books of accounts as per IND AS financial statements.

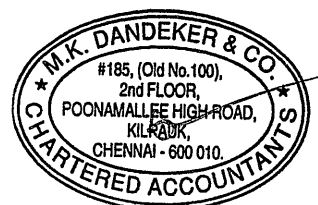
(b) These Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company is not having any immovable property.

(d) The Company has revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment.

(e) 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.
2. (a) The management of the Company is conducting the physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals. The coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. There are no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year and hence clause 3 (ii)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
3. During the year, the Company has not made 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.
4. The Company has not entered into any transaction in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, which attracts provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, the clause 3(iv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
5. The Company has not accepted deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder are not applicable to the Company.

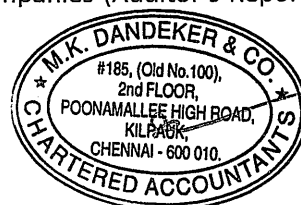


6. The Company is maintaining the cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act in respect of services carried out by the Company.
7. a. the company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities though there is non-remittance of Labour welfare cess as given below.

Statement of Arrears of Statutory Dues Outstanding for More than Six months

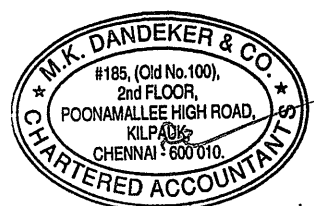
Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)	Period to which the Amount relates	Due date	Date of payment
BOCWW Cess Act, 1996 & B&OCWW (RE&CS) Act,1996	Labour welfare cess	919.58	Before 30 Sep 2021	Various dates	Not paid

- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no statutory dues pending in respect of income tax, GST, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of dispute.
8. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
9. (a) As on the last day of the Financial year, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any new Term loans during the year.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any funds on short term basis during the year and hence clause 3 (ix)(d) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures and hence clause 3 (ix)(e) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
- (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 and hence clause 3 (ix)(f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not



applicable.

10. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including Debt instruments) during the year and hence clause 3(x)(a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally) during the year and hence clause 3 (x)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
11. (a) Based on the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT- 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) Based on the information and explanations given to us, there are no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the Company.
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence clause 3 (xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
14. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditor for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year and till date, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Hence, clause 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
16. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.



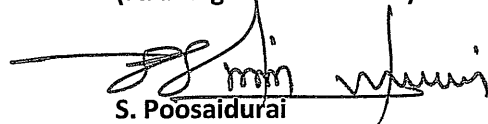
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
17. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and hence clause 3 (xviii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
20. (a) Based on our examination of the records of the Company, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the company has not transferred unspent amount related to the Financial Year 2020-21 to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act till date in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act.
- (b) The Company has no unspent amount pursuant to any ongoing project, under sub section (5) of section 135 of the Companies Act. Hence clause 3 (xx)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.
21. As the Company does not have any Subsidiaries, Associates or Joint Ventures, clause 3 (xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable.

UDIN: 22223754AJSFUV5365

Date: May 27, 2022

Place: Hyderabad

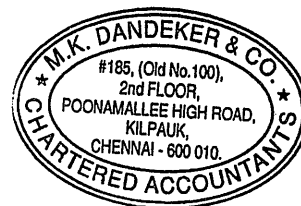
For M.K. Dandeker & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Regn. No. 000679S)



S. Poosaidurai

Partner

Membership No. 223754



ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in our Report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **KNR Tirumala Infra Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

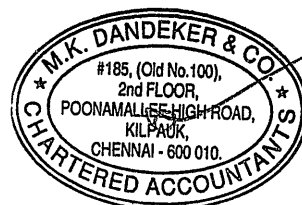
The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

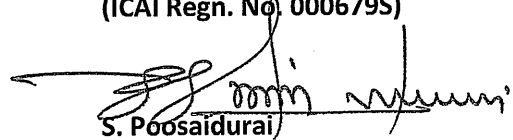
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

UDIN: 22223754AJSFUV5365

Date: May 27, 2022

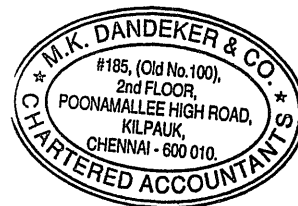
Place: Hyderabad

**For M.K. Dandeker & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
(ICAI Regn. No. 000679S)**


S. Poosaidurai

Partner

Membership No. 223754



KNR Tirumala Infra Pvt Ltd
CIN - U45500TG2018PTC123857
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
I Assets			
1) Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3	15.59	-
b) Financial Assets			
i) Financial Asset Receivable	4	57,904.33	50,971.66
c) Non current tax assets (net)	5	864.22	605.32
		58,784.14	51,576.98
2) Current assets			
a) Inventories	6	11.55	-
b) Financial assets			
i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	4,189.54	786.14
ii) Other Financial Asset	8	1,730.52	155.50
c) Other Current ssets	9	6,713.89	7,332.50
		12,645.50	8,274.14
Total Assets		71,429.64	59,851.12
II Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
a) Equity Share capital	10	7,162.50	7,162.50
b) Instruments entirely equity in nature	10.5	-	4,981.00
c) Other equity	11	3,139.53	5,522.75
Total Equity		10,302.03	17,666.25
Liabilities			
1) Non - current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	12	53,898.69	18,759.84
b) Provisions	13	941.44	-
		54,840.13	18,759.84
2) Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Borrowings	14	2,724.08	716.00
ii) Trade Payables	15		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		14.98	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro		1,514.33	20,737.82
iii) Other financial liabilities	16	354.56	334.03
b) Other current liabilities	17	1,679.18	1,637.18
c) Provisions	18	0.35	-
		6,287.48	23,425.03
Total Liabilities		61,127.61	42,184.87
Total Equity and Liabilities		71,429.64	59,851.12

Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

Notes forming an integral part of the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **M.K. Dandeker & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No: 000679S)

S. Poosaidurai

Partner

Membership No: 223754

UDIN :

Place : Chennai

Date : May 27, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

K. Narasimha Reddy

Director

DIN:00382412

Place : Hyderabad

Date: May 27, 2022

K. Jalandhar Reddy

Director

DIN : 00434911

Place : Hyderabad

Date: May 27, 2022

Sanjay Kumar

Company Secretary

M. No. A37163

Place: Noida

Date: May 27, 2022



KNR Tirumala Infra Pvt Ltd
CIN - U45500TG2018PTC123857
Statement of Profit And Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended on March 31 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
Revenue from Operations	19	28,765.07	42,544.32
Other income	20	127.81	1,466.92
Total Revenue		28,892.88	44,011.24
Expenses			
Operating Expenses	21	20,036.39	39,016.20
Employee benefits expenses	22	39.74	-
Finance costs	23	3,723.53	1,345.09
Depreciation and amortization expenses	24	0.15	-
Other expenses	25	7,476.28	-
Total expenses		31,276.10	40,361.29
Profit before exceptional items and tax		(2,383.22)	3,649.95
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(2,383.22)	3,649.95
Tax expense			
1) Current tax		-	-
2) Adjustment of Tax relating to earlier periods		-	-
3) Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses		-	-
Profit (Loss) for the period		(2,383.22)	3,649.95
Other Comprehensive Income			
Re-measurement (losses) / gains on defined benefit obligations		-	-
Total other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year		(2,383.22)	3,649.95
Earnings per equity share			
1) Basic	27	(332.73)	509.59
2) Diluted	27	(332.73)	509.59


Significant Accounting Policies

1 & 2

Notes forming an integral part of the Financial Statements


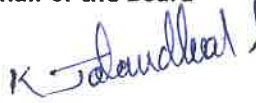
As per our report of even date attached


For M.K. Dandeker & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 000679S)


S. Poosaidurai

Partner
Membership No: 223754
Place : Chennai
Date: May 27, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board

 
K. Narasimha Reddy **K. Jalandhar Reddy**
Director Director
DIN:00382412 DIN : 00434911
Place : Hyderabad Place : Hyderabad
Date: May 27, 2022 Date: May 27, 2022


Sanjay Kumar
Company Secretary
M. No. A37163
Place: Noida
Date: May 27, 2022



KNR Tirumala Infra Pvt Ltd
CIN - U45500TG2018PTC123857
Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended March 31, 2022

A - Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
As at April 1, 2020	716,250.00	7,162.50
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2021	716,250.00	7,162.50
As at April 01, 2021	716,250.00	7,162.50
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	716,250.00	7,162.50

B - Instrument Entirely Equity in Nature

Particulars	Amount (Rs. in Lakhs)
As at April 1, 2020	90.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	4,891.00
As at March 31, 2020	4,981.00
As at April 01, 2021	4,981.00
Additions during the Year	4,080.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	(9,061.00)
As at March 31, 2022	-

C - Other Equity

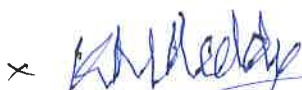
Particulars	Retained Earning	Other Comprehensive Income	Total (Rs. in Lakhs)
Balance as at 1st April, 2020	1,872.80	-	1,872.80
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	3,649.95	-	3,649.95
Balance as at March 31, 2021	5,522.75	-	5,522.75
Balance as at April 01, 2021	5,522.75	-	5,522.75
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	(2,383.22)	-	(2,383.22)
Balance as at March 31, 2022	3,139.53	-	3,139.53


Significant Accounting Policies 1 & 2
 Notes forming an integral part of the Financial Statements
 As per our report of even date attached

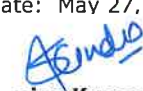
For M.K. Dandeker & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 (Firm Registration No. 000679S)

For and on behalf of the Board


S. Poosaidurai
 Partner
 Membership No: 223754


K. Narasimha Reddy
 Director
 DIN:00382412
 Place : Hyderabad
 Date: May 27, 2022


K. Jalandhar Reddy
 Director
 DIN : 00434911
 Place : Hyderabad
 Date: May 27, 2022


Sanjay Kumar
 Company Secretary
 M. No. A37163
 Place: Noida
 Date: May 27, 2022

Place : Chennai
 Date: May 27, 2022



Cash Flow Statement for the Year ended March 31, 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the Year ended March 31, 2022	For the Year ended March 31, 2021
A) Cash flow from Operating activities		
Net Profit before Tax	(2,383.22)	3,649.95
Adjustments for		
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	0.15	-
Construction Income	(18,567.96)	(37,662.00)
Finance Income	(8,675.98)	(4,882.32)
Construction Expenses	18,567.96	37,662.00
Interest Income on Mob Advance Paid	-	(71.97)
Interest Income on Fixed Deposit	(22.52)	-
Interest Expenses (IDC and Post COD)	3,715.13	1,252.25
Interest Expense on Mobilisation Advance Received	-	92.84
Operating profit before working capital changes	(7,366.44)	40.75
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(11.55)	-
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade and Other Receivables	(955.71)	(460.28)
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Asset Receivables	1,743.31	(18,937.62)
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables and Other Liabilities	(18,465.64)	(3,700.73)
Cash generated from operations	(25,056.03)	(23,057.88)
(Taxes paid)/Refund of Taxes	(258.91)	386.46
Net cash used in operating activities	(25,314.94)	(22,671.42)
B) Cash flow from Investing activities		
Payment (net of proceeds) for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(15.74)	-
Interest received	21.84	-
Net cash used in investing activities	6.10	-
C) Cash flow from Financing activities		
Long Term Funds Borrowed -sub debt	37,146.93	19,783.52
Instuments entirely in equity Nature	(4,981.00)	4,891.00
Interest Paid	(3,453.69)	(1,274.43)
Net cash from financing activities	28,712.24	23,400.09
Net change in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	3,403.39	728.67
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at (Opening Balance)	786.14	57.47
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at (Closing Balance)	4,189.54	786.14
Notes:		
1 Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents		
Cash in Hand	4,189.54	786.14
Total	4,189.54	786.14
2 The Cash flow statement is prepared in accordance with Ind - AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements and presents the cash flows by operating, investing and financing activities.		
3 Figures in brackets represent cash outflows.		

See accompanying Notes to financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For M.K. Dandeker & Co.

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Registration No. 000679S)

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

S. Poosaidurai

Partner

Membership No: 223754

K. Narasimha Reddy

Director

DIN: 00382412

Place : Hyderabad

Date: May 27, 2022

K. Jalandhar Reddy

Director

DIN : 00434911

Place : Hyderabad

Date: May 27, 2022

Santav Kumar

Company Secretary

M. No. A37163

Place: Noida

Date: May 27, 2022

Place : Chennai

Date: May 27, 2022



1. Corporate Information

KNR Tirumala Infra Private Limited (the 'Company') is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at KNR House, Phase I, Kavuri hills, Jubilee hills, Hyderabad, Telangana. The Company has been incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as a Special Purpose Vehicle ("SPV") promoted by KNR Constructions Limited ('KNRCL').

The Company has entered in a Service Concession Arrangement("SCA") with National Highway Authority of India ("NHAI") for the Six laning of Chittor (Design Km 0.000/Existing Km 158.000) to Mallavaram (Design Km 61.128/Existing Km 41.8000) of NH -140 under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode (HAM) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The company received appointed date on 04th January 2019.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Purpose and Basis of Accounting and Preparation of Financial Statements

The financial statements of the company comprises the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2022, March 31, 2021 Statement of Profit and Loss including other Comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for year ended March 31, 2022, and for the year ended March 31, 2021.

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Revised Guidance Note on Division to Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, Guidance note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019), and the Guidance Note on Financial Statements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") (the "Guidance Notes") using the recognition and measurement principles of Indian Accounting Standards as defined in Rule 2(1)(a) of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Ind AS') and other generally accepted accounting principles and other relevant provisions relating to disclosures required in India.

Historical cost convention

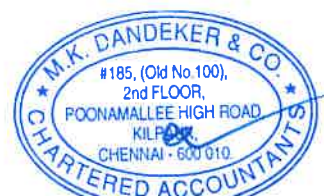
The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis using uniform policies as explained above for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances, except for following assets and liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period:

- certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments); and
- defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value.

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 considers 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 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

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 measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that entity can access at measurement date



- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

b) Operating cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisitions of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of classifications of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

c) Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is current when:

- It is expected to be realised, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is expected to realise the asset within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The asset is a cash or equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

- It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

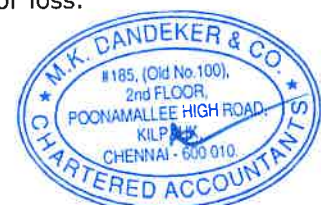
d) Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment losses, if any. Historical cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs and any cost directly attributable to bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to qualifying assets and includes borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant, and equipment when completed and ready for intended use.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.



Depreciation on assets has been provided on Straight line basis at the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimates being accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation on additions/ deductions is calculated pro-rata from/ to the month of additions/ deductions.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of Property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a Property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life.

e) Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the respective transactions between the functional currency and the foreign currency

Monetary items

Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities remaining unsettled at the Balance Sheet date are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing on that date. Gains / losses arising on account of realisation / settlement of foreign currency transactions and on translation of foreign currency assets and liabilities are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting date's monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognized as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

Non-monetary items

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

The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

f) Rights under Service concession arrangements (Hybrid Annuity Model)

Where Company has acquired contractual rights to receive specified determinable amounts, such rights are recognised and classified as "Financial Assets", The Company will recognise a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from the NHAI for the construction services and such financial assets are classified as "Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements" (Financial Asset Receivable).

Pre-operative expenses including administrative and other general overhead expenses that are directly attributable to the development under service Concession Arrangements are allocated and recognised and classified as "Financial Assets Receivable".

The Interest during construction and Tax expenses will not be adjusted with the financial asset and GST on expenses is also not form part of financial asset as GST will be recognized as an Input Tax Credit.



The amount due from the authority including Operation & Maintenance Income is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 109 as measured at amortised cost and the interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in statement of profit and loss. As per the Concession Arrangement, the support during construction period are accounted for as part of the transaction price (Financial Asset) as defined in Ind AS 115.

g) Revenue recognition

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" with the date of initial application being April 1, 2018. Ind AS 115, revenue from contracts with customers, is mandatory for reporting period beginning on or after April 1, 2018 replaced existing revenue recognition requirements i.e. Ind AS 18 Revenue Recognition and Ind AS 11 Construction Contracts. There were no significant adjustments required to the retained earnings as on April 1, 2018.

Accordingly, the policy for Revenue is amended as under:

To recognize revenue, the Company applies the following five step approach:

- (1) Identify the contract with a customer
- (2) Identify the performance obligations in the contract
- (3) Determine the transaction price
- (4) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligation in the contract, and
- (5) Recognize revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company recognize revenue when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised service (i.e. an asset) to NHAI.

Under the terms of contractual arrangements, the Company acts as a service provider. The Company constructs or upgrades infrastructure (construction or upgrade services) used to provide a public service and operates and maintains that infrastructure (operation services) for a specified period of time. The Company shall recognise and measure revenue for the services it performs. The nature of the consideration determines its subsequent accounting treatment i.e. as Financial Assets. The Company will recognise a financial asset to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from the NHAI for the construction services.

The Financial Asset due from the NHAI is accounted and measured at amortised cost. The interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. As per the Concession Arrangement, concession support received are accounted for as part of the transaction price (i.e. Financial Asset).

h) Other income

All other income is recognized on accrual basis when no significant uncertainty exists on their receipt.

i) Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest is accrued on time proportion basis, by reference to the principle outstanding at the effective interest rate.

j) Dividends

Income from dividend on investments is accrued in the year in which it is declared, whereby the Company's right to receive is established.

k) Government grant



Grants from governments are recognized at fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attaching to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to income are deferred and recognized in profit or loss over the periods in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct, or otherwise acquire non-current assets are deducted from the carrying amount of such non-current assets.

1) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognized and derecognized on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognized financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortized cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

1. Classification of financial assets

Investments in debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (unless the same are designated as fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)):

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (unless the same are designated as fair value through profit or loss)

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- The contractual terms of instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments at FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments and all changes are recognized in profit or loss.

2. Amortized cost and effective interest method

Income is recognized on an effective interest method as per Ind AS 109 for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

3. Impairment of financial assets (Expected credit loss model)

An impairment loss on financial asset is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. Impairment loss if any are recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss for the period.



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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not require the company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognise impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Measurement of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are measured as the present value of all cash shortfalls (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the Company in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Company expects to receive).

Presentation of allowance for expected credit losses in the Balance Sheet

Loss allowances for financial assets measured at amortised cost are deducted from the gross carrying amount of the assets.

Write-off

The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is written off (either partially or in full) to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery. This is generally the case when the Company determines that the debtor does not have assets or sources of income that could generate sufficient cash flows to repay the amounts subject to the write-off. However, financial assets that are written off could still be subject to enforcement activities in order to comply with the Company's procedures for recovery of amounts due.

4. De-recognition of financial assets

The Company derecognize a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition, as financial liabilities as fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

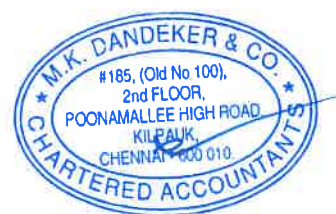
Loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized costs using Effective Interest Rate method.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are subsequently measured at fair value.

Financial guarantee contracts are subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognized less cumulative amortization.

Financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

Offsetting



Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Non-derivative financial assets - service concession arrangements

The Company recognises a financial asset arising from a service concession arrangement when it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from or at the direction of the grantor of the concession for the construction or upgrade services provided. Such financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition and classified as financial asset receivables. Subsequent to initial recognition, such financial assets are measured at amortized cost.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

m) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks, deposits held at call with the financial institutions and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

n) Statement of cash flows

Cash flow statement is prepared segregating the cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method. Under the indirect method, the net profit/(loss) is adjusted for the effects of:

- a. transactions of a non-cash nature;
- b. any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and,
- c. all other items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

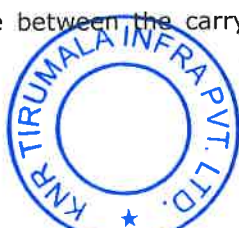
The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information. Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) are reflected as such in the Statement of cash flow. Those cash and cash equivalents which are not available for general use as on the date of Balance Sheet are also included under this category with a specific disclosure.

o) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized at transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalized as prepayment for liquidity services and amortized over the period of the facility to which it relates.

The fair value of the liability portion of the optionally convertible debentures is determined using a market interest rate for equivalent non-convertible debentures. The amount is recorded as a liability on an amortized cost basis until extinguished on conversion or redemption of debentures. The remainder of the proceeds is attributable to the equity portion of the compound instrument. This is recognized and included in shareholders' equity, net of income tax effects, and not subsequently remeasured.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been



extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss as other gains/(losses).

Where the terms of the financial liability are renegotiated and the entity issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, which is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of financial liability and the fair value of equity instruments issued.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statement for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

p) Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost include interest calculated using the effective interest method, amortization of ancillary costs and other costs the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying assets are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying asset is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

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

q) Employee Benefits

Employee benefits includes provident fund, superannuation fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity, compensated absences, long service awards and post-employment medical benefits.

a. Short-term Employee Benefit

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. The benefits like salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences etc. and the expected cost of bonus, and ex-gratia are recognised in the period the related service is rendered at undiscounted amount of benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:

- in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

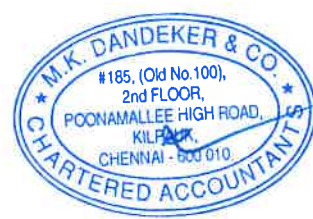
b. Post-employment benefits

1) Defined contribution plans:

The Company offers its employees State governed provident fund linked with employee pension scheme as defined contribution plans. The contribution paid/ payable under the scheme is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

2) Defined benefit plans:

The Company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan, which requires contributions. Company's liability towards gratuity is determined at each year end.



For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of the date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and the date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset.

Defined benefit costs are categorized as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and
- net interest expense or income; and
- re-measurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The present value of the defined benefit liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.

c. Other long-term employee benefit

The obligation for other long-term employee benefits such as long-term compensated absences, are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

r) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories include all costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory based on first-in-first-out basis. Cost of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated cost of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sales.

s) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when Company have a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

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 recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received, and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in notes in case of a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



t) Segment reporting

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organization and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit / loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments based on their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. The identification of operating segments and reporting of amounts is consistent with performance assessment and resource allocation by the management.

Inter-segment revenue is accounted based on transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under 'unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities'.

The Company operates in only one segment viz. "BOT Road Project" and hence the requirements of Ind AS 108 on "Segment Reporting" are not applicable. The Company activities are restricted within India and hence, no separate geographical segment disclosure is considered necessary.

u) Taxation

Income tax

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

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

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences, being the differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted as at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for temporary differences of items other than unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward losses only to the extent that reasonable certainty exists that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which these can be realized. However, if there are unabsorbed depreciation and carry forward of losses and items relating to capital losses, deferred tax assets are recognised only if there is reasonable certainty supported by convincing evidence that there will be sufficient future taxable income available to realize the assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if such items relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing tax laws and the entity has a legally enforceable right for such set off. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date for their realisability.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, and advance income tax and provision for tax, if it has a legally enforceable right and these relate to taxes in income levies by the same governing taxation laws.

Current and deferred tax relating to items directly recognised in other comprehensive income and reserves are recognised in other comprehensive income and reserves respectively and not in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Minimum Alternative Tax

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the statement of profit and loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists.

v) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each reporting date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. The following intangible assets are tested for impairment each financial year even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired:

- (a) an intangible asset that is not yet available for use; and
- (b) an intangible asset that is amortized over a period exceeding ten years from the date when the asset is available for use.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognized for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and its 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 the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimated future cash flows have not been adjusted.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognized for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. In case of revalued assets such reversal is not recognized.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

An Impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

w) Provision for periodic maintenance / resurfacing obligations

The Company estimates and provides for contractual obligations as per Service Concession Arrangement (SCA) with NHAI to restore the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability at periodic intervals or restore the infrastructure to a specified condition before it is handed over to NHAI. Provisions are measured based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date and are discounted using a rate that reflects the time value of money. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost. The same is reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjustments if any to the carrying amount is provided for accordingly.



x) Earning Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) for the year as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) 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 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 later. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been 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.

y) Standards issued but not yet effective

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below.

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment - The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

z) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements is in conformity with Ind AS and requires the management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

1. Useful lives of property, plant, and equipment



Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date. As at balance sheet date, management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous period.

2. Obligations relating to employee benefits

The employee benefit obligation depends on several factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using several assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost/ (income) include the discount rate, inflation, and mortality assumptions. Any changes in these assumptions will impact upon the carrying amount of employment benefit obligations.

3. Deferred taxes

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

4. Impairment of financial assets

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

aa) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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KNR Tirumala Infra Pvt Ltd
 CIN - U45500TG2018PTC123857
 Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3. Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Gross Block			Balance at March 31, 2022	Accumulated depreciation			Carrying Amount
	Balance at April 1, 2021	Additions	Disposals		Balance at April 1, 2021	For the year	Disposals	
Property, plant and equipment								
Plant and Machinery	-	7.65	-	7.65	-	0.01	0.01	7.64
Vehicles	-	5.13	-	5.13	-	0.01	0.01	5.12
Office Equipment	-	1.32	-	1.32	-	0.03	0.03	1.29
Computers	-	1.64	-	1.64	-	0.10	0.10	1.54
Total	-	15.74	-	15.74	-	0.15	0.15	15.59



4 Financial Asset Receivable

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non Current		
Financial Asset Receivable	57,904.33	50,971.66
Total	57,904.33	50,971.66

5 Non current tax assets (net)

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Non current tax assets	864.22	605.32
Total	864.22	605.32

6 Inventories

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Value at lower of cost or net realisable value		
Stores and Spares	11.55	-
Total	11.55	-

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense in the Statement of profit or loss amounting to ₹ 23.29 lakhs (March 31, 2021: ₹ Nil lakhs).

7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Balances with banks:		
- current accounts	169.59	786.14
- deposits with original maturity of less than three months	4,019.95	-
Total	4,189.54	786.14

8 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current		
Receivable from NHAI	1,685.72	0.25
Amount withheld by NHAI	44.11	155.25
Interest Accrued on Fixed Deposits	0.69	-
Total	1,730.52	155.50

9 Other Current Assets

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Amount receivable from Related Parties		
- COS Advance paid to EPC Contractor	655.38	655.38
Prepaid expenses	83.20	11.14
Balance with government authorities	5,956.49	6,665.98
Advances to suppliers	18.82	-
Total	6,713.89	7,332.50



10 Equity Capital

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
Authorised Share capital 716200 Equity Shares of Rs. 1,000/- each	7,163.00	7,163.00
Issued, subscribed & fully paid share capital 716250 Equity Shares of Rs. 1,000/- each	7,162.50	7,162.50
Total	7,162.50	7,162.50

Terms/ Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1000 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders. In the ensuing annual general meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

10.1 The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Year is set out below

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	Amount in Lakhs	No. of Shares	Amount in Lakhs
Number of Equity Shares at the beginning	7,16,250	7,162.50	7,16,250	7,162.50
Add:- Number of Shares Issued	-	-	-	-
Less:- Number of Shares Bought Back	-	-	-	-
Number of Equity Shares at the end of the year	7,16,250	7,162.50	7,16,250	7,162.50

10.2 The details of shareholder holding by holding company and its associates and having more than 5% as at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 is set out below:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	No. of Shares	% held	No. of Shares	% held
KNR Constructions Limited	3,65,288	51%	7,16,250	100%
Cube Highways and Infrastructure III pte Ltd. & its nominees	3,50,962	49%	-	-
	7,16,250	100.00%	7,16,250	100%

10.3 Aggregate number of bonus shares issued, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date:

No shares have been issued by the Company for consideration other than cash, during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting periods.

10.4 Details of shares held by promoters

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2022			
	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares % change during the year
KNR Constructions Limited & its nominees	7,16,250	(3,50,962)	3,65,288	51% -49%
	7,16,250	(3,50,962)	3,65,288	51% -49%

Promoter name	As at March 31, 2021			
	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares % change during the year
KNR Constructions Limited & its nominees	7,16,250	-	7,16,250	100% -
	7,16,250	-	7,16,250	100% -

10.5 Instrument entirely equity in Nature

PARTICULARS	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loan from Promoter Company	-	4,981.00
Balance at the end of the period	-	4,981.00

11 Other Equity

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss		
Balance at the beginning of the period	5,522.75	1,872.80
Add: (Less) Profit for the period	(2,383.22)	3,649.95
Balance at the end of the period	3,139.53	5,522.75



12 Borrowings

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)			
	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
i) Secured - at amortised cost				
(a) Term Loans-Banks	2,578.50	45,029.19	716.00	18,759.34
ii) Unsecured - at amortised cost				
(a) Term Loans-Promoter	145.58	-	-	-
(b) 12% Optionally Convertible Debentures	-	8,859.50	-	-
Subtotal	2,724.08	53,898.69	716.00	18,759.84
Amount transferred to current maturities of long term debt	(2,724.08)	-	(716.00)	-
Total		52,898.69		18,759.84

Terms of Security

- (a) Term Loan from Bank
- First Charge by way of hypothecation of all the fixed assets / movable assets of the company (other than Project assets)
 - A first charge on the Project's book debts, operating cash flows, receivables, commissions, revenues of whatsoever nature and wherever arising, present and future intangibles, goodwill, uncalled capital (present and future)
 - A first charge on Project's bank accounts, including but not limited to the escrow account opened in a designated bank, where all cash inflows from the project shall be deposited and all proceeds shall be utilised in a manner and priority to be decided by the Lenders/Investors.
 - Assignment of all the company's rights and interests under all the agreements related to the Project, Letter of credit (if any), and guarantee or performance bond provided by any party for any contract related to the Project in favour of the Borrower.
 - Substitution Agreement executed by Authority on behalf of the Lenders for the Facility
 - Assignment of all applicable insurance policies
 - A pledge of 51% shares (subject to regulatory compliance) of the share capital of the Borrower till the facility is entirely repaid. Balance 49% of the share capital of the Borrower shall be in negative lien;
 - Security Interest by way of Pledge and Equitable Assignment on Sponsor Contribution infused in form of Debenture
- Repayment Terms : As on 31.03.2022 the company has availed a term loan of Rs. 48,664.54 Lakhs at the interest rate of 1 year MCLR + spread of 1.05% P.a. and the term loan is repayable in 25 equal instalments starting from 31.03.2023.

(b) Unsecured Loan

Optionally Convertible Debentures

The Company had issued 8,859,500 on December 30, 2021 Unsecured, Optionally-Convertible Debentures ("CCDs") of Rs.100 each fully paid up aggregating Rs 8,859.50 Lacs on private placement basis to Cube Highways and Infrastructure-III Pte Ltd ("Subscriber")

Redemption date: The CCDs shall be redeemable on or before May 9, 2036 (Final Redemption date).

Redemption frequency: on maturity

Premature redemption: The Subscriber shall have the right to seek premature redemption of the CCDs at face value along with any accrued but unpaid interest on the CCDs. Premature redemption is subject to the Company having met all the restricted payment conditions as defined under the loan agreement with senior lenders or the debenture trust deed.

Conversion: In case where the redemption rights as mentioned above are not exercised by the Subscriber, then on the Final Redemption Date such CCDs will be, at the option of the Subscriber, convertible into equity shares of the Company at par on a 1:1 basis.

Coupon: Subject to the Company having met all the restricted payment conditions as defined in the senior loan agreements, the Subscriber shall be eligible to receive coupon on a bi-annual basis at an annual interest rate of 12% which shall accrue and payable on each Annuity Payment date ("Coupon").

13 Provisions

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Provision for periodic major maintenance works (Refer note 40)	938.11	-
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (Refer note 29)	1.46	-
- Compensated absences	1.87	-
Total	941.44	-

14 Short-term borrowings

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Loan repayable on demand		
Current maturity of long term debts	2,724.08	716.00
Total	2,724.08	716.00

15 Trade Payables

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 29)	14.98	-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1,514.33	20,737.82
Total	1,529.31	20,737.82

Trade payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2022 Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	Outstanding for a period of			Total
				1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years	
Undisputed outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	14.98	-	-	-	14.98
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	66.94	-	61.67	-	-	-	128.61
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises- Related party	-	-	1,385.53	-	-	-	1,385.53
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2021							
Undisputed outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	20,737.82	-	-	-	20,737.82
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

16 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
CURRENT		
Interest accrued but not due on Term Loan	97.66	64.00
Interest accrued but not due on optionally convertible debentures	227.77	-
Amount payable to Related Parties-KNR Constructions Limited	-	-
Gst Withheld	29.13	264.78
Other Expenses payable	-	5.25
Total	354.56	334.03

17 Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
CCS advance received from HRAI	684.29	684.29
Dues to statutory authorities	994.78	952.79
Total	1,679.18	1,637.18

18 Provisions

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
- Gratuity (Refer note 29)	0.12	-
- Compensated absences	0.22	-
Total	0.35	-



19 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Construction Income	18,567.96	37,662.00
Finance Income	8,675.98	4,882.32
Major Maintenance Income	971.99	-
Operation and Maintenance Income	549.14	-
Total	28,765.07	42,544.32

20 Other Income

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest Income on Mobilisation Advance given	-	71.97
Interest on Fixed Deposits	22.52	-
Other Income	-	0.88
Interest on Income Tax refund	8.18	39.87
Insurance Claim	36.85	-
Unamortised Processing fee	60.26	-
COS Income	-	1,354.20
Total	127.81	1,466.92

21 Operating Expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Construction Expenses	18,567.96	37,662.00
Major Maintenance Expenses	938.11	-
Operation & Maintenance Expenses	530.32	-
COS Expenses	-	1,354.20
Total	20,036.39	39,016.20

22 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Salaries and wages	35.01	-
Contribution to provident and other funds	3.06	-
Gratuity expenses	1.58	-
Staff welfare expenses	0.09	-
Total	39.74	-

23 Finance cost

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest Expenses(IDC and Post COD)	3,447.16	1,252.25
Interest on Unsecured Debentures	267.97	-
Interest on Mobilisation advance Received	-	92.84
Other Borrowing Expenses	8.40	-
Total	3,723.53	1,345.09

24 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.15	-
Total	0.15	-

25 Other Expenses

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Professional Charges	5.22	-
Certification Fee	0.50	-
Telephone and Internet Charges	2.84	-
Filing and License Fees	0.81	-
Insurance	72.97	-
Legal and Professional Fees	9.50	-
Modification gain /Loss	7,209.72	-
Rating Fee	25.00	-
Independent Consultant Fee	53.12	-
Penal Charges	0.22	-
Travelling Charges	0.29	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	36.85	-
Vehicle Hire Charges	4.40	-
Corporate social responsibility	37.88	-
Miscellaneous expenses	0.38	-
Management Service Charges	16.57	-
Total	7,476.28	-



26 Remuneration paid to the Statutory Auditors excuding Taxes

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	For the year Ended	For the Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
- as auditors - for statutory audit and limited reviews	2.50	2.50
- Tax audit fees	0.50	0.50
- Other services	3.40	0.50
- Out of pocket expenses	-	-
	6.40	3.50

27 Earnings per share (EPS)

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

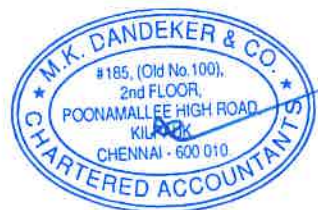
The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity holders:	For the year Ended	For the year Ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company for calculating basic earnings per share	(2,383.22)	3,649.95
Adjustments for convertible instruments	-	-
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company for calculating diluted earnings per share	(2,383.22)	3,649.95
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for calculating basic earnings per share	7,16,250	7,16,250
Effect of dilution:		
Convertible instrument	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for calculating diluted earnings per share	7,16,250	7,16,250
Basic earnings per share	(332.73)	509.59
Diluted earnings per share	(332.73)	509.59

There have been no other transactions involving Equity shares or potential Equity shares between the reporting date and the date of authorisation of these financial statements.

28 Corporate social responsibility

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	36.82	-
b) Amount spent during the year		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset - In cash	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above	36.82	-
c) Shortfall/(Excess amount spent)		
Opening Balance	36.82	-
Amount required to be spent during the year	-	-
Amount spent during the year	(37.88)	-
Closing Balance	(1.06)	-
d) Details related to spent / unspent obligations:		
i) Contribution to Public Trust	-	-
ii) Contribution to Charitable Trust	-	-
iii) Unspent amount in relation to:		
- Ongoing project	-	-
- Other than ongoing project	-	-
e) Details of related party transactions, if any		
f) Nature of CSR activities		
a) Health care facility		
b) Computer and accessory		
c) Laboratory items		



29 Disclosure relating to employee benefits pursuant to Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company's contribution to Provident Fund amounts to ₹ 3.06 lacs (March 31, 2021: ₹ Nil lacs) has been recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss under the head Employee benefits expense.

(b) Defined benefit plans (unfunded):

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month completed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for number of completed years of service.

The gratuity scheme covers substantially all regular employees. Commitments are actuarially determined at year-end. The actuarial valuation is done based on "Projected Unit Credit" method. Gains and losses of changed actuarial assumptions are charged to Statement of Profit or loss.

Gratuity

(i) Amount recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss is as under:

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current service cost	0.32	-
Past service cost including curtailment (Gains)/Losses	1.27	-
Total Service Cost	1.58	-

(ii) Net Interest Cost

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	-	-
Interest income on plan assets	-	-
Net Interest Cost	-	-

(iii) Bifurcation of Actuarial Gain/Loss on Obligation:

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain on arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain on arising from change in financial assumption	-	-
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain on arising from experience adjustment	-	-
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain on for the year on obligation	-	-

(iv) Actuarial Gain/loss on plan asset

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Actual income on plan asset	-	-
Expected interest income	-	-
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain for the year on plan asset	-	-

(v) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain for the year on DBO	-	-
Actuarial (Loss)/Gain for the year on plan asset	-	-
Unrecognized actuarial (Loss)/Gain for the year	-	-

(vi) Bifurcation of PBO at the end of year in current and non current.

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Current liability (Amount due within one year)	0.12	-
Non-Current liability (Amount due over one year)	1.46	-
Total PBO at the end of year	1.58	-

(vii) Change in plan assets

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	-	-
Employer contribution	-	-
Benefit paid	-	-
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	-	-



Disclosure relating to employee benefits pursuant to Ind AS 19 - Employee Benefits (Continued.)

(viii) **Change in defined benefit obligation**

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Defined benefit liability at the start of the year		
Adjustments related to employees transferred to/from fellow subsidiaries	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Current service cost	1.58	-
Re-measurements (gain)/loss for the year	-	-
Benefit paid directly by the Company	-	-
Defined benefit liability at the end of the year	1.58	-

(ix) **The amount included in the balance sheet arising in respect of its defined benefit obligation/plans**

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Present value of defined benefit obligations/ plans	1.58	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net defined benefit obligation	1.58	-

(x) **Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability:**

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Impact of change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the		
- Impact due to decrease of 4.6%	1.66	-
- Impact due to increase of 4.6%	(1.51)	-
Impact of change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the		
- Impact due to decrease of 4.2%	(1.52)	-
- Impact due to increase of 4.50%	1.65	-

The above sensitivity analysis is based on a change an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied which was applied while calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the Balance Sheet.

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are not material and hence impact of change due to these not calculated.

Sensitivities as rate of increase of pensions in payment, rate of increase of pensions before retirement and life expectancy are not applicable.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to previous periods.

(xi) **Actuarial assumptions:**

Description	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate range	6.95%	-
Salary Growth Rate	10%	-
Retirement age	58	-
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	-
Attrition at age (Withdrawal rate %)	9%	-



30 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and for the future development of the Company. In order to maintain or achieve an optimal capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividend payment, return on capital to shareholders or issue of new shares.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 was as follows

Particulars	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Debts	56,948.21	19,539.84
Less: cash and cash equivalents	4,189.54	786.14
Adjusted net debt	52,758.67	18,753.70
Total equity	10,302.03	17,666.25
Adjusted equity	10,302.03	17,666.25
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	5.12	1.06

31 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

A. Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

March 31, 2022

Particulars	Carrying amount (Rs. in Lakhs)		Fair Value (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial Asset Receivable	-	57,904.33	-	-	57,904.33
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	4,189.54	-	-	-
Other Financial Asset	-	1,730.52	-	-	1,730.52
		63,824.39			59,634.85
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	56,622.77	-	-	56,622.77
Trade Payables	-	1,529.31	-	-	1,529.31
Other financial liabilities	-	354.56	-	-	354.56
		58,506.64			58,506.64

i) The carrying amount of financial asset and liability is measured at amortized cost are considered to be the same as there fair values due to their short term nature.

March 31, 2021

Particulars	Carrying amount (Rs. in Lakhs)		Fair Value (Rs. in Lakhs)		
	FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets					
Financial Asset Receivable	-	50,971.66	-	-	50,971.66
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	786.14	-	-	-
Other Financial Asset	-	155.50	-	-	155.50
		51,913.30			51,127.16
Financial liabilities					
Borrowings	-	19,475.84	-	-	19,475.84
Trade Payables	-	20,737.82	-	-	20,737.82
Other financial liabilities	-	334.03	-	-	334.03
		40,547.69			40,547.69

i) The carrying amount of financial asset and liability is measured at amortized cost are considered to be the same as there fair values due to their short term nature.

ii) The Carrying value of Rupee term loans are at approximate fair value as the instruments are at prevailing market rate



31 Financial instruments - Fair values and risk management

B. Financial risk management

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

- a) credit risk
- b) liquidity risk
- c) market risk

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The Company's Board oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Board is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers; loans and investments in debt securities

The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure.

Trade receivables

The Company has a financial asset receivable, which will be recovered on the fixed payments from the authority(NHAI) in the form of annuity throughout the concession period. The Management believes that the credit risk is negligible since its main receivable is from the grantor of the Concession which is Government authority.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The Company uses activity-based costing to cost its products and services, which assists it in monitoring cash flow requirements and optimizing its cash return on investments.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

March 31, 2022

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings	56,622.77	2,578.50	4,584.00	12,348.15	37,112.12	56,622.77
Trade Payables	1,529.31	1,529.31	-	-	-	1,529.31
Other financial liabilities	354.56	354.56	-	-	-	354.56
	58,506.64	4,462.37	4,584.00	12,348.15	37,112.12	58,506.64

March 31, 2021

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash flows				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Borrowings	19,475.84	716.00	7,162.50	11,597.34	-	19,475.84
Trade Payables	20,737.82	20,737.82	-	-	-	20,737.82
Other financial liabilities	334.03	334.03	-	-	-	334.03
	40,547.69	21,787.85	7,162.50	11,597.34	-	40,547.68

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate.

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk as it has no borrowing or no material payables in foreign currency

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that fair value of future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The interest risk arises to the company mainly from long term borrowings with variable rates. The Company measures risk through sensitivity analysis.

The Company is exposed to Interest rate risk as it has variable interest rate borrowings.

Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk).

The company is exposed to price risk due to investments in mutual funds and classified as fair value through profit and loss.

The company measures risk through sensitivity analysis.

The company's risk management policy is to mitigate the risk by investments in diversified mutual funds.



32 Service Concession Arrangement
Description of the Arrangement

The Company has entered into a Service Concession Arrangement("SCA") with National Highway Authority of India ("NHAI") for the Six laning of Chittoor (Design Km 0.000/Existing Km 158.000) to Mallavaram (Design Km 61.128/Existing Km 41.8000) of NH -140 under Bharatmala Pariyojana on Hybrid Annuity Mode in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The company received appointed date on 04th January 2019.

Significant terms of arrangement

The Concessionaire is obligated to construct the Asset(Road), to meet the obligation the Concessionaire will get the Construction support of 40% of Bid Project Cost (BPC) from the authority and the balance cost need to be funded through Debt and Equity.

The Concession agreement entered between the parties is for a period of 17.5 years including 2.5 years of construction period.

The Construction Support from the Authority i.e. 40% of BPC will be adjusted with price index multiple on the respective mile stone payment. Based on the Price index multiple on the respective mile stones the Completion cost will be derived.

Nature & extent

The Concessionaire is not having any right to collect the toll from users, At the end of the concession period the road will be transferred to the authority and the Company will have no further involvement in its operation or maintenance.

The Company will receive the Semi annual Annuity payments on the balance completion cost from the Authority as per Article 23.6.3 of the Concession Agreement.

The company will also get the Interest @ RBI bank rate +3% on Semi annual basis on the reducing balance completion cost remaining to be paid as per Article 23.6.4 of the Concession Agreement.

The company will also get the Operation & Maintenance Income based on the O&M bid submitted on semi annual basis as per Article 23.7 of the Concession Agreement, and the same will be adjusted with price index multiple on the respective date.

Classification

The Company has right to receive an annuity payment from the Authority as per Article 23.6 of the Concession Agreement , Accordingly, the Company has recognised its financial asset. And the revenue will be created on the Financial asset as per IND AS 115, instead of actual Annuity received. The Construction income & Construction Cost will be recognised based the expenditure incurred from time to time.

During the year, the Company has recorded revenue of Rs.18,567.96 Lakhs on account of Construction Income, Rs.8,675.98 lakhs on account of Finance Income, Rs. 549.14 lakhs on account of O& M Income and Rs. 971.99 lakhs on account of Major Maintenance Income , and received a construction support of Rs.11,210.80 lakhs from NHAI and the above items has been adjusted with Financial asset receivable.



KNR Tirumala Infra Pvt Ltd

CIN - U45500TG2018PTC123857

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

33 Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Other Commitments towards project	-	21,692.99



34 Related parties

A. List of related parties and nature of relationship

S. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
1	KNR Constructions Limited	Holding Company & EPC Contractor
2	Mr. K. Narasimha Reddy	Director
3	Mr. K. Jalandar Reddy	Director
4	Gaurav Malhotra	Director
5	Kapil Nayyar	Director
6	Jayesh Ramniklal Desai	Director
7	Cube Highways and Infrastructure III Pte Limited	Shareholder
8	Cube Highways And Transportation Assets Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	Entities in which persons covered above can exercise significant influence

B. Transactions with related parties during the year ended

S. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	(Rs. in Lakhs)	
			As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1	KNR Constructions Limited	Deemed Equity (Unsecured loan)	4,080.00	4,891.00
		Mobilisation Advance Recovered	-	(2,975.45)
		Mobilisation Advance Given (COS)	-	926.22
		Mobilisation Advance Recovered (COS)	-	(270.84)
		EPC Cost (Inflation)	18,513.70	37,373.86
		Utility of Expenses	122.02	934.75
		Reimbursement of expenses	647.67	(207.04)
		Interest Income on Mobilisation Advance	-	71.97
		Withheld Received	-	274.32
		Withheld Paid	-	139.68
		Operation and Maintenance Expenses	486.35	-
Reimbursement of expenses (Insurance)	36.85	-		
Term Loan-Unsecured	145.58	-		
2	Cube Highways and Infrastructure III Pte Limited	Equity Share Capital	3,509.62	-
		Interest on 12% Optionally Convertible Debentures	267.97	-
		12% Optionally Convertible Debentures	8,859.50	-
3	Cube Highways And Transportation Assets Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	Management Service Charges	16.57	-
4	Kapil Nayyar	Director Sitting Fee	0.80	-
5	Jayesh Ramniklal Desai	Director Sitting Fee	0.80	-

C. Balances outstanding

S. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1	KNR Constructions Limited	Share capital	(3,652.88)	(7,162.50)
		Deemed Equity (Unsecured loan)	-	(4,981.00)
		Mobilisation Advance Recovered (COS)	655.38	655.38
		EPC Payable	(157.52)	(20,737.82)
		O&M Payable	(530.70)	-
		Reimbursement of Expenses Payable	(697.30)	-
		GST Withheld Payable	(29.13)	(264.78)
		Term Loan-Unsecured	(145.58)	-
2	Cube Highways and Infrastructure III Pte Limited	12% Optionally Convertible Debentures	(8,859.50)	-
		Equity Share Capital	(3,509.62)	-
		Interest accrued but not due on optionally convertible debentures	(227.77)	-
3	Cube Highways And Transportation Assets Advisors Pvt. Ltd.	Management Service Charges	(7.08)	-



Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Unit of measurement	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021		Variation	Reason for variation (if variation > (+/-) 25%)
				Numerator's Value	Denominator's Value	Numerator's Value	Denominator's Value		
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Times	17,645.50	6,287.48	6,274.14	23,425.03	0.35	165.80%
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	Times	56,622.77	10,302.03111	19,475.84	17,666.25	1.10	439.38%
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses (Depreciation & amortisation) + Finance costs	Debt service = Interest + Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	Times	1,340.47	4,409.62	4,995.04	1,252.25	3.99	-368.49%
Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	Percentage	(2,383.22)	13,984.14	3,649.95	13,395.77	0.27	-44.29%
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or Sales	Average Inventory	Times	28,765.07	11.55	42,544.32	-	-	249123.73%
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	Times	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	Times	27,512.68	11,126.07	39,016.20	21,017.60	1.86	61.65%
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current Liabilities	Times	28,765.07	6,358.02	42,544.32	(15,150.89)	(2.81)	733.23%
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Times	(2,383.22)	28,765.07	3,649.95	42,544.32	0.09	-16.86%
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	Percentage	1,340.32	64,200.72	4,995.04	36,426.09	0.14	-11.63%
Return on Investment	Income generated from investments	Weighted average value of investments	Percentage	-	-	-	-	-	0.00%

Note: The above Non-GAAP measures presented may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. Further, it should be noted that these are not a measure of operating performance or liquidity defined by generally accepted accounting principles.



KNR Tirumala Infra Pvt Ltd
CIN - U45500TG2018PTC123857
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
Capital Work In Progress

S.No	Particulars	up to 31.03.2021	Addition till PCOD i.e 10 May 2021	Addition for Q1 June 2021 post PCOD	Addition for Q2 September 2021	Addition upto December 15 2021	Addition for Q3 December 2021	Addition from 01.01.2022 to 31.03.2022	Total Cost for FY 2021-22	Total
1	EPC Cost	9,73,25,01,410.00	28,57,41,311.00	90,31,62,047.00	26,63,12,801	-	8,28,58,616	11,39,99,979	1,65,20,74,754	11,38,45,76,164
2	Finance Costs	12,52,25,470.25	2,23,05,485.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,23,05,485	14,75,30,955
	Management Fee	1,58,333.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,58,333
	Lead Bank Fees	3,11,50,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,11,50,000
	BG Charges	1,28,15,541.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,28,15,541
	Other Borrowing Expenses	5,15,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,49,115
3	Consultancy & Professional Fees	9,35,500.00	-	3,34,115.00	-	-	-	-	3,34,115	9,35,500
	Consultancy Fee	3,00,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,00,000
	Insurance Advisory Fee	18,46,087.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,46,087
	Legal Consultant Fee	1,91,64,481.00	8,03,018.00	-	15,20,874	-	-	-	36,37,794	2,30,02,275
	Independent Consultant fee	56,00,000.00	-	6,00,000.00	4,00,000	-	-	-	10,00,000	66,00,000
	Lenders, Trustee & I.A. Charges	10,55,472.00	2,50,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	2,50,000	13,05,472
	Security Fee	1,55,099.00	14,000.00	37,649.00	-	-	-	-	51,649	2,06,748
4	Employee Benefits Expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Other Expenses	9,19,000.00	-	1,12,500.00	-	-	-	-	1,12,500	10,31,500
	Audit Fees	12,184.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,185
	Bank Charges	10,00,000.00	30,000.00	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	10,30,000
	Certification Fees	1,18,48,608.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,18,48,608
	Rating Fee	3,98,587.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,98,587
	Insurance	68,97,152.70	-	1,800.00	89,245	-	-	-	10,75,346	1,29,73,954
	Interest on Stat Dues	1,140.00	8,03,018.00	24.00	-	-	-	-	24	3,98,611
	Rates and taxes	12,240.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,240
	Fines and penalties	2,887.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,887
	Office Exp	1,77,590.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,77,590
	Printing & Stationery Expenses	21,18,612.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,18,612
	Travelling Expenses	47,32,58,515.00	-	12,96,241.00	-	-	-	-	12,96,241	49,29,216,756
	Un Anticipated Processing Fee	2,84,872.00	-	19,92,94,956.00	-	-	-	-	19,92,94,956	20,17,43,628
	Inflation charges	-	-	29,647.85	-	-	-	-	29,647	29,647
	Other Charges	41,91,64,284.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,91,64,284
	Utility Shifting & Tree Cutting Expenses,	10,84,32,80,791.42	30,91,43,814.00	1,21,58,270.94	26,83,22,870	-	8,28,58,616	1,21,58,271	1,89,12,60,096	43,13,22,555
	Electrical items	41,91,64,284.00	-	1,11,69,34,817	-	-	-	-	1,21,58,271	43,13,22,555
	Gain on Mutual funds	41,91,64,284.00	-	1,21,58,270.94	-	-	-	-	1,21,58,271	43,13,22,555
	Utility Shifting & Tree Cutting Income,	10,42,41,16,507.42	30,91,43,814.00	1,10,47,76,345.85	26,83,22,870.00	-	8,28,58,616.00	1,87,91,01,825	1,87,91,01,825	12,30,32,18,332.27
	Electrical items	10,42,41,16,507.42	30,91,43,814.00	1,10,47,76,345.85	26,83,22,870.00	-	8,28,58,616.00	1,87,91,01,825	1,87,91,01,825	12,30,32,18,332.27
	Total									



- 42 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
- 43 There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- 44 The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on May 27, 2022.
- 45 The company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- 46 The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- 47 The Company does not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
- 48 The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- 49 The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 50 The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person or entity, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries); or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 51 Company has not revalued the tangible and intangible assets during the year.
- 52 The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender during the year.
- 53 The Company does not have any transaction 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.
- 54 The Company have not received any fund from any person or entity, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall: 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.
- 55 The Company does not have any 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
- 56 The Company has not availed any facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets.
- 57 The Corresponding previous period's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to confirm to the presentation of the current year's accounts.

As per our report of even date attached
For **M.K. Dandekar & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 000679S)

S. Poosaidurai
Partner
Membership No: 223754

Place : Hyderabad
Date : May 27, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board
KNR Tirumala Infra Pvt Ltd

K. Narasimha Reddy
Director
DIN: 00382412
Place : Hyderabad
Date : May 27, 2022

Sanjay Kumar
Company Secretary
M. No. A37163
Place: Noida
Date: May 27, 2022

K. Jalandhar Reddy
Director
DIN : 00434911
Place : Hyderabad
Date : May 27, 2022

