Independent Auditor's Report

To
The Board of Directors of
EIEL Mathura Infra Engineers Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements of **EIEL Mathura Infra Engineers Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the special purpose balance sheet as at December 31, 2023, the special purpose statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the special purpose statement of changes in equity and special purpose statement of cash flows for the period September 06 to December 31, 2023 then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the Significant/material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Special Purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements ").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements is prepared in all material respects, in accordance with the basis set out in Note 1(B) A to the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended (the "Act") (SAs) and issued by Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the special purpose Interim 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 (ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements.

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation to these special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the basis stated in Note 1(B) A to the special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements for the purpose set out in the above paragraph.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds

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and other irregularities, selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent, and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements, Board of Directors are 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 Responsibility for the Audit of the special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the special purpose Interim 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 special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the special purpose Interim 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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

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- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the special purpose Interim 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 Special Purpose Interim 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 special purpose Interim 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.

Restriction on Use

We draw attention to Note 1(B) A the Special Purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements, which describes the purpose and basis of preparation. The Special Purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements have been prepared by the Company for the purpose of preparation of the restated financial information as required under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulation, 2018 in relation to the proposed Initial Public Offering of the Enviro Infra Engineers Limited (the "Holding Company"). As a result, the special purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements may not be suitable for any other purpose. The Special Purpose Interim Ind AS financial statements cannot be referred to or distributed or included in any offering document or used for any other purpose except with our prior consent in writing. Our report is intended solely for the purpose of preparation of the restated financial information and is not to be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our written consent.

For S S Kothari Mehta & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 000756N

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Deepak k. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership Number: 095541
UDIN No. 24095541BKEXIN6849
Place: New Delhi
Date: March 22, 2024

EIEL MATHURA INFRA ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Regd. Office: Unit No. 201, 2nd Floor, RG Metro Arcade, Sector-11, Rohini, New Delhi-110085

CIN: U36000DL2023PTC419662

Special Purpose Interim Balance Sheet as at December 31, 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As At 31st Dec 2023
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment		-
(b) Investment Property		-
(c) Intangible Assets		-
(d) Financial Assets		
(i) Investments		-
(ii) Loans		-
Total Non-Current Assets		-
Current Assets		
(a) Inventories		-
(b) Financial Assets		
(i) Trade Receivables		-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2	4.60
(iv) Short Term Loans and Advances		-
Total Current Assets		4.60
TOTAL ASSETS		4.60
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
(a) Equity Share Capital	3	5.00
(b) Other Equity	4	(0.46)
Total Equity		4.54
Liabilities		
Non-Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		-
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities		-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		-
Current Liabilities		
(a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		-
(ii) Trade Payables		
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises; and		-
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		-
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities	5	0.06
Total Current Liability		0.06
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		4.60
Corporate Information	1(A)	
Material/Significant Accounting Policies	1(B)	

The accompanying notes are integral part of these Special Purpose Interim Financial Statement

As per our report of even date

For S S KOTHARI MEHTA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000756N

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

For EIEL MATHURA INFRA ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Sanjay Jain
Director
DIN: 02575734

Manish Jain
Director
DIN: 02671522

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.03.2024

EIEL MATHURA INFRA ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Regd. Office: Unit No. 201, 2nd Floor, RG Metro Arcade, Sector-11, Rohini, New Delhi-110085

CIN: U36000DL2023PTC419662

Special Purpose Interim Statement of Profit and Loss for the period September 06, 2023 to December 31, 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the Period Ended 31st Dec 2023
Income		
Revenue From Operations		-
Other Income		-
Total Income (I)		-
Expenses:-		
Manufacturing, Construction and Operating Expenses		
Changes in Inventories of Work-in-progress (Increase)/Decrease		-
Employee Benefits Expense		-
Finance Costs		-
Depreciation and Amortization Expense		
Sales, Administration and Other Expenses	6	0.46
Total Expenses (II)		0.46
Profit/(Loss) before Tax (III=I-II)		**(0.46)**
Tax Expense, Comprising		
- Current Tax		-
- Deferred Tax		-
-(Excess)/Short Provision of Income Tax for Earlier Years		-
Total Tax Expense (IV)		-
Profit/(Loss) for the period (V=III-IV)		(0.46)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit & Loss		
Remeasurement of Income/(Loss) on defined benefit plans		-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Period		-
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the Period		(0.46)
Earning Per Equity Share [nominal value of Rs. 10 (previous year Rs. 10)]		
(1) Basic (Rs.)		(2.90)
(2) Diluted (Rs.)		(2.90)
Corporate Information	1(A)	
Material/Significant Accounting Policies	1(B)	

The accompanying notes are integral part of these Special Purpose Interim Financial Statement

As per our report of even date

For S S KOTHARI MEHTA & Co.
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SS KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

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CIN: U36000DL2023PTC419662

Special Purpose Interim Statement of Cash Flow for the period September 06, 2023 to December 31, 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs)

	Particulars	For the Period Ended 31st Dec 2023
A	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**	
	Profit before Tax	(0.46)
	Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:	
	Depreciation and Amortization Expense	-
	Remeasurement of Income/(loss) on defined benefit plans	-
	Finance Cost	-
	Interest Income	-
	(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property, Plant & Equipment (Net)	-
	Cash generated from operations before working capital changes	-
	Adjustment for:	
	(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in Current/ Non Current loans	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receiveable and Other Receiveables	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other financial assets	-
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current assets	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	0.06
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current/Non-Current Liability	-
	Increase/(Decrease) in Short & Long Term Provision	-
	Cash flow from operations	0.06
	Income tax paid (Net)	
	Net Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (A)	(0.40)
B	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**	
	Purchase of Fixed Assets	-
	Investment in Equity shares	-
	Interest Income	-
	Investment in Bank depsoits (having original maturity of more than three months	-
	Net Cash flow from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	-
C	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**	
	Proceeds from issue of Share Capital	5.00
	Proceeds from Borrowings	-
	Interest & Financial Charges	-
	Net Cash flow from / (used in) financing Activities (C)	5.00
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	4.60
	Opening Cash and Cash equivalents	-
	Closing Cash and Cash equivalents	**4.60**

Notes:

1	**Cash And Cash Equivalents include**	
	Cash on hand	-
	Balances with Banks:	
	- Current Accounts	4.60
	- Fixed Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months	
	Cash and cash balance at the end of the year (Refer Note 2)	**4.60**

2 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under indirect method set out in the applicable Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.

3 Figures in bracket indicates cash outflow.

Corporate Information

Material/Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying notes are integral part of these Special Purpose Interim Financial Statement

As per our report of even date

For S S KOTHARI MEHTA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000756N

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

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For EIEL MATHURA INFRA ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Sanjay Jain
Director
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Manish Jain
Director
DIN: 02671522

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.03.2024

EIEL MATHURA INFRA ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U36000DL2023PTC419662

Special Purpose Interim Statement of changes in Equity for the nine months period ended December 31, 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs)

A. Equity Share Capital

Equity share of Rs.10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid up.

(1) For the year ended 31st December, 2023

Opening balance as at 06th September, 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Balance as at 1st April, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance as at 31st December, 2023
-	-	-	**5.00**	**5.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars		Other Comprehensive Income		TOTAL
	Retained Earnings	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans	
Balance as at 06th September 2023	-	-	-	-
Profit for the Period/ (Losses)	(0.46)	-	-	(0.46)
Issue of Bonus Shares	-			-
Total Other Comprehensive Income/(Losses) for the period (Net of Tax)	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st Dec 2023	**(0.46)**	-	-	**(0.46)**

As per our report of even date

For S S KOTHARI MEHTA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000756N

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

For EIEL MATHURA INFRA ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Sanjay Jain
Director
DIN: 02575734

Manish Jain
Director
DIN: 02671522

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.03.2024

1 (A) CORPORATE INFORMATION

EIEL Mathura Infra Engineers Private Limited was incorporated on 6th September 2023 with Registrar of Companies, Delhi under the provisions of Companies Act 1956, supersecceded by Companies Act, 2013. The Company's Corporate Identity Number is U36000DL2023PTC419662. The Registered office of company is situated at Unit No. 201, Second Floor, Plot No. B CSC/OCF-01, RG Metro Arcade, Sector-11, Rohini, Delhi-110085.

The Company is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) promoted by Enviro Infra Engineers Limited and Micro Transmission Systems having shareholding of 74% & 26% respectively. The company is incorporated to execute a project by NMCG through Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural) in the name of Mathura Sewerage Scheme (I&D and STP works for balance drains) at Mathura in Uttar Pradesh including Operation & Maintenance period of 15 years through Hybrid Annuity based PPP mode and the Project shall include EPC of STP having 60 MLD capacity and online monitoring system for the STP and SPS, the on-site testing laboratory facilities, and such other facilities associated with the Mathura STP, and its Associated Infrastructure and Operation and Maintenance of these plants and facilities in accordance with the as per terms and conditions of Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam (Rural) and/or National Mission for Clean Ganga.

1 (B) MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES & OTHER EXPLAINATORY INFRMATION

A. STANDALONE STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCES

These Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements for the period from 6th September, 2023 to 31st December, 2023, have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of Indian Accounting Standard 34, 'Interim financial reporting prescribed under section 133 of the Act and other accounting principles generally accepted in India for the purpose of preparation of restated financial Statements as at and for the period ended December 31, 2023 for the purpose of inclusion in Draft Red Hearing Prospectus (the "DRHP" or the "Offer Documents") as required under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018 as amended from time to time ("ICDR Regulations") in relation to the proposed initial public offering ("IPO") of the Holding Company.

These Special Purpose Interim Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the requirements of:

(i) Section 26 of Chapter III of the Act
(ii) relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018, issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India ('SEBI'), as amended ("ICDR Regulations"), and
(iii) the Guidance Note on Reports in Company Prospectuses (Revised 2019) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), as amended from time to time (the "Guidance Note") read with the general directions dated October 28, 2021 received from Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) by the Company through Lead Managers (the "SEBI Communication"), as applicable.

Accordingly, the comparative period disclosures for December 2022 as required by Ind AS 34, as may be applicable, has not been provided since the same is exempted as per the requirements of ICDR Regulations.
These Special Purpose Interim Financial Statements shall not be suitable for any purpose other than as disclosed in this note

B BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIALS STATEMENTS

Historical cost convention
The special purpose interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

Going Concern Assumptions
The Company has prepared the Special Puropse Interim Standalone Financial Statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

Measurement of fair values
Certain accounting policies and disclosures of the Company require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.
The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values and regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.
Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:
Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (ie. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

C CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES & JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of Standalone financial statements in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of Standalone financial statements and results of operations during the reporting period. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of Standalone financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognised in the year in which the results are shown /materialised.

i) Estimated useful life of intangible asset and property, plant and equipment
The Company assesses the remaining useful lives of Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment on the basis of internal technical estimates. Management believes that assigned useful lives are reasonable.

ii) Income taxes:
Deferred tax assets are recognised for the unused tax credit to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the losses will 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.

iii) Defined benefit plans and Other Long Term Benefits:

The cost of the defined benefit plan and other long term benefit and their present value are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The most sensitive is discount rate. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

iv) Contingent liabilities:
Management judgment is required for estimating the possible outflow of resources, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against the Company as it is not possible to predict the outcome of pending matters with accuracy. The management believes the estimates are reasonable and prudent.

v) Revenue Recognititon

The Company uses the stage of completion method using survey method and /or on completion of physical proportion of the contract work to measure progress towards completion in respect of construction contracts. This method is followed when reasonably dependable estimates of costs applicable to various elements of the contract can be made. Key factors that are reviewed in estimating the future costs to complete include estimates of future labour costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognised revenue and profit are subject to revisions as the contract progresses to completion. When estimates indicate that a loss will be incurred, the loss is provided for in the period in which the loss becomes probable.

vii) Provision for doubtful receivables and contract assets:
In assessing the recoverability of the trade receivables and contracts assets, management's judgement involves consideration of aging status, evaluation of litigations and the likelihood of collection based on the terms of the contract.

viii) Estimation of net realisable value of inventories:
Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and Fair value. In estimating the net realisable value / Fair value of Inventories the Company makes an estimate of future selling prices and costs necessary to make the sale.

D CURRENT AND NON CURRENT CLASSIFICATION

The company presents assets and liabilities in the standaolne Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

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A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non current assets and liabilities, respectively.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. Based on the nature of service and the time between rendering of services and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, 12 months has been considered by the Company for the purpose of current / non current classification of assets and liabilities.

E FUNCTIONAL AND PRESENTATION CURRENCY

The Functional Currency & Presentation Currency of the Company is Indian Ruppee.
Amount in the standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee in lakhs rounded off to two decimal places as permitted by Schedule III to the Act.

F USE OF ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the Standalone financial statements is in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions. These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on going concern basis.
Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period. If the revision affects both current and future period, the same is recognised accordingly.

G CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE / INCOME

Except otherwise indicated:
i) All expenditure and income are accounted for under the natural heads of account.
ii) All expenditure and income are accounted for on accrual basis.

H REVENUES FROM OPERATION

Revenue includes adjustments made towards liquidated damages and variation wherever applicable. Escalation and other claims which are not ascertainable/acknowledged by customers are not taken into account

(i) <u>Service concession arrangement</u>

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of goods or services are transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services.
Revenue is measured based on the transaction price as specified in the contract with the customer. It excludes taxes or other amounts collected from the customer in its capacity as an agent.
The company is developing the sewage treatment plant and operates and maintains that infrastructure for a specified period of time. Under Appendix D to Ind AS 115- Revenue from contracts with Customers, this arrangement is accounted for based on the nature of the consideration. The financial assets is used when the company has an unconditional right to receive cash or other financial assets from or at the direction of the grantor of construction services.

Design-Build-Operate-Transfer (DBOT) contracts on hybrid annuity basis contain three streams of revenue-construction evenue, Financing income and Operation & Maintenance (O&M) income. The construction stream of DBOT revenue are accounted for in the construction phase of DBOT, O&M income is recognised in the operating phase of DBOT, while finance income income will be recognised along with capex annuity received.

Revenue related to construction services provided under the service concession arrangement is recognised based on stage of completion of the work performed. The stage of completion is assessed by reference to input method i.e. cost incurred till date in proportion to total estimated cost to complete the work.

Revenue from operation and maintenance activities are recognised at an amount for which it has right to consideration (i.e. right to invoice) from the customers that corresponds directly with the value of the performance completed to the date.

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Contract Balances - Contract Assets

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

Contract assets represent revenue recognized in excess of amounts billed, and include unbilled receivables. Unbilled receivables, which represent an unconditional right to payment subject only to the passage of time, are reclassified to accounts receivable when they are billed under the terms of the contract.

Contract Balances - Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made, or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. Contract liabilities represent amounts billed to clients in excess of revenue recognized to date and other advances received from customers.

Variable consideration

The nature of the company's contracts gives rise to several types of variable consideration, including claims, unpriced change orders, award and incentive fees, and change in law, liquidated damages and penalties. The company recognizes revenue for variable consideration when it is probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur. The company estimates the amount of revenue to be recognized on variable consideration using the expected value (i.e., the sum of a probability-weighted amount) or the most likely amount method, whichever is expected to better predict the amount.

The Company's claim for extra work, incentives and escalation in rates relating to execution of contracts are recognized as revenue in the year in which said claims are finally accepted by the clients.

Before including any amount of variable consideration in the transaction price, the Company considers whether the amount of variable consideration is constrained. The Company determined that the estimates of variable consideration are not constrained based on its historical experience, business forecast and the current economic conditions. In addition, the uncertainty on the variable consideration will be resolved within a short time frame.

Impairment loss (termed as provision for foreseeable losses in the financial statements) is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent the carrying amount of the contract asset exceeds the remaining amount of consideration that the Company expects to receive towards remaining performance obligations (after deducting the costs that relate directly to fulfil such remaining performance obligation). The Company recognises impairment loss (termed as provision for expected credit loss on contract assets in the financial statements) on account of credit risk in respect of a contract asset using expected credit loss model on similar basis as applicable to trade receivables.

ii) Interest

Interest income is recognized on time apportionment basis. Effective interest method is used to compute the interest income on long terms loans and advances.

iii) Awards and settlements

Revenue in relation to awards; such as arbitration awards and settlement; such as settlement of agreement is recognized as revenue, whenever complete certainty of its realizations is established.

iv) Other items of income are accounted as and when the right to receive such income arises and it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

I EXCEPTIONAL ITEMS

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional items and disclosed as such in the financial statements.

J PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (PPE)

PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably PPE is stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any All directly attributable costs related to the acquisition of PPE and, borrowing costs case of qualifying assets are capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

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PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as "capital work-in-progress"

Depreciation is recognised using written down value method so as to write off the cost of the assets (other than freehold land and capital work-in-progress) less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined.

Depreciation on additions to deductions from, owned assets is calculated pro rata to the period of use.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change is accounted for on prospective basis.

The carrying amount of the all property, plant and equipment are derecognized on its disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal and the gain or loss on de-recognition is recognized in the statement of profit & loss.

K INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation and cumulative impairment. All directly attributable costs and other administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to acquisition of intangible assets are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Intangible assets under development"

Intangible assets are amortised on written down value basis over the estimated useful life. The method of amortisation and useful life are reviewed at the end of each financial year with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

L IMPAIRMENT OF ASSETS

Intangible assets, investment property and property, plant and equipment

As at the end of each financial year, the carrying amounts of PPE, intangible assets and investments in subsidiary and joint ventures are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss if such indication exists, PPE, investment property and intangible assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss if any. Intangible assets with indefinite life are tested for impairment each year

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

i) in the case of an individual asset, at the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use; and
ii) in the case of a cash generating unit (the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use.

M IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company recognises loss allowances using the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not at fair value through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit or loss.

N IMPAIRMENT OF NON FINANCIAL ASSETS

Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in use) is determined on an Individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely Independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

O CLAIMS & COUNTER CLAIMS

Claims and counter claims including under arbitrations are accounted for on their final Settlement/ award. Contract related claims are recognised when there is a reasonable certainty

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P INVENTORIES

Raw Materials:

Raw Materials are valued at lower of cost, based on First in First out method arrived after including Freight inward and other expenditure directly attribute to acquisition or net realizable value.

Work in Progress:

Work in Progress, are valued at cost based on First in First out method.

Stores, Fuel and Packing Materials are valued at lower of cost based on First in First out method or net realizable value.

Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

Q FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Initial Recognition:

The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables/payables and where cost of generation of fair value exceeds benefits, which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs directly related to the acquisition or issue of the financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities through profit & loss account) are added to or deducted from the cost of financial assets or financial liabilities. Transaction cost directly attributed to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit & loss account are recognized immediately in the statement of profit & loss.

Subsequent Recognition:

Non-derivative financial instruments

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

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

(iii) **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:** A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories (including investment in units of mutual funds) is subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

(iv) **Financial liabilities:** Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

(v) **Investment in Subsidiaries/Joint ventures:** Investment in subsidiaries / Joint Ventures are carried at cost in the separate financial statements. Any gain or losses on disposal of these investments are recognized in the statement of profit & loss.

R CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

S FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial liabilities are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received less directly attributable transaction cost.

Subsequent to initial measurement, financial liabilities viz borrowings are measured at amortized cost. The difference in the initial carrying amount of the financial liabilities and their redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit & loss over the contractual term using the effective interest rate method.

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Financial liabilities are further classified as current and non-current depending whether they are payable within 12 months from the balance date or beyond.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the company is discharged from its obligation; they expire, are cancelled or replaced by a new liability with substantial modified terms.

T EARNING PER SHARE

Basic Earnings Per Share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the company to the weighted average number of Shares outstanding during the period & Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders of the company after adjusting the effect of all dilutive potential equity shares that were outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period includes the weighted average number of equity shares that could have issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential.

U TAXATION

Current Tax

Current tax is expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using the tax rate enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to the tax payable in respect of the earlier periods.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset where the company has legal enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax is recognized for all taxable temporary differences and is calculated based on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset and when the deferred tax balances relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but the Company intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Current and Deferred Tax for the Year

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

V EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The company provides for the various benefits plans to the employees. These are categorized into Defined Benefits Plans and Defined Contributions Plans. Defined contribution plans includes the amount paid by the company towards the liability for Provident fund to the employees provident fund organization and Employee State Insurance fund in respect of ESI and defined benefits plans includes the retirement benefits, such as gratuity and paid absences (leave benefits) both accumulated and non-accumulated.

a. In respect Defined Contribution Plans, contribution made to the specified fund based on the services rendered by the employees are charged to Statement of Profit & Loss in the year in which services are rendered by the employee.

b. Liability in respect of Defined Long Term benefit plan is determined at the present value of the amounts payable determined using actuarial valuation techniques performed by an independent actuarial at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit methods. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gain and losses, the effects of assets ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of Financial Position with a charge or credit recognized in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Past Service cost is recognized in the statement of profit & loss in the period of plan amendment.

c. Liabilities for accumulating paid absences is determined at the present value of the amounts payable determined using the actuarial valuation techniques performed by an independent actuarial at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gain or losses in respect of accumulating paid absences are charged to statement of profit & loss account.

d. Liabilities for short term employee benefits are measured at undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid and charged to Statement of Profit & Loss in the year in which the related service is rendered.

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W PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Provisions are recognised only when:

(i) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event; and

(ii) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and

(iii) a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation and when the effect of time value of money is material, the carrying amount of the provision is the present value of those cash flows. Reimbursement expected in respect of expenditure required to settle a provision is recognised only when it is virtually certain that the reimbursement will be received.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

(i) a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation; and

(II) a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.

Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Where the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under such contract, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

X BORROWING COST

Borrowings cost are interest and other costs (including exchange differences relating to foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs) incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying /eligible assets, intended for commercial production are capitalized as part of the cost of such assets. All other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense in the year in which they are incurred.

Y LEASES

The Company does not have any transaction related Ind AS 116 (Leases) during the year and in previous year. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is not applicable to company.

Z COMMITMENTS

Commitments are future liabilities for contractual expenditure, classified and disclosed as follows:

(i) estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for;

(ii) uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid;

(iii) funding related commitment to subsidiary, associate and joint venture companies; and

(iv) other non-cancellable commitments, if any, to the extent they are considered material and relevant in the opinion of management.

Other commitments related to sales/procurements made in the normal course of business are not disclosed to avoid excessive details.

AA STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared segregating the cash flows into operating, investing and financing activities. Cash flow from operating activities is reported using indirect method, adjusting the profit before tax excluding exceptional items for the effects of:

(i) changes during the period in inventories and operating receivables and payables;

(ii) non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, unrealised foreign currency gains and losses; and

(iii) all other items for which the cash effects are investing or financing cash flows.

Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balances) shown in the Statement of Cash Flows exclude items which are not available for general use as at the date of Balance Sheet

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CIN: U36000DL2023PTC419662

Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Interim Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2023

(All amounts in Lakhs)

2 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	As at 31.12.2023
Cash on hand	-
Balances with Banks:	
- Current Accounts	4.60
- Fixed Deposits with original maturity of less than 3 months*	-
Total	4.60

3 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

	Number	Amount
AUTHORISED		
- Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	50,000	5.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP		
- Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up	50,000	5.00
		5.00

a) **Terms/ Rights attached to Equity Shares**

The company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having face value of Rs.10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of Liquidation of the company, the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

b) **RECONCILIATION OF AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL**

Particulars	As at 31.12.2023	
	Numbers	Amount (in Lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Shares issued during the year/period	50,000	5.00
Balance at the end of the period	50,000	5.00

c) **RECONCILIATION OF NUMBER OF EQUITY SHARES OUTSTANDING AT THE BEGINNING AND AT THE END OF THE REPORTING PERIOD**

Particulars	As at 31.12.2023	
	Numbers	Amount (in Lakhs)
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Shares issued during the year	50,000	5.00
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of year	50,000	5.00

d) **LIST OF SHARE HOLDERS HOLDING MORE THAN 5% SHARES OF THE COMPANY**

Particulars	Class of share	As at 31.12.2023	
		No. of Share	% Held
Enviro Infra Engineers Ltd.	Equity	37,000	74%
Micro Transmission Systems	Equity	13,000	26%
TOTAL		50,000	100%

e) **No Bonus shares, shares buyback and issue of shares without consideration being received in cash (during five years immediately preceding 31 Dec 2023)**

f)

Shares held by promoters as at 31.12.2023						
S. No	Class of Share	Promotor Name	No of shares at the beginning of the year	Changes during the period	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Equity Shares	Enviro Infra Engineers Ltd.		37000	74%	74%
2	Equity Shares	Micro Transmission Systems		13000	26%	26%

g) As per the record of company, including its register of share holder/ members and other declarations received from share holders regarding beneficial interest. The above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

4 OTHER EQUITY — Amount in Lakhs

Particulars	Other Equity	TOTAL
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 06th September 2023	-	-
Total Other Comprehensive income for the year (Net of Tax)	-	-
Profit/(Losses) for the Period	(0.46)	(0.46)
Balance as at 31st Dec 2023	(0.46)	(0.46)

Retained Earnings

Particulars	As at 31.12.2023
Opening Balance	-
Profit during the year	(0.46)
Closing Balance	(0.46)

Nature and Purpose of reserves

1. Retained Earnings:- Retained earnings represents undistributed profits of the company which can be distributed to its equity share holders in accordance with Companies Act, 2013.

5 Financial Liabilities	As at 31.12.2023
- Other Financial Liabilities	0.06
Total	0.06

6 SALES, ADMINISTRATION AND OTHER EXPENSES	For the Period Ended 31.12.2023
Fee Rates & Taxes	0.28
Legal & Professional Expenses	0.18
Other Expenses	0.00
Total	0.46

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7 **CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS** (Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars		As At 31.12.2023
a)	Contingent Liabilities Bank Guarantees issued	-
	Total (a)	-

8 **AUDITORS REMUNERATION**

Particulars		As At 31.12.2023
a)	Statutory Audit Fee	-
b)	Tax Audit Fee	-
Total		-

9 **EARNING PER SHARE (E.P.S.)** (Amount in Rs.)

The following disclosure is made, as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-33) on "Earning Per Share" :

		As At 31.12.2023
(A)	Profit/(Loss) for the Period (Rupees)	(45,973.26)
(B)	Opening Balance of Equity Share (Nos.)	-
	Add: Issue of Shares	15,847
	Weighted Number of Equity Share (viz. denominator) for Basic EPS.	15,847
(C)	Opening Balance of Equity Share (Nos.)	-
	Add: Issue of Shares	15,847
	Weighted Number of Equity Share (viz. denominator) for Diluted EPS.	15,847
(D)	Nominal Value Per Share	Rs.10/-
(E)	(I) Basic Earning Per Share [A/B]	(2.90)
	(II) Diluted Earning Per Share [A/C]	(2.90)

10 **RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE (IND AS-24)**

a. **List of Related Parties:**

(i) **Holding Company** : Enviro Infra Engineers Limited

(ii) **Company having significance influence** : Micro Transmission Systems

(iii) **Joint Ventures** : NIL

(iv) **Key Managerial Personnel & their relatives / HUF (also exercising significant influence over the Company):**
: (i) Mr. Sanjay Jain, Director
: (ii) Mr. Manish Jain, Director

(v) **Companies in which Directors are interested**
: (i) Enviro Infra Engineers Limited
: (ii) SMR Projects Pvt. Ltd.
: (iii) EIEPL Bareilly Infra Engineers Pvt. Ltd.

b. The Company did not entered into transactions with parties listed above during the period under consideration.

11 **Information u/s 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of Loans given, Investment made or Guarantees given or Security provided:**

S. No.	Name of the Company	As At	Amount (in Lakhs)	Purpose
A	Loan Given	31.12.2023	-	
B	Investment Made	31.12.2023	-	
C	Guarantees Given	31.12.2023	-	
D	Securities Provided	31.12.2023	-	

12 Balances of some of the parties are subject to reconciliation and /or confirmations.

13 There is no separate reportable segment as required under Indian Accounting Standard -108 (Ind AS-108) regarding "Segment Reporting".

14 The company has not recorded any transactions in the books of accounts during the period ended 31st Dec, 2023 that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

15 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current period.

16 Disclosure pursuant to Para 6 of appendix D of Ind AS for Service Concession Agreements:

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Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Interim Financial Statements

17 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The carrying value of instruments by categories are as follows:

(Amount in Lakhs)

Particulars	As At	Amortised Cost	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through Profit or Loss	Financial assets/liabilities at fair value through OCI	Total Carrying value
Assets					
Cash & Cash Equivalents	31.12.2023	4.60	-	-	4.60
Investments					
Equity & Other Securities	31.12.2023	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	31.12.2023	-	-	-	-
Loans	31.12.2023	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	31.12.2023	-	-	-	-
Total	**31.12.2023**	**4.60**	**-**	**-**	**4.60**
Liabilities					
Trade Payables	31.12.2023	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	31.12.2023	0.06	-	-	0.06
Borrowings	31.12.2023	-	-	-	-
Total	**31.12.2023**	**0.06**	**-**	**-**	**0.06**

Fair Value hierarchy disclosures:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Input other than quoted price included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability; either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

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

Particulars	As At	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Investment in equity instruments	31.12.2023	-	-	-	-

18 Financial Risk Management:

In the course of business, amongst others, the Company is exposed to several financial risks such as Credit Risk, Liquidity Risk, Interest Rate Risk, Exchange Risk and Commodity Price Risk. These risks may be caused by the internal and external factors resulting into impairment of the assets of the Company causing adverse influence on the achievement of Company's strategies, operational and financial objectives, earning capacity and financial position.

The Company has formulated an appropriate policy and established a risk management framework which encompass the following process.

- identify the major financial risks which may cause financial losses to the company
- assess the probability of occurrence and severity of financial losses
- mitigate and control them by formulation of appropriate policies, strategies, structures, systems and procedures
- Monitor and review periodically the adherence, adequacy and efficacy of the financial risk management system.

The Company enterprise risk management system is monitored and reviewed at all levels of management and the Board of Directors from time to time.

Credit Risk

Credit Risk refers to the risks that arise on default by the counterparty on its contractual obligation resulting into financial loss to the company. The company may carry this Risk on Trade and other receivables, liquid assets and some of the non current financial assets.

The credit risk on cash & cash equivalent and liquid funds are insignificant as counterparties are banks.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity Risk arises when the company is unable to meet its short term financial obligations as and when they fall due.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities are given as under:

Particulars	As at 31st December 2023	Due within 12 months from Balance Sheet Date	Due beyond 12 months of Balance Sheet Date
Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade Payables			
Total dues of Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-	-
Total dues of Creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-

Interest Rate Risk

Generally market linked financial instruments are subject to interest rate risk. The company does not have any market linked financial instruments both on the asset side as well liability side. Hence there no interest rate risk linked to market rates.

However the interest rate in respect of major portion of borrowings by the Company from the banks and others are linked with the REPO/T-Bill specified by RBI. Any fluctuation in the same either on higher side or lower side will result into financial loss or gain to the company. And while bidding the Projects the Finance Cost is kept in mind.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company does not have any foreign currency exposure, accordingly, no foreign currency risk exists.

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Notes forming part of the Special Purpose Interim Financial Statements

19 Capital Management:

(i) Risk management

The Group's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The management monitors the return on capital. The Group monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'total equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total borrowings net of cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises all compnents of equity (as shown in the Balance Sheet). The Group always tries to minimize its adjusted net debt to equity ratio.

The Group's adjusted net debt to equity ratio was as follows:

	As At 31.12.2023
Total Debt	-
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents	4.60
Adjusted Net Debt	(4.60)
Total Equity	4.54
Adjusted Net Debt to Equity Ratio	(1.01)

(ii) No dividend declared during the period ended 31 Dec 2023.

20 Additional Regulatory information

a) **Title deeds of Immovable Property not held in name of the Company**
There is no immovable Property outstanding in the books.

b) There is no Property, Plant and Equipment outstanding in the books, hence no revaluation done during the year.

c) No Loans granted to promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013).

Type of Borrower	As at 31st Dec, 2023	
	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-
Related Parties	-	-

d) **Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)**
During the year CWIP is NIL.

e) **Details of Benami Property held**
Company does not hold any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) during the period ended 31.12.2023.

f) There is no borrowings by the company with bankers with regard to working capital limits.

g) **Wilful Defaulter**
Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any lender during the period ended 31.12.2023.

h) **Relationship with Struck off Companies**
Company is not having any transaction with the Companies struck off Under Section 248 of the companies Act, 2013 during the period ended 31.12.2023.

i) **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies**
There are no charges or satisfaction which are to be regsitered with ROC beyond statutory period.

j) **Compliance with number of layers of companies**
Company does not have any relationship/extent of holding of the company in downstream companies more than specified layers prescribed under clause 87 of section (2) of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

k) The company has neither provided nor taken any loan or advance to/from any other person or entity during the period, with the understanding that benefit of the transaction will go to a third party or the ultimate beneficiary.

The accompanying Notes referred to above form an Integral Part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

For S S KOTHARI MEHTA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000756N

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

For EIEL MATHURA INFRA ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Sanjay Jain
Director
DIN: 02575734

Manish Jain
Director
DIN: 02671522

Place : New Delhi
Date : 22.03.2024

(I) Disclosures of Ratios:

		FY 2022-23		
	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	
1	(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	
	Figures	4.60	0.06	79.96
2	(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity (Total Equity)	
	Figures	-	4.54	-
3	(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit after tax+Finance costs+ Depreciation and amortization expenses+Loss/(Gain) on sale of Property Plant & Equipment+Exceptional items	Finance Costs +Scheduled principal repayments of long term borrowings	
	Figures	-	-	-
4	(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	
	Figures	(0.46)	4.54	(10.13)
5	(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	
	Figures	-	-	-
6	(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	
	Figures	-	-	-
7	(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Purchases+Civil Construction Work	Average Trade Payables	
	Figures	-	-	-
8	(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Working Capital	
	Figures	-	4.54	-
9	(i) Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from operations	
	Figures	(0.46)	-	-
10	(j) Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed(i)	
	Figures	(0.46)	4.54	(10.13)
11	(k) Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Total Assets-Current liabilities	
	Figures	(0.46)	4.54	(10.13)

(a) Capital Employed= Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liabilities

xv) No scheme of Arrangements has been approved by competent authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the Company.

xvi) The company has not provided nor taken any loan or advance to/from any other person or entity or invested any funds or provided any guarantee or security with the understanding that benefit of the transaction will go to a third party, the ultimate beneficiary.

xvii) The Company has not recorded any transaction in the books of accounts during the period ended 31 December 2023 that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

xviii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the period ended 31 December 2023.

As per our report of even date

For S S KOTHARI MEHTA & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000756N

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & COMPANY
NEW DELHI
Chartered Accountants

Deepak K. Aggarwal
Partner
Membership No.: 095541

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