



BSCPL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

Annual Report

2023-24

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Board of Directors

B. Krishnaiah	-	Chairman
B. Seenaiah	-	Managing Director
D. Anitha	-	Non – Executive Director
K. Thanu Pillai	-	Non – Executive Director
R. Balakrishnan	-	Independent Director
D. Balarama Krishna	-	Independent Director

Company Secretary

K. Raghavaiah

Chief Financial Officer

CH. Sri Rama Chandra Murthy

Joint Statutory Auditors

B. Naga Bhushan & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
1-1-380/38, Ashok Nagar Extn
Hyderabad – 500020, Telanagana.

B. Srinivasa Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Flat No. 316, B-Block,
3rd Floor, Ameer Estate,
S.R Nagar, Hyderabad – 500038

Secretarial Auditors

M/s. IKR & Associates

Company Secretaries
Flat No.301, H. No.3-6-1247
Metro Residency, Rajbhavan Road,
Khiratabad, Hyderabad – 500082.

Registered & Corporate Office

M. No. 8-2-502/1/A, JIVI Towers,
Road No. 7, Banjara Hills,
Hyderabad – 500034.

Registrar & Share Transfer Agent

KFin Technologies Limited.
Plot No. 31 & 32, Karvy Selenium, Tower – B,
Gachibowli, Financial District, Nanakramguda,
Hyderabad – 500032.

Contacts

Phone: 040-23307831 Fax: 91-40-23307385 e-mail: cs@bscpl.net Website: www.bscpl.net

Regional Offices

Gurgaon:

Plot No. 30, Sector-32,
Opp: Apollo House,
Gurgaon - 122001.

Chennai:

Block-15, Shop 1st Floor,
Bollineni Hillside,
School Road,
Perumbakkam,
Nookampalayam,
Chennai - 600126

Bangalore:

Sankay Square, 3rd Floor,
#23, Old #5, Sankay Tank Road,
Lower Palace, Orchids,
Sadasiva Nagar, Bangalore - 500080

Bankers

Union Bank of India (e – Andhra Bank)
Indian Bank (e – Allahabad Bank)
Axis Bank

Bank of India
ICICI Bank
IDBI Bank

State Bank of India
Standard Chartered Bank
Bank of Baroda (e - Vijaya Bank)

Project Sites

Andhra Pradesh	Amaravathi, Ongole, Repalle
Bihar	Mokama, Muzaffarpur, Mughalsarai, Patna, Sitamarhi, Bakthiyapur, Katihar
Chhattisgarh	Aurang
Punjab	Kurali,
Karnataka	Hubli (Koppal)
Maharashtra	Nashik
Telangana	GHMC
Assam	Nagaon
Tamilnadu	Nagercoil



Dear Esteemed Shareholders,

The 26th Annual Report of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited marks another significant milestone in our corporate journey and stands as a testament to our resilience and commitment to excellence.

The financial year 2023-2024 has been transformative for us. We have strategically aimed to make the company debt-free by adopting a conservative approach and focusing on organizational development. This year, we have emerged as L1 for significant orders that not only bolster our market position but also ensure a promising future for our employees, who remain our top priority.

Our standalone performance continues to exhibit strength, with notable improvements in key financial metrics. On a consolidated basis, our total income has shown remarkable growth, reflecting our efficient

operations and strategic planning. The infrastructure sector in India is evolving rapidly, and we are well-positioned to leverage the opportunities that lie ahead.

Our BOT projects, the cornerstone of our business model, have generated substantial cash flows this year. I am pleased to report that many of our BOT projects have begun to yield returns on the investments made, through dividends and other forms of revenue. These projects are now in a position to independently sustain themselves and support the holding company. This significant development highlights our operational efficiency and project management capabilities.

We remain steadfast in our commitment to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), adhering to our policy in accordance with Section 135(4) clause (a) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our focus extends beyond building infrastructure; we are dedicated to building a sustainable future for our communities.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to our Board of Directors for their invaluable guidance. I am particularly grateful to our Independent Directors, Mr. R Balakrishnan and Mr. D Balarama Krishna, for their insights and contributions. Their commitment to governance and ethics has been a driving force behind our success.

Our Head office and site employees are our most valuable asset, and I thank each one of them for their hard work, commitment and dedication. Their unwavering commitment has enabled us to navigate the challenges of the past year successfully. We are committed to their continuous skill development and ensuring their professional growth.

As we look to the future, we are filled with optimism. The Indian infrastructure sector is poised for unprecedented growth, and we are excited about the role we will play in shaping the future of our great nation. We also seek to resolve on-going litigations with our joint ventures, which, once resolved, will enhance our cash flows and contribute to making our organization financially robust.

Best Regards,
Bollineni Krishnaiah
Chairman



NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held on Friday the 30th day of August 2024 at 11:00 A.M. at the Registered Office of the Company at M. No. 8-2-502/1/A, JIVI Towers, Road No. 7, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500034 through Video Conferencing (“VC”) / Other Audio Visual Means (“OAVM”) to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. Adoption of Audited Financial Statements:

To receive, consider and adopt the Standalone and Consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024 including the audited Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2024 and the Statement of Profit and Loss of the Company for the year ended on that date, along with the Auditors' Report & Boards' Report thereon.

2. Re-appointment of a Director:

To appoint a Director in place of Mr. K. Thanu Pillai (DIN: 00123920), who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

3. Ratification of the Remuneration payable to MPR and Associates, Cost Accountants as Cost Auditor of the Company:

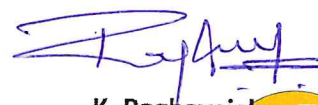
To Consider, and if thought fit, to pass with or without modifications, the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

“RESOLVED THAT pursuant to the provisions of Section 148 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (including any statutory modification(s) thereto or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force), the remuneration of 1,00,000/- (Rupees One Lakhs only) plus GST (Goods and Service Tax) payable to MPR and Associates, Cost Accountants (FRN: 000413), the cost auditor of the Company to conduct audit for the financial year ending 31st March, 2025 as recommended by Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors be and is hereby ratified.”

“RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board of Directors of the Company be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts and take all such steps as may be necessary, proper or expedient to give effect to this Resolution and to file necessary forms with the Registrar of Companies, Telangana.”



By order of the Board
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited



K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary

Date: August 02, 2024
Place: Hyderabad

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited CIN : U45203TG1998PLC029154

8-2-502/1/A, JIVI Towers, Road No.7, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad - 500 034. Telangana, India.

Tel : +91 40 23307704, 23307831, Fax : +91 40 23307385,

Email : info@bscpl.net Web : www.bscpl.net



In order to enable ease of participation of the Members, we are providing below the key details regarding the meeting for your reference:

Sl. No	Particulars	Details
1.	Link for live webcast of the Annual General Meeting and for participation through Video Conferencing (VC)	https://bscplinfrastructure.webex.com/bscplinfrastructure/j.php?MTID=m7068e9b3af56465ffdb4bea3ccc81b58
2.	Username and password for VC	Username - 2511 187 0747 password - 12345
3.	Helpline number for VC participation /Technical assistance	040-23307831
4.	Company's contact details	7330883331

NOTES:

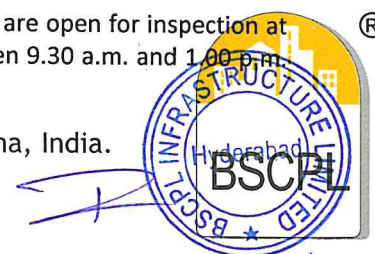
- The Companies Act, 2013 does not contain any specific provision for allowing conduct of members meetings through video conferencing (VC) or other audio visual means (OAVM). But there is a provision for electronic ballot and electronic voting under section 108 of the act.
- Pursuant to provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) vide General Circular No. 09/2023 dated September 25, 2023, No. 10/2022 dated December 28, 2022 and No. 20/2020 dated May 05, 2020, (collectively referred to as "MCA Circulars") permitted holding of the Annual General Meeting of companies through video conferencing or other audio visual means ("VC/OVAM"), without the physical presence of the members at a common venue.
- However, the Body Corporate is entitled to appoint authorized representatives to attend the Annual General Meeting through VC/OAVM and participate there at and cast their votes through e-voting. They are requested to send by email, a certified copy of the Board Resolution/ Power of Attorney authorizing their representatives to attend and vote on their behalf in the Meeting.
- The facility for joining the meeting shall be kept open at least 15 minutes before the time schedule to start the meeting and shall not be closed till the expiry of 15 minute after such scheduled time.
- The ID and password for participating the meeting shall be sent to registered e-mail/contacts number before the meeting.
- The designated e-mail address is cs@bscpl.net, through which members can cast their vote, when a poll is required to be taken during the meeting on any resolution.
- The Help line number with regard to the manner in which framework provided in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs circular, difficulties to access and participate in the meeting and for providing assistance for using the technology before or during the meeting for the shareholders is 91-40 2330 7704/23307831.
- The Members who attend through Video Conferencing (VC) or Other Audio Visual Means (OAVM) are counted for the purpose of reckoning quorum under Section 103 of the Act.
- The Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 is appended hereto and forms part of this Notice.
- The documents referred to in the proposed resolutions and explanatory statements are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the Company during working hours of the Company between 9.30 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. except in holidays.

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited CIN : U45203TG1998PLC029154

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EXPLANATORY STATEMENT
[Pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013]

Item No. 3: Ratification of the Remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor:

The Board, on the recommendation of Audit Committee, approved the appointment and remuneration of MPR and Associates, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration No.000413) as the Cost Auditor of the Company to conduct the audit of Cost Records of the Company for the financial year 2024-25.

In terms of the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditor needs to be ratified by the Shareholders of the Company. Accordingly, the consent of the members is sought by passing an Ordinary Resolution as set out at Item No.3 of the Notice for ratification of the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025.

None of the Directors or any Key Managerial Personnel or any relative of any of the Directors of the Company or of the Key Managerial Personnel is, in anyway, concerned or interested in the above resolution. The Board recommends the said resolution to be passed as an ordinary resolution.

Date: August 02, 2024
Place: Hyderabad



By order of the Board
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited



K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary

Additional Information on Directors Recommended for Appointment or Re-Appointment at the Annual General Meeting as required under Secretarial Standard 2 issued by ICSI (Institute of Company Secretaries of India):

Name	Mr. K. Thanu Pillai
Director Identification Number (DIN)	00123920
Date of Birth	14/05/1935
Date of Appointment in the Board	23/06/2023
Qualification	MBA, CAIIB
Nature of Expertise in specific functional area	Mr. K. Thanu Pillai, a Non-Executive Director of the Company, an esteemed Director who has been pivotal in driving our company's exceptional growth. With a distinguished four-decade career in the dynamic realm of banking, his journey reflects unparalleled achievements. Formerly the Managing Director of the renowned State Bank of Hyderabad, his contributions have made an indelible mark on the financial landscape, elevating institutions and shaping the industry. Transitioning seamlessly from this legacy to his role as Director highlights his adaptability. As our company's journey unfolds, his continued association serves as a testament to his enduring impact and invaluable guidance, exemplifying visionary leadership.
Terms Conditions of Appointment	Non-Executive Director
Remuneration	Nil (only Sitting Fees shall be paid for attending Board, committee meetings)
Shareholding in the Company	Does not hold any equity shares in the Company.
Directorship of other Companies	Venkateswara Financiers Hyderabad Private Limited.
Membership of Committees of other Companies	None
Chairmanship of Committees in other Companies	None
Relationship with Directors or KMP's	There are no inter-se relationships between the Board Members.

Attendance record of the Directors seeking appointment/reappointment

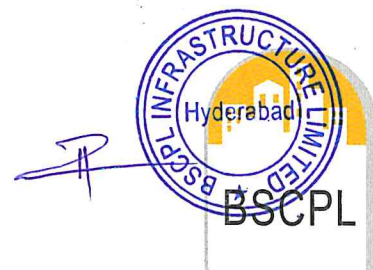
Name of the Director	Number of Board Meetings during the F.Y. 2023-24	
	Held	Attended
Mr. K. Thanu Pillai	3	3

BSCPL Infrastructure Ltd. CIN : U45203TG1998PLC029154

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Email : info@bscpl.net web : www.bscpl.net



BOARD'S REPORT

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors presents the 26th Annual Report on the business and operations of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") along with the summary of standalone and consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.

OVERVIEW OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(Rupees in Lakhs)

S. N.	Particulars	Standalone			Consolidated		
		2023-24	2022-23	% Change	2023-24	2022-23	% Change
1.	Revenue from operations	142,313.20	133,640.63	6.49	186,503.99	158,087.28	17.98
2.	Other Income	18,803.43	26,195.79	(28.22)	9,258.97	26,729.24	(65.36)
3.	Total Income	161,116.63	159,836.42	0.80	195,762.96	184,816.52	5.92
4.	Profit before interest, tax and depreciation (PBITD)	22,605.53	18,823.71	20.09	46,794.20	36,521.69	28.13
5.	Finance Cost	20,271.32	16,616.48	22.00	39,763.17	36,711.90	8.31
6.	Depreciation	3,013.94	3,379.74	(10.82)	9,972.33	9,857.66	1.16
7.	Profit before tax (PBT) exceptional items, before share of profit of equity accounted investees and tax	1,898.88	1,582.53	19.99	(279.67)	(7,233.05)	96.13
8.	Exceptional items - Profit on sale of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees -incorporated	166.89	(136.93)	217.12	4,804.04	751.94	538.89
10.	Profit/(Loss) before tax	2,065.77	1445.60	42.90	4,524.37	(6,481.11)	169.81
11.	Current tax	191.09	314.85	(39.31)	191.25	315.47	(39.38)
12.	Deferred tax	459.59	(603.37)	176.17	459.59	(603.37)	176.17
13.	Taxes of earlier years	(1,379.39)	6.26	-	(1,379.39)	6.26	-
14.	Profit after tax before minority interest (PAT)	2,794.49	1,727.85	61.73	5,252.92	(6,199.47)	184.73
15.	Less: Minority interest	-	-	-	579.76	(708.64)	181.81
16.	Profit for the Year	2,794.49	1,727.85	61.73	5,322.12	5,936.45	189.65
17.	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)	37.62	97.00	(61.22)	69.20	263.02	(73.69)

18.	Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	2,832.11	1,824.85	55.20	5,322.12	(5,936.45)	189.65
19.	Balance brought forward	76,357.72	74,629.88	2.32	7,253.07	12,742.67	(43.08)
20.	Profit available for appropriations	79,152.22	76,357.73	3.66	11,926.63	7,253.07	64.44
21.	Paid up Equity Capital	2,485.73	2,485.73	0.00	2,485.73	2,485.73	0.00
22.	Accumulated Reserves & Surplus	111,315.06	108,482.93	2.61	41,733.31	36,411.19	14.62
23.	Non-current liabilities	104,118.74	92,880.13	12.10	248,436.24	248,168.20	0.11
24.	Current liabilities	108,046.30	115,740.68	(6.65)	139,141.80	147,790.43	(5.85)
25.	Non-current assets	135,060.54	134,567.63	0.37	301,940.73	292,719.74	3.15
26.	Current assets	190,905.29	185,021.84	3.18	129,856.35	142,135.81	(8.64)
27.	EPS (in Rs.)	11.24	6.95	61.73	18.80	(22.08)	185.14

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

STANDALONE PERFORMANCE:

In the Financial Year 2023-24, the company's standalone performance showed notable improvements. Revenue from operations increased by 6.49% to Rs. 142,313.20 lakhs from Rs. 133,640.63 lakhs in the previous year. This includes Rs. 139,548.90 lakhs from construction contracts, Rs. 700.38 lakhs from real estate development, Rs. 879.22 lakhs from maintenance contracts, and Rs. 1,184.70 lakhs from the sale of metals.

Profit before Interest, Tax, and Depreciation (PBITD) rose by 20.09% to Rs. 22,605.53 lakhs, indicating improved operational efficiency. Despite a 22.00% increase in finance costs to Rs. 20,271.32 lakhs, the reduction in depreciation by 10.82% to Rs. 3,013.94 lakhs contributed positively. Profit Before Tax (PBT) increased by 19.99% to Rs. 1,898.88 lakhs.

Non-current liabilities increased by 12.10% to Rs. 104,118.74 lakhs, reflecting working capital requirements. Current liabilities decreased by 6.65%, improving short-term financial health, while current assets increased by 3.18%, indicating better liquidity.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) rose significantly by 61.73% to Rs. 11.24, showcasing enhanced shareholder value. Despite challenges with finance costs, the company's performance and strategic asset management highlight its potential for sustained growth.

CONSOLIDATED PERFORMANCE:

In the Financial Year 2023-24, the company's consolidated performance also saw improvements. Revenue from operations increased by 17.98% to Rs. 186,503.99 lakhs from Rs. 158,087.28 lakhs in the previous year.

Profit before Interest, Tax, and Depreciation (PBITD) rose by 28.13% to Rs. 46,794.20 lakhs, reflecting better operational performance. Finance costs increased by 8.31% to Rs. 39,763.17 lakhs, while depreciation saw a slight increase of 1.16% to Rs. 9,972.33 lakhs. Profit Before Tax (PBT) showed a significant turnaround, improving from a loss of Rs. 6,481.11 lakhs to a profit of Rs. 4,524.37 lakhs.

Non-current liabilities remained stable with a marginal increase of 0.11% to Rs. 248,436.24 lakhs. Current liabilities decreased by 5.85%, enhancing the company's short-term financial health. Non-current assets increased by 3.15% to Rs. 301,940.73 lakhs, while current assets decreased by 8.64% to Rs. 129,856.35 lakhs, reflecting better asset management.

Earnings Per Share (EPS) improved significantly, rising from a loss of Rs. 22.08 to a profit of Rs. 18.80. The company's consolidated performance demonstrates strong financial health, underscoring its potential for sustained growth and profitability.

CREDIT RATING AND FINANCIAL HEALTH

During the year, your company received updated credit ratings from CARE Ratings Limited twice. First, on August 01, 2023, the long-term bank facilities were upgraded from CARE D (Single D) to CARE B+; Positive, and the long-term/short-term bank facilities were upgraded from CARE D (Single D) to CARE B+; Positive / CARE A4. This was due to regularizing overdrafts, better liquidity from expected claim proceeds under the 'Vivad se Vishwas II' scheme, and ongoing support from promoters. Then, on March 30, 2024, the ratings were further upgraded to CARE BB+; Stable for long-term bank facilities and CARE BB+; Stable/CARE A4+ for long-term/short-term bank facilities. This was due to better financial performance, significant fund inflows, and a strong order book. These upgrades show that your company's financial health and management practices have improved, making it easier to get financing and support future growth.

STATUS OF BOT –ANNUITY PROJECTS

Our company manages six BOT (Build-Operate-Transfer) projects. Five of these projects have achieved Provisional/Commercial Operation Dates and are operating smoothly, while one is still under construction and is expected to achieve PCOD in the upcoming financial year. Regular debt servicing and scheduled maintenance are being diligently performed. Many of these projects have started generating cash flows and yielding returns, making them self-sustaining and capable of supporting the holding company. No further investment is required in these BOT projects.

1. MOKAMA MUNGER HIGHWAY LIMITED (MMHL)

During the year, MMHL undertook several significant financial actions. On August 24, 2023, MMHL redeemed 26,50,000 0.05% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares held by your company at a redemption price of Rs. 100 per share, including accrued dividends. Furthermore, MMHL announced a buyback of equity shares at Rs. 352 per share on November 22, 2023. Your company surrendered 328,666 shares under this buyback scheme, which was successfully completed on December 13, 2023. Additionally, an interim dividend of Rs. 17.50 per share was declared on November 22, 2023, and paid on December 13, 2023, to various shareholders, including your company.

In a strategic move to bolster liquidity, National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) granted approval for raising an additional debt of Rs. 4,848.00 Lakhs against the securitization of future cash flows for investment in the Chilakaluripet Bypass Private Limited (CBPL) HAM project. This funding from ICICI Bank was invested in two tranches: Rs. 4,000.00 lakhs on March 30, 2024, and Rs. 848.00 lakhs on April 12, 2024. Moreover, under the 'Vivad se Vishwas II (Contractual Disputes)' scheme, MMHL settled claims with NHAI for Rs. 1,706.30 Lakhs on December 25, 2023, with the settled amount received on February 2, 2024, after

statutory deductions. These financial maneuvers have significantly strengthened MMHL's financial position and enhanced its operational capabilities.

2. PATNA BAKHTIYARPUR TOLLWAY LIMITED (PBTL)

During the year, the challenges faced by the PBTL project were acknowledged by the lenders, who initiated a resolution process. Unfortunately, the initial resolution attempt under the Scheme for Sustainable Structuring of Stressed Assets (S4A) was aborted following its withdrawal by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on February 11, 2018. Since then, lenders have been exploring resolution strategies using the cash flows from toll collections, which average Rs. 8-9 crores per month after covering Operations & Maintenance (O&M) obligations.

Currently, a consortium of lenders, including Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs), has signed an Inter-Creditor Agreement to facilitate the resolution process and appointed PwC as the process runner. Our company is providing full support to all involved agencies to ensure a successful resolution.

3. BSC-C AND C - KURALI TOLL ROAD LIMITED (BKTL)

The project's toll collections have shown an upward trend. From April 2024 to June 2024, the average daily collection was Rs. 26.91 lakhs, compared to Rs. 23.81 lakhs during FY 2023-24 and Rs. 21.11 lakhs during FY 2022-23. On June 9, 2023, a consortium meeting led to the unanimous decision to withdraw the previously proposed restructuring plan due to the sustainable increase in traffic and toll collections. Consequently, BKTL was permitted to use the entire toll collection for debt servicing after covering monthly Operations & Maintenance (O&M) expenses. With improved toll collections and support of Rs. 31,07,01,785 from the company, BKTL repaid 88% of its debt during FY 2023-24. The debt outstanding as of FY 2022-23 was Rs. 11,613.07 lakhs, which has now been reduced to Rs. 1,394.73 lakhs, with the entire debt being closed during Q1 of FY 2024-25.

4. BSCPL AURANG TOLLWAYS LIMITED (BATL)

The company filed a request under Vivad se Vishwas II on July 19, 2023, which NHAI accepted. The company then settled the claim with NHAI through a settlement agreement dated February 16, 2024, for Rs. 20,862.54 lakhs. The amount was received on March 1, 2024, and March 4, 2024, after statutory deductions. Consequently, the settled claim was utilized to pay the outstanding premium, including interest.

With the improving sector situation and with the continuous support of the lenders in the times of pandemic, the Directors are confident of achieving better performance over the years to come.

5. NORTH BIHAR HIGHWAY LIMITED (NBHL)

NBHL filed a request under Vivad se Vishwas II on August 7, 2023, which was accepted by NHAI. NBHL then settled a claim of Rs. 171,38,61,440/- with NHAI through a settlement agreement dated December 25, 2023. The amount was received on February 7, 2024, after statutory deductions. From the settlement proceeds, NBHL settled the EPC claim of the BSC C&C JV for ₹82,80,75,154/- and repaid an additional loan of Rs. 23,06,00,000/- to ICICI Bank (Trench-IV).

6. CHILAKALURIPET BYPASS PRIVATE LIMITED (CBPL)

MMHL invested the total loan amount of Rs. 4,848 lakhs into CBPL at an interest rate of 11% p.a.; Rs. 4,000 lakhs on March 30, 2024, and Rs. 848 lakhs on April 12, 2024. NHAI extended the Scheduled Project Completion Date (SPCD) up to July 31, 2024 (+ 90 days grace period) and a Settlement Agreement in this respect was executed on June 19, 2024. With the support of your Company, CBPL has completed 75% of the work.

INFRA INDUSTRY SCENARIO vis-à-vis THE COMPANY

The Indian infrastructure sector remains a pivotal driver of the nation's economic growth, receiving substantial focus and investment from the Central Government. Key initiatives like the National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP), Make in India, and the production-linked incentives (PLI) scheme are aimed at boosting infrastructure development across various sectors, including transportation, electricity, and water supply. The NIP alone covers 9,142 projects with an estimated investment of US\$ 1.9 trillion, with nearly half in the transportation sector.

Specifically, the National Highway Program has been instrumental in expanding and modernizing India's road network. In 2023-24, the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI) launched 167 projects covering 5,213 km, with a record capital expenditure of Rs. 2,07,000 crore. The government's focus on enhancing connectivity and reducing logistics costs is further evident through initiatives like the Bharatmala Pariyojana, which aims to develop 34,800 km of national highway corridors.

For your Company, these developments present significant opportunities. The company's engagement in road construction and development projects aligns well with the government's infrastructure agenda. Participation in the National Highway Program and potential public-private partnerships (PPPs) can drive substantial growth. Additionally, the company's strategic investments and operational efficiency improvements position it well to capitalize on the evolving infrastructure landscape.

Despite challenges such as regulatory hurdles and funding issues, the long-term prospects for the infrastructure sector remain promising. Company can leverage these opportunities to enhance its market presence, drive economic growth, and contribute to the nation's development

INDIAN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

As per the requirements of notification dated 16th February, 2015 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Standalone Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year 2023-24 have been prepared as per Ind-AS.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Board of Directors of the company state that, during the year under review the applicable Secretarial Standards, i.e. SS-1 and SS-2, relating to Board Meetings and General Meetings respectively have been duly followed by the Company.

DIVIDEND

The Board of directors do not recommend any dividend for the year as at March 31, 2024.

TRANSFER TO RESERVE

The Company has not transferred any amounts to reserves during the year under review.

CHANGE IN SHARE CAPITAL

During the year under review, there has been no change in the Share Capital of the Company.

CHANGES IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year under review, there has been no change in the nature of the business of the Company.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION

Settlement of Dispute Awarded by Arbitration Tribunal under Vivad Se Vishwas II Scheme

Our company and its Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) have been proactive in resolving several arbitration awards which were being contested by the National Highways Authority of India (NHAI). In alignment with the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure's initiative to settle pending disputes through the "Vivad se Vishwas II (Contractual Disputes)" scheme, our company submitted settlement requests for eligible disputes involving monetary compensation.

This scheme, effective from May 29, 2023, enabled contractors and concessionaires to raise settlement requests via a dedicated portal, facilitating the swift resolution of disputes.

Under this scheme, our company and its SPVs successfully settled several arbitration awards, resulting in significant financial recoveries. For example:

- Mokama Munger Highway Limited (MMHL): An award totaling Rs. 19.77 crore was settled, with Rs. 17.06 crore paid by NHAI on February 2, 2024.
- North Bihar Highway Limited (NBHL): An award of Rs. 250.96 crore was settled, with Rs. 171.39 crore received on February 7, 2024.
- BSCPL Aurang Tollways Limited (BATL): An award amounting to Rs. 279.30 crore was settled, with Rs. 208.63 crore realized on March 1, 2024.
- UP Final Bill: An award of Rs. 4.40 crore was settled, with Rs. 3.88 crore received on June 7, 2024.

The total amount realized through these settlements significantly strengthened our financial position, underscoring our commitment to effective dispute resolution and financial management.

During the period from April 1, 2024, to the date of this report, the following significant developments have taken place:

Transfer of 100% Shareholding in BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited:

After the close of the financial year, but before the finalization of this report, our company successfully completed the sale of its entire shareholding in BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited to MAIF 3 Investments India 3 Pte Ltd. This strategic divestment resulted in a substantial inflow of INR 891.52 crores, which has significantly bolstered the company's financial health. The proceeds from this transaction have provided a strong boost to liquidity, enabling the company to meet its financial obligations more comfortably and reduce debt. The sale has not only improved our balance sheet but also allowed us to realign our focus on core operations, positioning the company for sustained success in the coming years. Additionally, all necessary approvals from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) were obtained, ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements and further securing the financial stability of the company

Cash Credit borrowings:

One of the key financial initiatives undertaken during this period was the substantial reduction in cash credit borrowings. Your Company successfully reduced Cash Credit borrowings from INR 372 crores to INR 147.26 crores. Additionally, the non-fund-based limits were brought down from INR 1337 crores to INR 1237 crores. These measures have greatly improved our financial flexibility and reduced Companies reliance on external borrowing, thereby lowering our interest burden and enhancing overall financial stability.

Reduction in Financial Liabilities

During this period, the company made significant strides in reducing its financial liabilities. A portion of the amount was utilized to clear outstanding creditor dues. By reducing these liabilities, the company has not only improved its cash flow management but also reinforced its relationships with suppliers and other stakeholders. In addition, the company also repaid up to INR 460 crores in unsecured loans, leading to a reduction in fixed expenditures, particularly interest payments. By proactively addressing these liabilities, the company has positioned itself for stronger financial performance moving forward.

In summary, the company has made significant financial improvements, including the strategic sale of its shareholding in BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited, which provided substantial funds to enhance liquidity and reduce debt. The reduction in cash credit borrowings and unsecured loans has improved financial flexibility, lowered interest burdens, and strengthened relationships with stakeholders. These actions have positioned the company for sustained growth and stability moving forward.

DETAILS OF DIRECTORS OR KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Board of the Company is comprised of eminent persons with proven competence and integrity. Besides the experience, strong financial acumen, strategic astuteness, and leadership qualities, they have a significant degree of commitment towards the Company and devote adequate time to the meetings and preparation.

As on date of this report, Composition of the Board is as follows:

S.No.	Name	Designation
1.	Bollineni Krishnaiah	Whole-Time Director and Chairman
2.	Bollineni Seenaiah	Managing Director
3.	Dandamudi Anitha	Non-executive Women Director
4.	R Balakrishnan	Independent Director
5.	D Balarama Krishna	Independent Director
6.	Kolappa Thanu Pillai	Non-executive Director
7.	Ch. Sri Rama Chandra Murthy	Chief Financial Officer
8.	K Raghavaiah	Company Secretary

In the opinion of the Board, all directors, including those appointed or re-appointed during the year, have the essential qualifications, experience, and expertise, and demonstrate the highest level of integrity.

APPOINTMENT / RE-APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

Based on the Nomination and Remuneration Committee's recommendation and considering Sri K. Thanu Pillai's vast experience, the Board appointed him as an Additional Non-Executive Director of the Company, effective July 1, 2023. He was subsequently regularized at the following AGM. No other directors or key managerial personnel were appointed or re-appointed during this financial year.

RE-APPOINTMENT OF DIRECTORS RETIRING BY ROTATION

Mr. K. Thanu Pillai (DIN: 00123920), Non-Executive Director, is retiring by rotation at the upcoming Annual General Meeting and, being eligible, has offered himself for re-appointment.

PECUNIARY RELATIONSHIP OR TRANSACTIONS WITH THE COMPANY

During the year under review, the Non-Executive Directors of the Company had no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company, other than sitting fees, commission, and reimbursement of expenses incurred by them for the purpose of attending meetings of the Board/Committee(s) of the Company.

INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

Mr. D Balarama Krishna and Mr. R Balakrishnan are Independent directors on the board. Independent Directors have submitted the declaration of independence, pursuant to Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 stating that they meet the criteria of independence as provided under sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Act. In the opinion of the Board, there has been no change in the circumstances which may affect their status as Independent Directors of the Company.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

As required under the Act, the Company has constituted the following statutory committees:

- Audit Committee
- Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Corporate Social Responsibility Committee

Details of all the Committees such as composition were as follows:

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has an Audit Committee in place having the following composition:

Mr. R Balakrishnan	: Chairman and Member
Mr. Bollineni Seenaiah	: Member
Mr. D Balarama Krishna	: Member

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Company has a Nomination and Remuneration Committee in place having the following composition:

Mr. R Balakrishnan	: Chairman and Member
Ms. Dandamudi Anitha	: Member
Mr. D Balarama Krishna	: Member

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMITTEE

The Company has a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee in place having the following composition:

Ms. Dandamudi Anitha	: Chairperson and member
Mr. Bollineni Seenaiah	: Member
Mr. D Balarama Krishna	: Member

The company has established a CSR (Corporate Social Responsibility) policy in accordance with Section 135(4) clause (a) of the Companies Act, 2013. This policy is readily available on the company's website and can be accessed through the following link <https://bscpl.net/Home/companyProfile/policies&codes.html>.

BOARD AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS

During the year under review, the Company conducted a total of four Board meetings on the following dates: June 23, 2023, September 05, 2023, October 16, 2023, and December 16, 2023.

These meetings were conducted in compliance with the provisions outlined in the Companies Act, 2013, ensuring that the prescribed time gaps between consecutive meetings were observed.

Furthermore, the company held two meetings of the Audit Committee on June 23, 2023, September 05, 2023. Additionally, there was one meeting of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee on June 23, 2023.

The participation records for Board and Committee Meetings during the financial year ending on March 31, 2024, are as follows:

Sl. No	Name of the Director	Category	Board Meetings Attended/ Held	Audit Committee Meetings Attended/ Held	NRC meeting Attended/ Held
1.	Bollineni Krishnaiah	Whole-Time Director(Chairman)	4/4	NA	NA
2.	Bollineni Seenaiah	Managing Director	3/4	2/2	NA
3.	Dandamudi Anitha	Non-executive Director	3/4	NA	1/1
4.	R Balakrishnan	Independent Director	4/4	2/2	1/1
5.	D Balarama Krishna	Independent Director	4/4	2/2	1/1
6.	Kolappa Thanu Pillai	Non-executive Director	3/3	NA	NA

STATUTORY AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

Pursuant to Section 139 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force) read with Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, the Company appointed B Naga Bhushan & Co., Chartered Accountants, Hyderabad (ICAI FRN: 005584S) and B. Srinivasa Rao & Co., Chartered Accountants, (FRN: 008763S) as Joint Statutory Auditors. Their term will continue until the conclusion of the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held in the calendar year 2027 and 2028 respectively. In this regard, the Company has received certificates to the effect that their appointments would be in accordance with the provisions of Section 141 of the Companies Act, 2013.

AUDITORS' REPORT

The Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of the Company on the financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 forms part of the Annual Report and contain certain qualified opinions. The Boards' reply to each of such comments is given below:

S.No.	Qualification	Explanation/ Management Response
1.	As more fully discussed in Note 55 of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements and Note 49 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, as of 31st March 2024, the Holding Company has investment of Rs. 1,809.39 lakhs and has given advances of Rs. 9,761.31lakhs, to certain unincorporated jointly controlled entities engaged in execution of irrigation projects in the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh, which are progressing slow/ stopped due to environmental/ forest land clearances issues. Pending outcome of the above matter, we are unable to comment on the carrying value and classification of these investments and advances including any consequential impact on Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees- un-incorporated, investments and related disclosures that may be required in these consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Our Audit report for the previous years was also qualified in respect of this matter.	The Company is confident that it will obtain the necessary clearances soon to begin the projects. It expects to recover the entire carrying value of the investments in these unincorporated joint ventures. Therefore, no provision is deemed necessary against investments in both the standalone and consolidated financial statements.

SECRETARIAL AUDITORS AND AUDITORS' REPORT

IKR & Associates, Hyderabad, Practicing Company Secretaries were appointed to conduct the secretarial audit of the Company for the financial year 2023-24, as required under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there-under. The secretarial audit report for FY 2023-24 forms part of this Annual Report as **Annexure – I**.

COST RECORD AND COST AUDITOR

During the year under review, in accordance with Section 148(1) of the Act, your Company has maintained the accounts and cost records, as specified by the Central Government. Such cost accounts and records are subject to audit by M/s MPR & Associates, Cost Auditors of the Company for FY 2023-24.

The Board on the recommendation of Audit Committee has re-appointed M/s MPR & Associates, Cost Accountants (Firm Registration Number: 000413) as Cost Auditors of the Company for conducting cost audit for the FY 2024-25. A resolution seeking approval of the Shareholders for ratifying the remuneration payable to the Cost Auditors for FY 2024-25 is provided in the Notice of the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The Cost accounts and records as required to be maintained under section 148 (1) of the Act are duly made and maintained by the Company.

INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL SYSTEMS AND THEIR ADEQUACY

The Company has comprehensive internal control mechanism and also has in place adequate policies and procedures for the governance of orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, safeguarding its assets, prevention, and detection of frauds and errors, accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and timely preparation of reliable financial disclosures. The Company's internal control systems are commensurate with the nature of its business, and the size and complexity of its operations and such internal financial controls concerning the Financial Statements are adequate. The Company has a strong and independent in-house Internal Audit ("IA") department that functionally reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee, thereby maintaining its objectivity.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

The Risk Management is overseen by the Audit Committee and the Internal Auditor of the Company on a continuous basis. The Committee oversees Company's process and policies for determining risk tolerance and review management's measurement and comparison of overall risk tolerance to established levels. There are no material risks which threaten the very existence of the company.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY

A Committee of the Board has been formed which is named as "Nomination and Remuneration Committee" which has been entrusted with the task to recommend a policy of the Company on Directors' appointment and remuneration, including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a Director and other matters and to frame proper systems for identification, appointment of Directors & KMPs, Payment of Remuneration to them and evaluation of their performance and to recommend the same to the Board from time to time. Nomination and Remuneration Policy of the Company is enclosed herewith as **Annexure -II**.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company has a CSR policy in place. The Company is not required to spend the required 2% of the average net profits of the last three financial years as is not falling within the purview of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there-under for this financial year.

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 Your Directors' confirm that:

- i. In preparation of annual accounts for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 the applicable Accounting Standards have been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- ii. The Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and of the profit and loss of the Company for the year;

- iii. The Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for their maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- iv. The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and
- v. The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE OUTGO

Information required under section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is enclosed herewith as **Annexure-III**.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The provisions of Section 197 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

During the year under review, there were no significant and material orders passed by the Regulators / Courts that would impact the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 made during the financial year 2023-24 are given in **Annexure - IV**.

SUBSIDIARIES, JOINT VENTURES, AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

The highlights, contribution and overall performance of the Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture Companies are detailed in the financial statements and Form AOC – 1 which is Annexed herewith as **Annexure – V**.

During the year under review, no Companies have become/ ceased to be Subsidiary, Associate and/ or Joint Venture Companies.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The related party transactions ("RPT") are with its subsidiary Companies, Special Purpose Vehicles, Joint Ventures/Enterprise-Participation, which are entered for synergy of operation, long-term sector environment strategy, legal requirements, liquidity and its capital requirement or Joint Venture/ Enterprise Participation.

Related party transactions that were entered during the financial year were in the ordinary course of business in the company's interests and on an arm's length basis. Transactions with related parties and the particulars of contracts entered during the year as per Form AOC-2 are annexed herewith as **Annexure – VI**.

DISCLOSURES AS PER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORK PLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION, AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has adopted zero tolerance for sexual harassment at the workplace and has formulated a policy on prevention, prohibition, and redressal of sexual harassment at the workplace in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the rules thereunder for prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment at workplace.

Your Directors further state that during the year under review, there were no cases filed/ registered pursuant to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

VIGIL MECHANISM

The Whistle Blower (Vigil) mechanism provides a channel to the employees to report to the management concerns about unethical behavior, actual or suspected fraud or violation of the Codes of Conduct or policy and also provides for adequate safeguards against victimization of employees by giving them direct access to the Chairman of the Audit Committee in exceptional cases. The Policy covers malpractices and events which have taken place/ suspected to have taken place, misuse or abuse of authority, fraud or suspected fraud, violation of Company rules, manipulations, negligence causing danger to public health and safety, misappropriation of monies, and other matters or activity on account of which the interest of the Company is affected and formally reported by whistle blowers concerning its employees.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public and as such, no amount on account of principal or interest on deposits from public was outstanding as on the date of the balance sheet.

ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(a), the draft Annual Return of the Company prepared as per Section 92(3) of the Act for the financial year ended March 31, 2024, is hosted on the website of the Company and can be accessed at <https://bscpl.net/Home/companyProfile/Performance.html> In terms of Rules 11 and 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Annual Return shall be filed with the Registrar of Companies, with prescribed timelines.

ANNUAL EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Board has carried out an annual evaluation of its own performance, the directors individually as well as the evaluation of the working of its Audit, Nomination & Remuneration and other Committees of Board.

A structured questionnaire was prepared after taking into consideration inputs received from the Directors, covering various aspects of the Board's functioning such as adequacy of the composition of the Board and its Committees, Board culture, execution and performance of specific duties, obligations and governance.

A separate exercise was carried out to evaluate the performance of individual Directors including the Chairman of the Board, who were evaluated on parameters such as level of engagement and contribution, independence of judgment, safeguarding the interest of the Company and its minority shareholders etc. The performance evaluation of the Independent Directors was carried out by the entire Board. The performance evaluation of the Chairman and the Non Independent Directors was carried out by the Independent Directors.

REPORTING OF FRAUDS

There was no instance of fraud during the year under review, which required the Statutory Auditors to report to the Audit Committee and/or Board under Section 143 (12) of Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder.

DETAILS OF APPLICATION MADE OR ANY PROCEEDING PENDING UNDER THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 DURING THE YEAR ALONGWITH THEIR STATUS AS AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS AND RESTRUCTURING OF LOANS WITH SREI EQUIPMENT FINANCE LIMITED

During the financial year, your company faced a legal challenge when SREI Equipment Finance Limited (SREI) initiated insolvency proceedings under Section 7 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT), Hyderabad. This was primarily due to financial difficulties that led to defaults on the payment/repayment of interest and instalments on equipment finance loans aggregating Rs. 114.86 crores. The dispute was further complicated by the company's joint venture with C&C Construction Limited, which also faced insolvency issues.

Your company contested the initiation of insolvency proceedings, citing the presence of an arbitration clause within the Master Facility Agreements and seeking exemption under Section 10A of the IBC for defaults during the COVID period. Subsequent to the appointment of an Administrator by the RBI to manage SREI, both parties engaged in discussions to resolve outstanding debts.

On October 26, 2023, your company requested SREI to restructure/reschedule the loans, leading to an agreement reflected in the Addendum Sanction Letter dated November 30, 2023. The NCLT hearing, scheduled for February 13, 2024, resulted in the withdrawal of the petition by SREI, effectively dismissing the insolvency proceedings.

The Board authorized the restructuring of loans aggregating to Rs. 90.36 crores under the new terms specified in the Addendum Sanction Letter. This resolution highlights the company's commitment to maintaining financial stability and safeguarding stakeholder interests while navigating complex legal challenges.

DETAILS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMOUNT OF THE VALUATION DONE AT THE TIME OF ONE TIME SETTLEMENT AND THE VALUATION DONE WHILE TAKING LOAN FROM THE BANKS OR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS ALONG WITH THE REASONS THEREOF

During the year under review, there has been no one time settlement of loan taken from Bank & Financial Institutions.

GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

1. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
2. Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors place on record their appreciation of the continued patronage extended to the Company by bankers, customers, suppliers, employees and shareholders. The trust reposed in your Company by its esteemed customers helped stabilized growth during the year review.

Your Company also acknowledges the support and guidance received from its Bankers, other government agencies during the year under review and look forward to continuing support.

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**

sd/-
Bollineni Krishnaiah
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00025094

sd/-
Bollineni Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN: 00496623

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 02, 2024

FORM NO. MR.3

[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration Personnel) Rules, 2014]

**SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024**

To,
The Members,
BSCPL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED
CIN: U45203TG1998PLC029154
M. No. 8-2-502/1/A, JIVI Towers, Road No. 7,
Banjara Hills Hyderabad TG 500034 IN

We have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by BSCPL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED (hereinafter called the company). The Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided us a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing our opinion thereon.

Based on our verification of the BSCPL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, we hereby report that in our opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

We have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by BSCPL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED ("the Company") for the financial year ended on 31st March, 2024 according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under including any amendment thereto;
- (ii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made there under to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings; and
- (vi) Other Laws as may be applicable specifically to the company.

We have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc.

We further report that:

- a. The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.
- b. Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent substantially as per the Companies Act read with the applicable Secretarial Standards, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.
- c. Decisions at the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Company and its committees thereof were carried through on the basis of majority. There were no dissenting views by any members of the Board of Directors during the audit period.

We further report that there are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

We further report that the compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts have been verified on limited review basis in this audit since the same have been subject to review by statutory financial audit and other designated professionals.

We further report that the compliance by the Company of applicable Infrastructural laws which are applicable specifically to the Infrastructure industry and maintenance its records have been verified on limited review basis in this audit since the same have been subject to review by other designated professionals engaged by the Company.

For **IKR & Associates**
Company Secretaries
[Firm Regn. No. S2016TL372100]

Sd/-
Krishna Rao Inturi
Proprietor
ACS No.23071, COP No.10486
UDIN: A023071F000852231

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 02, 2024

**ANNEXURE TO SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT ISSUED BY COMPANY SECRETARY IN PRACTICE
(QUALIFIED/NON-QUALIFIED)**

To,
The Members,
BSCPL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED
CIN: U45203TG1998PLC029154
M. No. 8-2-502/1/A, JIVI Towers, Road No. 7,
Banjara Hills Hyderabad TG 500034 IN

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the processes and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

For **IKR & Associates**
Company Secretaries
[Firm Regn. No. S2016TL372100]

Sd/-
Krishna Rao Inturi
Proprietor
ACS No.23071, COP No.10486
UDIN: A023071F000852231

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 02, 2024

REMUNERATION POLICY FOR DIRECTORS, KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL AND OTHER EMPLOYEES

BACKGROUND

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred as the 'Company') believes in the conduct of its affairs in a fair and transparent manner by adopting highest standards of professionalism, honesty, integrity and ethical behavior and in complete compliance of laws, as amended from time to time.

BRIEF OVERVIEW UNDER COMPANIES ACT 2013

{Section 178 & Companies [Meetings of Board and its Powers] Rules 2014}

- Constituting the Nomination and Remuneration Committee consisting of three or more non-executive directors out of which not less than one-half shall be independent directors
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal and shall carry out evaluation of every director's performance.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.
- The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall, while formulating the policy ensure that:-
 - the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate directors of the quality required to run the company successfully;
 - relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks; and
 - Remuneration to directors, key managerial personnel and senior management involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals.
- Such policy shall be disclosed in the Board's report.

TERMS OF REFERENCE OF NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

- Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration for the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees.
- Identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend to the Board their appointment and removal.
- Removal should be strictly in terms of the applicable law/s and in compliance of principles of natural justice.
- Formulation of criteria for evaluation of Independent Directors and the Board.

- Recommend to the Board, remuneration including salary, perquisite and commission to be paid to the Company's Directors as well on their re-appointment, wherever applicable.
- Recommend to the Board, the Sitting Fee (including any change) payable to the Non-Executive Directors for attending the meetings of the Board / Committee thereof, and, any other benefits such as Commission, if any, payable to the Non- Executive Directors.
- Setting the overall Remuneration Policy and other terms of employment of Directors, wherever required.
- The Company shall disclose the Remuneration Policy and the evaluation criteria in its Annual Report

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING THE FOLLOWING

Qualifications for appointment of Directors {including Independent Directors}:-

- No specific qualification/s for Directors
- Persons of eminence, standing and knowledge with significant achievements in business, professions and/or public service.
- Their financial or business literacy/skills.
- Their experience.
- Appropriate other qualification/experience to meet the objectives of the Company.
- Applicable provisions of Companies Act 2013, its Rules

The above qualifications, {other than the statutory requirements which are mandatory}, are preferable and desirable with absolute discretion to the Nomination and Remuneration Committee to consider and keep in view any other criteria or norms for selection of the most suitable candidate/s.

Positive attributes of Directors {including Independent Directors}:-

- Directors are to demonstrate integrity, credibility, trustworthiness, ability to handle conflict constructively, and the willingness to address issues proactively.
- They are to actively refresh their knowledge and skill with the latest developments in the Infrastructure industry, market conditions and applicable legal provisions.
- They are to show willingness to devote sufficient time and attention for the Company and its business and execute their responsibilities
- They are to assist in bringing independent judgments to bear on the Board's deliberations especially on issues of strategy, performance, risk management, resources, key appointments and standards of conduct.
- They are able to develop a good working relationship with other Board members and contribute to the Board's working relationship with the senior management of the Company.
- They are to act within their authority, assist in protecting the legitimate interests of the Company, its shareholders and employees

Conditions of Independence of Directors:-

- In compliance of terms of the Companies Act 2013 and its Rules { Section 149 – Schedule IV - Code for Independent Directors & Companies [Appointment and Qualification of Directors] Rules 2014}, as amended from time to time.

Criteria for appointment in Senior Management including KMP:-

- Their required qualifications, experience, skills & expertise to effectively meet their areas of work, duties and responsibilities.
- Their experience.
- Their ability to assume the responsibilities and duties of their posts effectually.
- Appropriate other qualification/experience to meet the objectives of the Company.

POLICY RELATING TO REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS, KMP & OTHER EMPLOYEES {ON APPOINTMENT/ SUBSEQUENT INCREASES}:-

- The Company shall ensure that the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate Directors, KMP and other employees of the quality required to run the Company successfully.
- It should be ensured that no director/KMP/ other employee are involved in deciding his or her own remuneration.
- The market rates/ quantum and structures of remuneration as applicable to the comparable organisations in the similar business spheres should be given due consideration.
- It is to be ensured that relationship of remuneration to the performance is clear & meets appropriate performance benchmarks.
- Performance benchmarks are laid down.
- Increase in remuneration should provide rewards for improved performance.
- Remuneration packages should strike a balance between fixed and incentive pay, where applicable, reflecting short and long term performance objectives appropriate to the Company's working and goals.
- Following criteria are also to be considered:-
 - Responsibilities and duties ;
 - Time & efforts devoted;
 - Value addition;
 - Profitability of the Company & growth of its business;
 - Analysing each and every position and skills for fixing the remuneration yardstick ;
 - Standards for certain functions/Departments for Business Development, where there is a huge scarcity of qualified resources.
 - Ensuring text efficient remuneration structures.
 - Ensuring that remuneration structure is simple and that the cost to the Company {CTC} is not shown inflated and, in comparison, the effective take home remuneration is not low.
 - Any other criteria as may be applicable.
- Consistent treatment of remuneration parameters across the organisation.
- Provisions of law with regard making payment of remuneration, as may be applicable, are complied.
- Whenever, there is any deviation from the Policy, the justification /reasons should also be indicated / disclosed adequately.

REMUNERATION TO EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:

The remuneration paid to Executive Directors is recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by Board in its meeting, subject to the subsequent approval of the shareholders at the General Meeting and such other authorities, as may be required. The remuneration is decided after

considering various factors such as qualification, experience, performance, responsibilities shouldered, industry standards as well as financial position of the Company.

REMUNERATION TO NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS:

The Non-Executive Directors are paid remuneration by way of Sitting Fees and Commission. The Non-Executive Directors are paid sitting fees for each meeting of the Board and Committee of Directors attended by them.

REVIEW

This shall be reviewed by the Nomination & Remuneration Committee and the Board, from time to time.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

sd/-
Bollineni Krishnaiah
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00025094

sd/-
Bollineni Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN: 00496623

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 02, 2024

**STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 134(3)(M) OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 READ WITH RULE 8 OF
THE COMPANIES (ACCOUNTS) RULES, 2014**

(A) Conservation of energy- The Company's core activity is civil construction, which is not power intensive. However, the Company makes every effort to conserve the usage of power such as electricity, diesel, petrol, etc.

(B) Technology absorption- Nil

(C) Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo-

i) Foreign Exchange earnings: Nil

ii) Foreign Exchange outgo: Nil

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

sd/-

Bollineni Krishnaiah
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00025094

sd/-

Bollineni Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN: 00496623

Place: Hyderabad

Date: August 02, 2024

Details of Loans, Guarantees and Investments covered under the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 made during the financial year 2023-24 are given as under:

Nature of Transaction	Date of making loan/investment	Name of the Company	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
Unsecured loan given	Ongoing	BSC-C&C Kurali Toll Road Ltd	107.02

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

sd/-
Bollineni Krishnaiah
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00025094

sd/-
Bollineni Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN: 00496623

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 02, 2024

Form AOC-1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statements of subsidiaries / associate companies and Joint Ventures

(Pursuant to first proviso to Sub-section (3) of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 5 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part A – Subsidiaries

(Amount in Lakhs except % of shareholding)

No.	Name of the Entity	Reporting Period	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit (loss) before Taxation	Provision for Taxation	Profit (loss) after Taxation	Proposed Dividend	% of Share holding
A	Foreign Subsidiary													
1	BSCPL International FZE	23-24	A E D	63.00	(63.40)	94.53	76.58	2.57	-	(1.93)	-	(1.93)	0	100
B	Foreign Step-down Subsidiaries (through BSCPL International FZE, Dubai)													
1	Green Desert Venture Inc., Bahamas	23-24	A E D	1.83	74.96	83.30	6.50	-	-	-	-	-		100
2	Green Desert Ventures Ltd., Dubai	23-24	A E D	1.00	(1.99)	-	1.99	-	-	-	-	-		70
3	Progressive International Holdings Inc., BVI	23-24	A E D	1.835	(4.07)	112.64	114.87	-	-	-	-	-		70
C	Indian Subsidiaries													
1	BSCPL Aurang Tollways Ltd	23-24	I N R	1843.70	(53,014.34)	1,61,329.35	1,83,183.30	-	43,374.00	(3,142.07)	-	(3,142.07)	-	100
2	BSC-C&C Kurali Toll Road Ltd.	23-24	I N R	10,418	(13,202.56)	20,651.92	23,373.48	-	8,795.19	1,182.38	-	1,182.38	-	51
3	Mokama Munger	23-	I N	254.77	13,084.	20,014		-	6,233.	4,218.5	737.06	2,975.14	-	77.8

	Highway Ltd.	24	R		28	.91	6,675.86		78	0				6
4	North Bihar Highway Ltd.	23-24	I N R	659.50	12,749.63	50,858.46	30,899.33	-	23,628.67	8,737.91	-	8,737.91	-	60.2
5	Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Ltd.	23-24	I N R	463	(73,792.78)	47,533.95	85,328.14	-	11,239.55	(13,834.47)	-	(13,834.47)	-	67.3
6	Chilkaluripet Bypass Private Limited	23-24	I N R	730.30	6,565.97	26,208.14	17,867.46	-	19,809.87	0.61	0.16	0.45	-	100

Part B: Associates/Joint Ventures

(Amount in Lakhs except No. of share & % of Share Holding)

Sl. No	1	2			3	4	5	6
Name of associates/Joint Ventures	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end			Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated	Net worth attributable to shareholders as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit/Loss for the year
		Number of Shares	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	Extend of Holding %				
BSC - C&C Joint Venture	31-03-2024	-	32,761.78	93.59%	Active Partner	NA	NA	227.83
BSC-RBM-Pati Joint Venture	31-03-2024	-	78.78	50%	Active Partner	NA	NA	10.48
BSCPL-SCL Joint Venture	31-03-2024	-	599.11	50%	Active Partner	NA	NA	(58.15)
SCL-BSCPL Joint Venture	31-03-2024	-	709.56	35%	Active Partner	NA	NA	(11.55)

CR18G-BSCPL Joint Venture	31-03-2024	-	500.72	50%	Active Partner	NA	NA	(0.35)
BSCPL-KGLC Consortium Joint Venture	31-03-2024	-	20.67	60%	Active Partner	NA	NA	-
BSCPL-KGLC Airport Joint Venture	31-03-2024	-	49.16	90%	Active Partner	NA	NA	(1.36)
Bscpl Soma Enterprises	31-03-2024	-	(1.77)	50%	Active Partner	NA	NA	0
BSC - C&C JV Nepal Pvt. Ltd.	31-03-2024	800,000	500.00	50%	Active Partner	NA	NA	(22)

**For B. Naga
Bhushan & Co**
FRN 005584S

Chartered Accountants

**For B Srinivasa
Rao & Co**
FRN 008763S

Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

sd/-
B. Naga Bhushan
Partner
M.No. 018477

sd/-
B Srinivasa Rao
Partner
M.No. 205449

sd/-
B. Krishnaiah
Whole Time Director
DIN : 00025094

sd/-
B. Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN : 00496623

Place : Hyderabad

Date : August 02, 2024

FORM NO. AOC -2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms-length transaction under third proviso thereto.

1. **Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis:** NIL

2. **Details of material contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis:**

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Parties	Value of Transaction (Rs. in lakhs)	Nature of Transaction
Subsidiaries	Chilakaluripet Bypass Private Limited	12,715.44	Construction revenue
		92.08	Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company
		2,809.23	Mobilization and material advance paid back
Joint Ventures (JV)	BSCPL-GVPR JV	19,087.26	Construction Revenue
	BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited	7,387.54	Revenue from maintenance contract
		20,862.54	Construction Revenue (including Claim & Interest)
		850.00	Advance received against major maintenance contract
		1,238.16	Major maintenance contract advance paid back
	Mokama Munger Highway Limited	787.52	Advance received against major maintenance contract
		96.51	Maintenance contract advance paid back
		83.71	Revenue from maintenance contract
	BSC – C&C Joint Venture	368.58	Sale of materials/spares
		402.53	Sub-contract expenses
		859.42	Hire charges expenses
		227.83	Company's share of profit in integrated joint ventures

		57.73	Purchases of materials/spares
	BSCPL-GVPR JV	162.61	Purchases/services received
		19,653.51	Construction Revenue
		2,841.47	Mobilisation advance paid back
Directors relative	B Sandeep	77.77	Office or place of profit

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

sd/-
Bollineni Krishnaiah
Whole Time Director
DIN: 00025094

sd/-
Bollineni Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN: 00496623

Place: Hyderabad
Date: August 02, 2024

B. Srinivasa Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Flat No.315 & 316, Block-B,
Ameer Estates, SR Nagar
Hyderabad – 500038, India.

B. Naga Bhushan & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
1-1-380/38, Ashok Nagar Extn,
Ashok Nagar,
Hyderabad – 500029, India..

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Standalone Ind AS financial statements

Qualified Opinion

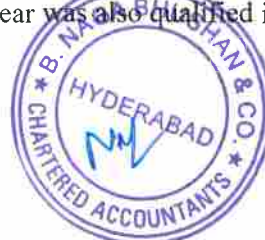
We have audited the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matters described in paragraph of the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph below, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS"), and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2024, of its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified 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 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 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 Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion. The following are the basis for providing the qualified opinion.

- 1) As more fully discussed in Note 49 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, as of 31st March 2024, the Company has investment of Rs. 1,809.39 lakhs and has advances of Rs. 9,761.31 lakhs, to certain unincorporated joint ventures engaged in execution of irrigation projects in the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh, which are progressing slow/ stopped due to environmental/ forest land clearances issues. Pending outcome of the above matter, we are unable to comment on the carrying value and classification of these investments and advances including any provisioning that may be required in these standalone Ind AS financial statements. Our audit report for the previous year was also qualified in respect of this matter.



Emphasis of Matters

1. We draw attention of users of these standalone financial statements to Note No. 51 of the standalone financial statements, where the company provides detailed information regarding the claims made on BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited ("BATL") and the current status of the claims. Additionally, we highlight the disclosure of the company raising an invoice of Rs. 207.58 crores on BATL for the claim amount in FY 2023-24. This is in addition to the existing trade receivable of Rs. 47.23 crores as of 31.03.2023, following BATL's receipt of claim money from NHAI under the settlement agreement dated 16.02.2024, as part of the "Vivad Se Vishwas II" scheme announced by the Central Government. Further, the said claim receivable has been realised post balance sheet date and before signing of this audit report. Our report remains unmodified in relation to this matter.

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon:

The respective Company's Board of Directors and its Joint Operation Companies is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board's report including annexures thereto and management discussion and analysis, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

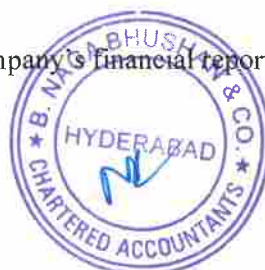
If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the 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 is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



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

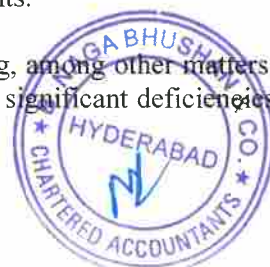
Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company and its joint operations to express an opinion on the standalone financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the standalone financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the standalone financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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

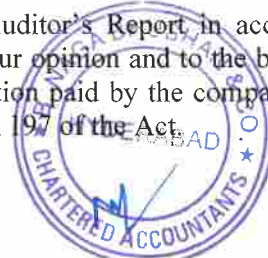
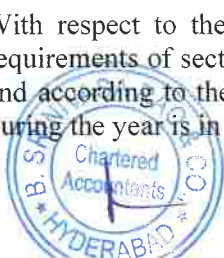


We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

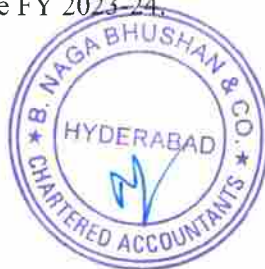
- 1) As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2) As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and, except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - (b) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including the Other Comprehensive income, and Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) Except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) The matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
 - (f) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013;
 - (g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs above.
 - (h) 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 2" to this report;
 - (i) 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 information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.



- (j) 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 standalone Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note. 39 to the standalone 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.
 - iv. a. The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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 the audit procedures that has been 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) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement; and
 - v. The company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the financial year
 - vi. Based on our examination and representation received from the company, the accounting software used by the company for maintaining its books of accounts does not contain the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility which is required as per proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. Hence, we are unable to comment on the tampering and preservation of the audit trail for the FY 2023-24.




Other Matter

The accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 include the Company's share of Profits aggregating to Rs. 166.89lakhs from certain unincorporated jointly controlled entities in which the Company is a co-venturer. The financial statements and other financial information of these unincorporated jointly controlled entities as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024 were not audited by us and are audited by other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us, and our opinion, in so far as it related to the amounts included from such unincorporated jointly controlled entities is based solely on the report of those other auditors.

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 008763S

Chartered Accountants

P Rajasekhar

Partner

Membership No.: 232304

UDIN - 24232304BKCULI4339

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August, 2024

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 005584S

Chartered Accountants




B Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No.: 028574

UDIN - 24028574BKATVQ2917

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August, 2024

Annexure 1 to the Independent Auditors' Report

Re: BSCPL Infrastructure Limited ('the Company')

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- 1) In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:
 - a)
 - i. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, investment properties and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
 - ii. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
 - b) The Company has a program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment and investment properties to cover all the items in a phased manner over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain assets were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the Management during the year. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) With respect to immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements as a part of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in progress and investment property and based on the examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - d) The company has not revalued any of its property, plant and Equipment (including right -of -use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at 31st March 2024 for holding any Benami property under Benami transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (As amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- 2) In respect of the Company's inventories:
 - (a) The inventories except for goods in transit, were physically verified during the year by management at reasonable intervals. In case of real estate inventory wherein, having regard to the nature of inventory, the physical verification by way of verification of title deeds, site visits by the Management and certification to the extent of work completion by competent persons, are at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations. In respect of goods in transit, the goods have been received subsequent to the year end. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.
 - (b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of R 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion, the quarterly returns filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company of the respective quarters and no material discrepancies have been observed except as stated below.



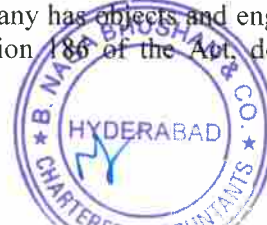
Quarter	Name of Bank	Particulars of Securities provided	Amount as per Books of Accounts (Rs.lakhs)	Amount as reported in the quarterly statement (Rs.lakhs)	Amount of difference (Rs.lakhs)	Reason for Material Discrepancies
March-2024	Consortium Banks	Materials in Transit	314.82	-	314.82	Company is not considering the same in the stock statement as the stock will not be physically available

3) The Company has made investments in, provided guarantee and granted loans, secured or unsecured, to companies or any other parties during the year, in respect of which:

a) The Company has provided loans and stood guarantee during the year and details of which are given below:

(Rs. In Lacs)				
Particulars	Guarantees	Investments	Loans	Advances
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year				
Subsidiaries	-	-	107.02	-
Joint Venture	-	-	-	201.85
Associates	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of				
Subsidiaries	-	63,867.93	13448.51	-
Joint Venture	23796.37	44871.45	-	9821.70
Associates	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-

- b) The investments made, guarantees provided and the terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans and guarantees provided, during the year are, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- c) In case of the loans and advances in the nature of loan, schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest have not been stipulated. In the absence of stipulation of repayment terms, we are unable to comment on the regularity of repayment of principal and payment of interest.
- d) In the absence of stipulation of repayment terms, we are unable to comment on the amount overdue for more than 90 days at the balance sheet date.
- e) In the absence of stipulation of repayment terms, we are unable to comment on the loan or advance in the nature of loan were fell due for repayment/renewable during the year.
- f) The Company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) is not applicable.
- 4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Section 185 of the Act and as the company has objects and engaged in the business of providing infrastructural facilities, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act, does not apply to the company.



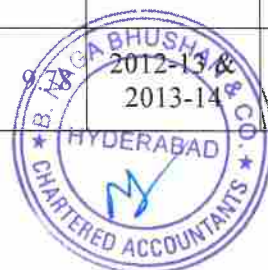
- 5) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- 6) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Act. We have broadly reviewed the cost records maintained during the year by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended and prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- 7) In respect of statutory dues:
- a) Undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues to the extent applicable to the company have not been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities and there have been serious delays in large number of cases. According to the information and explanations provided to us, undisputed statutory dues which were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, are as follows:

Nature of dues	Amount (in lakhs)	Period for which it relates
Royalty	115.69	September 2012 – March 2016
Professional Tax	1.43	April 2020 – March 2022
Provident Fund*	16.05	April 2022 – March 2023
Tax Deducted at Source	217.88	April 2023 – September 2023

**Provident Fund dues are pending on account of non-linking of Aadhar and UAN numbers of some employees of the company which is to be done at the respective employees' end*

- b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2024, on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (Rs in lakhs)	Amount paid under protest (Rs in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates FY	Forum where dispute is pending
Madhya Pradesh Sthaniya Kshetra Me Mal Ke Pravesh Par Kar Abhiyan, 1976	Entry Tax	403.82	718.29	2007-08	Supreme Court, Delhi
		215.29	-	2008-09	
		99.18	-	2009-10	
		49.82	49.82	2009-10	High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Jabalpur
		1,413.36	BG provided for value of INR 3 Crs	2007-08	
		753.49		2008-09	
		521.49		2009-10	
AP Tax on entry of motor vehicle into local areas Act, 1996	Entry Tax	240.72	240.72	2007-08	TS Sales tax & VAT Appellate Tribunal, Hyderabad
Tamil Nadu General Sales Tax Act, 1959	Sales Tax	59.87	-	2006-07	Appellate Tribunal, Madurai, Tamilnadu
AP VAT Act, 2005	Sales Tax	9.78		2012-13 & 2013-14	TS Sales tax & VAT Appellate Tribunal, Hyderabad



AP VAT Act, 2005	Sales Tax and Penalty	981.92	102.05	2014-15	High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravathi
Gujarat VAT Act, 2003	Sales Tax	413.85	29.50	2010-11 to 2013-14	Appellate Deputy Commissioner, CT, Vadodara., Hyd.
Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act 1957	Royalty	627.90	300.00	2013-14	High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad for the state of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, Amaravathi
AP VAT Act, 2003	Sales Tax	245.55	-	2015-2018 (Upto Jun, 2017)	High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravathi
AP VAT Act, 2003	Penalty on Sales Tax	74.41-	-	2015-2018 (Upto Jun, 2017)	High Court of Andhra Pradesh, Amaravathi
Customs Act, 1962	Custom Duty	293.60	20.00	2002-2008	High Court of Telangana, Hyd
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	6.67	6.67	2016-17	CIT (Appeals), NFS, Delhi
Chhattisgarh GST	GST	69.49	12.56	2021-22	ADC, Raipur
Chhattisgarh GST	GST	1.20	1.20	2021-22	ADC, Raipur
Tamilnadu-GST	GST	58.63	-	2018-19	Joint/Addl Commissioner, Trichy

8) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

9) In respect of borrowings:

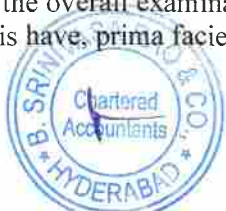
a) In our opinion, during the year, the Company has defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year as stated below;

Nature of Borrowing	Name of Lender	Amount not paid on due date (Rs. In lakhs)	Whether Principal or Interest	No. Of days delay or unpaid	Remarks, if any
Term Loan	SREI Equipment Finance Ltd.	9036.39	Principal & Interest	--	Loans got restructured during the FY 2023-24

b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or Government or any Government Authority.

c) The company has taken term loans during the year and applied the same for the purposes for which the loans were obtained.

d) On the overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.



- e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company had raised loans during the year on the pledge of its securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies as per details below. Further the company has not defaulted in repayment of such loans raised.

Nature of loan taken	Name of lender	Amount of Loan	Name of the subsidiary, Joint Venture or Associate	Relation	Details of securities pledged	Remarks
Working Capital Loan	Kotak Mahindra Investments Ltd.	Rs.125crores	BSCPL Aurang Tollway Ltd.	Subsidiary	Shares pledge over 26% and Non-Disposal Undertaking over 23% of holding in BSCPL Aurang Tolway Ltd. Refer Note-36 of Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements	Pledge of securities done in current FY 2023-24 against the loan availed in FY 2022-23

10) In respect of issue of securities:

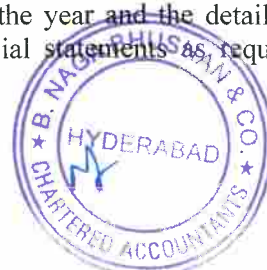
- a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence, reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

11) In respect of fraud:

- a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the company during the course of audit. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

12) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, reporting under clause (xii)(a)(b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

13) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties undertaken during the year and the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- 14) In respect of internal audit:
- In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
 - We have considered, the internal audit reports 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) In our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected to its Directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable.
- 16) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- 17) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- 18) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- 19) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- 20) (a) The Company has transferred the unspent amount of Rs. 0.30 lakhs pertaining to the FY 2022-23 to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act within a period of six months of the expiry of the said financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of the said Act. For the FY 2023-24, the company has no obligation to spend any of its profits towards the Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure.
- (b) As there is no obligation to spend toward CSR expenditure for the FY 2023-24, in respect of ongoing projects, there is no unspent CSR amount required to be transferred to a special account in compliance with the provisions of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act.

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 008763S

Chartered Accountants


P Rajasekhhar
 Partner
 Membership No.: 232304
 UDIN - 24232304BKCULI4339

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August 2024

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 005584S

Chartered Accountants


B Naga Bhushan
 Partner
 Membership No.: 028574
 UDIN - 24028574BKATVO2917

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August 2024

ANNEXURE 2 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE STANDALONE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BSCPL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

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 BSCPL Infrastructure Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone 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. 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 the 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

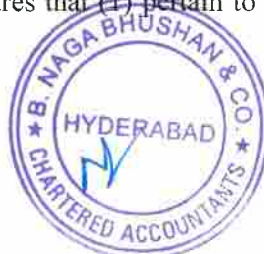
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, 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.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the



transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, the following material weaknesses have been identified in the operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting as at 31st March, 2024:

- (a) The Company's internal financial controls with regard to assessment of impairment of carrying value of investment and advances in the case of certain unincorporated joint ventures engaged in execution of irrigation projects as fully explained in Note 49 of the standalone Ind AS financial statements were not operating effectively, which could potentially result in the Company not providing for adjustments, that may be required to be made to the carrying value of such investments and advances.
- (b) The Company's internal financial controls over financial statement closure process for classification of advances to certain unincorporated joint ventures and trade receivables as fully explained in Note 49 to the standalone Ind AS financial statements were not operating effectively, which could potentially result in misstatement of classification of such claims, advances and trade receivables.
- (c) The Company's internal financial controls relating to review of trade receivables for appropriate provisioning did not operate effectively which could potentially result in the Company not recognising possible provisions for recoverability of these receivables.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, maintained adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting as of 31 March 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, and except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as of 31st March, 2024.



Explanatory paragraph

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, as specified under Section 143(10) of the Act, the standalone Ind AS financial statements of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, and the related Statement of Profit and Loss including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, the Statement of Changes in Equity and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. These material weaknesses were considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited for the year ended 31st March 2024 and this report effects our report dated 02nd August 2024, which expressed a qualified opinion on those standalone Ind AS financial statements.

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 008763S
Chartered Accountants



P Rajasekhar

Partner

Membership No.: 232304

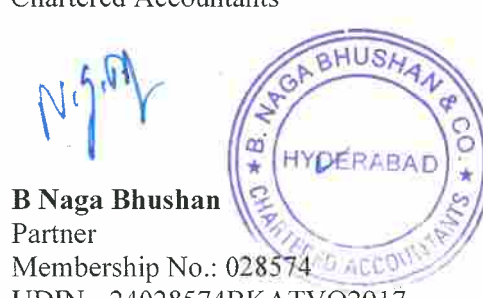
UDIN - 24232304BKCULI4339

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August 2024

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 005584S
Chartered Accountants



B Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No.: 028574

UDIN - 24028574BKATVQ2917

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August 2024

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited
CIN - U45203TG1998PLC029154
Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	34,459.98	35,828.74
Investment property	3A	3,007.39	3,062.13
Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures	4	72,290.18	73,643.73
Financial assets			
i). Investments	5	168.92	168.92
ii). Trade receivables	6	3,106.57	2,130.42
iii). Others	8	9,876.97	8,407.34
Non-current tax assets (net)	9	7,118.15	5,804.29
Deferred tax asset (net)	19	4,106.25	4,581.81
Other non-current assets	10	926.13	940.25
		135,060.54	134,567.63
Current assets			
Inventories	11	51,648.29	70,234.71
Financial assets			
i). Investments	12	21.23	13.79
ii). Trade receivables	6	48,381.78	34,607.86
iii). Cash and cash equivalents	13	7,723.03	1,359.89
iv). Bank balances other than (iii) above	13C	49.97	-
v). Loans	7	1,109.18	993.75
vi). Other financial assets	8	19,898.26	17,580.11
Other current assets	10	12,085.34	10,243.52
		140,917.08	135,033.63
Assets classified as held for sale	4A	49,988.21	49,988.21
		190,905.29	185,021.85
Total Assets		325,965.83	319,589.48
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	2,485.73	2,485.73
Other equity	15	111,315.06	108,482.94
		113,800.79	110,968.67
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i). Borrowings	16	66,303.87	62,430.40
ii). Other financial liabilities	17	16,104.90	6,445.73
Provisions	18	1,916.67	2,111.64
Other non current liabilities	20	19,793.30	21,892.36
		104,118.74	92,880.13
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i). Borrowings	21	35,422.44	42,180.02
ii). Trade payables	22	12,711.61	19,237.34
iii). Other financial liabilities	17	27,764.98	18,151.92
Provisions	18	497.25	207.32
Other current liabilities	20	31,650.02	35,964.08
		108,046.30	115,740.68
Total equity and liabilities		325,965.83	319,589.48
Summary of significant accounting policies	2B		

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

As per our report of even date.

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co
ICAI Firm registration
number: 008763S
Chartered Accountants

For B Naga Bhushan & Co
ICAI Firm registration
number: 005584S
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited



[Signature]
P. Rajasekhara
Partner
Membership No. 232304

[Signature]
B Naga Bhushan
Partner
Membership No. 028574



[Signature]
B. Krishnaiah
Chairman
DIN: 00025094

[Signature]
B. Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN: 00496623

[Signature]
CH. SRC Murthy
Chief Financial Officer

[Signature]
K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 02 August 2024

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 02 August 2024

Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	141,922.75	133,640.63
Other income	24	18,803.43	26,195.79
Total income (A)		160,726.19	159,836.42
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	25	52,901.62	64,104.43
Increase in inventories of work-in-progress, real estate under development and finished goods	25A	15,963.11	5,766.83
Construction expenses		33,109.77	27,399.09
Employee benefit expenses	26	9,914.62	10,189.56
Other expenses	27	23,652.91	30,797.76
Depreciation and amortisation expense	28	3,013.94	3,379.74
Finance cost	29	20,271.32	16,616.48
Total expenses (B)		158,827.30	158,253.89
Profit before share in profit of joint venture (net) and tax (A-B)		1,898.89	1,582.53
Company's share in profit of integrated joint ventures (net)		166.89	(136.93)
Profit before tax		2,065.78	1,445.60
Tax expense	31		
Current tax		191.09	314.85
Taxes of earlier years		(1,379.39)	6.26
Deferred tax credit		459.59	(603.37)
		(728.72)	(282.25)
Profit after tax		2,794.50	1,727.85
Other comprehensive income			
Items not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Net gain/(loss) on FVTOCI equity securities		7.44	4.51
Re-measurement gains on employee defined benefit plans		46.16	141.45
Income tax effect		(15.98)	(48.95)
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		37.62	97.00
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		2,832.12	1,824.85
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	37	11.24	6.95
Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)		10.00	10.00
Summary of significant accounting policies	2B		

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

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration
number: 008763S
Chartered Accountants

P Rajasekhara
Partner
Membership No. 232304

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration
number: 005584S
Chartered Accountants

B Naga Bhushan
Partner
Membership No. 028574

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

B. Krishnaiah
Chairman
DIN : 00025094

B. Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN : 00496623

CH. SRC Murthy
Chief Financial Officer

K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	2,065.78	1,445.60
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Company's share in profit of integrated joint ventures (net)	(166.89)	136.93
Depreciation and amortisation	3,013.94	3,379.74
Finance cost	17,692.71	13,861.44
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(84.87)	(1,176.21)
Gain on buyback of investments	(850.74)	-
Provision /(provision written back) for defect liability	24.92	(51.73)
Provision for diminution in the value of long term investments	-	90.00
Exchange fluctuation gain/(loss) (net)	(8.76)	(48.78)
Profit on conversion of stock in trade to asset	-	(17,550.00)
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	(32.99)	28.42
Liabilities no longer required written back	(1,114.76)	(296.83)
Income from financial assets	(2,370.95)	(2,436.10)
Operating profit before working capital changes	18,167.39	(2,617.51)
Movements in working capital:		
Decrease /(increase) in trade receivables	(14,717.07)	(5,423.65)
Decrease/(increase) in other financial assets and other assets (current and non current)	(4,021.36)	2,989.84
Decrease/(increase) in inventories	18,586.42	6,097.65
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities and other liabilities (current and non current)	(11,241.89)	3,785.80
Increase in provisions	116.20	14.40
Cash generated from operations	6,889.69	4,846.53
Direct taxes paid (net)	(125.56)	1,984.45
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	6,764.13	6,830.98
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for acquiring property, plant and equipment	(1,619.33)	(1,329.96)
(Investment)/ redemption of bank deposits (non current)	(1,445.12)	(1,154.11)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	110.75	1,405.82
Advance for investment held for sale	-	12.40
Investment in subsidiaries (net)	(1,674.01)	(8,054.66)
Proceeds from joint ventures (net)	4,045.19	(29,527.22)
Loans received/(given) from/(to) related parties	(115.43)	491.12
Loans (given)/ received back (to)/from subsidiaries (net)	4.41	(285.67)
Loans (given)/ received back from joint ventures (net)	8,856.75	26,725.73
Interest received	2,155.69	1,978.76
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)	10,318.90	(9,737.80)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	16,057.50	42,345.38
Repayment of long term borrowings	(10,273.13)	(27,012.69)
Repayment of short term borrowings (net)	(6,757.58)	(3,176.42)
(Investment)/ redemption of bank deposits (current)	(49.97)	-
Interest paid	(9,696.71)	(10,091.97)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(10,719.89)	2,064.30
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	6,363.14	(842.52)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,359.89	2,202.41
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	7,723.03	1,359.89
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	27.10	26.47
With banks on current accounts	7,695.93	1,333.42
Cash and bank balances as per balance sheet	7,723.03	1,359.89

Summary of significant accounting policies

2B

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

As per our report of even date

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration

number: 008763S

Chartered Accountants

P Rajasekhar

Partner

Membership No. 232304

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration

number: 005584S

Chartered Accountants

B Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No. 028574

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

B. Krishnaiah

Chairman

DIN : 00025094

B. Seenaiah

Managing Director

DIN : 00496623

CH. SRC Murthy

Chief Financial Officer

K. Raghavaiah

Company Secretary

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited
CIN - U45203TG1998PLC029154

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No.	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	24,857,336	2,485.73
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	24,857,336	2,485.73
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	24,857,336	2,485.73

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders				
	Reserves & Surplus			Other comprehensive income	Total
	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings		
As at 01 April 2022	19,428.90	12,655.59	74,629.87	(56.29)	106,658.07
Profit for the year	-	-	1,727.85	-	1,727.87
Re-measurement gains on employee defined benefit plans	-	-	-	92.49	92.49
FVTOCI reserve	-	-	-	4.51	4.51
Balance at 31 March 2023	19,428.90	12,655.59	76,357.72	40.71	108,482.94
Profit for the year	-	-	2,794.49	-	2,794.49
Re-measurement gains on employee defined benefit plans	-	-	-	30.19	30.19
FVTOCI reserve	-	-	-	7.44	7.44
Balance at 31 March 2024	19,428.90	12,655.59	79,152.21	78.34	111,315.06


For B Srinivasa Rao & Co
ICAI Firm registration
number: 008763S
Chartered Accountants

For B Naga Bhushan & Co
ICAI Firm registration
number: 005584S
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited


P. Rajashekar
Chartered Accountant
Membership No. 232304


B. Naga Bhushan
Partner
Membership No. 028574


B. Krishnaiah
Chairman
DIN : 00025094


B. Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN : 00496623




CH. SRC Murthy
Chief Financial Officer


K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 02 August 2024

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 02 August 2024



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

CIN: U45203TG1998PLC029154

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Land	Lease hold improvements	Buildings	Project site offices	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation									
As at 01 April 2022	2,771.82	178.98	351.62	2,042.01	43,333.51	338.13	256.84	701.63	49,974.54
Additions during the year	18,265.89	-	-	53.77	396.10	11.02	15.78	22.41	18,764.97
Deletions / adjustments	20.84	-	-	-	709.52	-	-	19.57	749.93
As at 31 March 2023	21,016.87	178.98	351.62	2,095.78	43,020.09	349.15	272.62	704.47	67,989.58
Additions during the year	586.45	-	240.97	83.13	627.91	2.87	21.07	53.92	1,616.32
Deletions / adjustments	21.05	-	-	10.52	64.83	0.14	-	0.21	96.75
As at 31 March 2024	21,582.27	178.98	592.59	2,168.39	43,583.17	351.88	293.69	758.18	69,509.15
Depreciation									
As at 01 April 2022	-	178.98	42.18	1,654.52	26,584.98	249.97	215.68	451.03	29,377.34
For the year	-	-	6.19	263.33	2,953.10	26.00	24.87	51.37	3,324.86
Deletions / adjustments	-	-	-	-	522.18	-	-	19.20	541.38
At 31 March 2023	-	178.98	48.37	1,917.85	29,015.90	275.97	240.55	483.20	32,160.82
For the year	-	-	10.19	128.91	2,721.26	19.66	25.41	53.79	2,959.22
Deletions / adjustments	-	-	-	10.52	60.00	0.14	-	0.21	70.87
As at 31 March 2024	-	178.98	58.56	2,036.24	31,677.16	295.49	265.96	536.78	35,049.17
Net block									
As at 31 March 2024	21,582.27	-	534.03	132.15	11,906.01	56.39	27.73	221.40	34,459.98
As at 31 March 2023	21,016.87	-	303.25	177.93	14,004.19	73.18	32.07	221.27	35,828.76

Note: For property, plant and equipment existing as on the date of transition to Ind AS, i.e., 01 April 2015, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost.



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

CIN: U45203TG1998PLC029154

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

3A. Investment Property

Particulars	Land*	Buildings*	Total
Cost or valuation			
Opening Balance as at 01 April 2022	394.63	3,128.86	3,523.48
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions/ adjustments during the year	4.44	19.02	23.46
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2023	390.19	3,109.83	3,500.02
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2024	390.19	3,109.83	3,500.02
Depreciation and impairment			
Opening Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	385.40	385.40
Depreciation during the year	-	54.88	54.88
Depreciation on account of deletions/ adjustments during the year	-	2.39	2.39
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	437.89	437.89
Depreciation during the year	-	54.74	54.74
Depreciation on account of deletions/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	492.63	492.63
Net Block			
As at 31 March 2024	390.19	2,617.20	3,007.39
As at 31 March 2023	390.19	2,671.94	3,062.13

* Land and Building include assets given on operating lease amounting to Rs. 2,426.78 (31 March 2023: Rs. 2,250.48)

Note: For Investment property existing as on the date of transition to Ind AS, i.e., 01 April 2015, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost.

Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Rental income derived from investment property	500.95	433.98
Profit arising from investment property before depreciation and indirect expenses	500.95	433.98
Less : Depreciation	54.74	54.88
Profit arising from investment property before indirect expenses	446.21	379.11



	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
4. Investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures (at deemed cost)		
Trade investments (valued at cost unless stated otherwise, unquoted)		
In subsidiaries		
Investment in equity shares		
42 (31 March 2023: 42) equity share of DHM150,000 fully paid up in BSCPL International FZE	845.88	845.88
53,131,900 (31 March 2023: 53,131,900) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in BSC C and C Kurali Toll Road Limited (Refer note 54)	5,739.84	5,739.84
18,436,995 (31 March 2023: 18,436,995) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited (Refer note 58)	-	-
7,303,000 (31 March 2023: 7,303,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up in Chilukaluripet Bypass Private Limited	7,294.00	7,294.00
In joint ventures		
Investment in equity shares		
800,000 (31 March 2023: 800,000) equity shares of NPR 100 each fully paid up in BSC - C & C JV Nepal Private Limited	500.00	500.00
Less: Provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the carrying value of long term investments	410.00	410.00
	90.00	90.00
4,900 (31 March 2023: 4,900) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Power Mech BSCPL Consortium Private Limited	0.49	0.49
3,972,499 (31 March 2023: 3,972,499) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in North Bihar Highway Limited	4,725.60	4,725.60
1,983,732 (31 March 2023: 2,312,398) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Mokama Munger Highway Limited (Refer note 59)	2,219.53	2,525.69
3,118,755 (31 March 2023: 3,118,755) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Patna Bhaktiarpur Tollway Limited	4,643.14	4,643.14
Less: Provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the carrying value of long term investments	4,643.14	4,643.14
	-	-
Investment in preference shares		
Nil (31 March 2023: 3,524,798) 0.05% preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up in Mokama Munger Highway Limited (Refer note 59)	0.00	2,650.00
In joint venture entities in the form of association of persons/partnership firms		
BSC - C&C Joint Venture (Refer note 57)	32,761.78	32,761.78
BSC - RBM - PATI Joint Venture	78.78	78.78
BSCPL - SCL Joint Venture	599.11	657.26
CR 18 G - BSCPL Joint Venture	500.72	501.08
SCL - BSCPL Joint Venture	709.56	721.11
BSC - KGLC - Airport Joint Venture	49.16	50.50
BSCPL - KGLC - Consortium Joint Venture	20.67	20.67
Deemed investment in subsidiaries and joint ventures (unsecured loans)		
Chilakaluripet Bypass Pvt Ltd	1,024.40	923.40
North Bihar Highway Ltd	3,206.54	3,206.54
BSC C&C Kurali Toll Road Limited (Refer note 54)	12,424.11	10,851.10
	72,290.18	73,643.73
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	72,290.18	72,706.52
Aggregate provision for diminution in the value of non current investments	5,053.14	5,053.14



	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
5. Investments		
In others		
Investment in equity shares		
729,972 (31 March 2023: 729,972) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up, in Aishu Projects Limited	14.60	14.60
Less: Provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the carrying value of long term investments	14.60	14.60
	-	-
246,046 (31 March 2023: 246,046) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up, in Pipal Tree Ventures Private Limited	168.92	168.92
	168.92	168.92
	168.92	168.92
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	168.92	168.92
Aggregate provision for diminution in the value of non current investments	14.60	14.60
6. Trade Receivable (Unsecured)		
	Non-current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Considered good		
Dues from related parties (Refer note 34)	-	-
Dues from others	3,291.24	2,315.09
Considered doubtful		
Dues from others	572.25	565.92
	3,863.49	2,881.01
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	756.92	750.59
	3,106.57	2,130.42
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Considered good		
Dues from related parties (Refer note 34)	33,425.90	12,560.08
Dues from others	14,955.88	22,047.78
	48,381.78	34,607.86
7. Loans		
	Non-current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(unsecured, considered good)		
Loans to related parties (Refer note 34)	-	-
	-	-
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
(unsecured, considered good)		
Loans to related parties (Refer note 34)	1,109.18	993.75
	1,109.18	993.75



	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
8. Other financial assets		
	Non-current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Earmarked bank balances (Refer note 13B)	9,559.35	8,114.23
Security deposits	317.62	293.11
	9,876.97	8,407.34
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Interest accrued	1,523.27	1,556.24
Security deposits	3,786.84	1,633.01
Claims on customers	3,853.13	3,853.13
Advances to related parties (Refer note 34)	913.31	917.72
Advances to joint ventures (Refer note 34)	9,821.70	9,620.00
	19,898.26	17,580.11
9. Non current tax assets (net)		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advance income-tax (net of provision for taxation)	7,118.15	5,804.29
	7,118.15	5,804.29
10. Other assets (Unsecured)		
	Non-current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Considered good		
Capital advance	4.56	19.88
Duty drawback receivable	18.29	18.29
Balances with government authorities	903.28	902.07
	926.13	940.25
Considered doubtful		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	146.95	171.46
Capital advance	-	14.81
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	146.95	186.27
	-	-
	926.13	940.25
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Considered good		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	9,373.44	8,157.12
Prepaid expenses	417.98	475.07
Balances with government authorities	2,253.46	1,404.01
Others	40.46	207.33
	12,085.34	10,243.52
11. Inventories (Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Raw materials [includes materials in transit Rs. 314.82 (31 March 2023 : Rs. 343.18)]	2,943.47	5,301.34
Stores, spares and consumables	2,088.21	2,353.64
Construction work-in-progress	46,525.65	60,547.46
Real estate under development	22.58	1,959.74
Finished goods	68.38	72.52
	51,648.29	70,234.71



	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
12. Current investments		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Quoted - Non trade		
8,040 (31 March 2023: 8,040) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Bank of Baroda Limited (Vijaya Bank)	21.23	13.58
9,140 (31 March 2023: 9,140) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in C & C Constructions Limited	-	0.21
	21.23	13.79
13. Cash and cash equivalents and other bank balance		
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	27.10	26.47
Balance with banks:		
On current accounts	7,695.93	1,333.43
	7,723.03	1,359.89
	Non current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
B. Other bank balance		
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months (under lien)	7,108.75	5,696.07
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months (under lien)	2,450.60	2,418.16
	9,559.35	8,114.23
Less: Amount disclosed under other financial assets (note 8)	(9,559.35)	(8,114.23)
	-	-
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
C. Other bank balance		
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	49.97	-
	49.97	-
Less: Amount disclosed under other financial assets (note 8)	-	-
	49.97	-
4A. Assets classified as held for sale (Refer note 58)		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current portion of long term investment		
Unquoted - Non trade		
18,436,995 (31 March 2023: 18,436,995) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited	20,671.52	20,671.52
Deemed investment (unsecured loan) in BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited	29,316.68	29,316.68
	49,988.21	49,988.21



6.1 Trade receivable ageing

Ageing of non - current trade receivable as on 31-03-2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	471.44	504.71	924.59	126.22	1,264.29	3,291.24
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful					572.25	572.25
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
Total	471.44	504.71	924.59	126.22	1,836.53	3,863.49
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables						572.25
Less : Expected credit loss						184.67
						3,106.57

Ageing of non - current trade receivable as on 31-03-2023

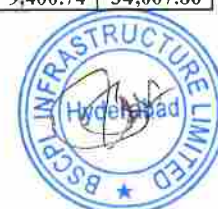
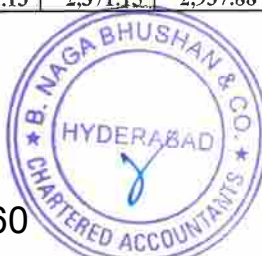
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	665.48	259.11	126.22	-	1,264.29	2,315.09
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful					565.92	565.92
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
Total	665.48	259.11	126.22	-	1,830.20	2,881.01
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables						565.92
Less : Expected credit loss						184.67
						2,130.42

Ageing of current trade receivable as on 31-03-2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	29,887.85	1,314.15	2,795.58	4,055.64	10,328.56	48,381.78
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
Total	29,887.85	1,314.15	2,795.58	4,055.64	10,328.56	48,381.78

Ageing of current trade receivable as on 31-03-2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	14,407.13	2,371.15	2,937.88	5,490.96	9,400.74	34,607.86
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
Total	14,407.13	2,371.15	2,937.88	5,490.96	9,400.74	34,607.86



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
14. Share capital		
Authorized Share capital		
70,000,000 (31 March 2023: 70,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each and 1,000,000 (31 March 2023: 1,000,000) preference shares of Rs. 100 each	8,000.00	8,000.00
	8,000.00	8,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
24,857,336 (31 March 2023: 24,857,336) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,485.73	2,485.73
Total Issued, Subscribed and paid-up Share Capital	2,485.73	2,485.73

14.1 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding and amount at the beginning and at the end of the year

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No.	Rs	No.	Rs
Balance at the beginning of the year	24,857,336	2,485.73	24,857,336	2,485.73
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, at the end of the year	24,857,336	2,485.73	24,857,336	2,485.73

14.2 Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company in general meeting may declare dividend but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the Board.

In case of Liquidation, subject to the applicable laws and the availability of funds with the Company

I. For promoters

B. Seenaiiah, B. Krishnaiah, B. Sujatha, B. Yamuna and their relatives are collectively referred to as promoters. To the extent of funds available thereof and after payment to investors as below, the promoters shall receive the amount in the proportion to the equity shares held by each of them.

II. For investors

The investors (shareholders other than promoters) shall be eligible to receive a preferential payment from the Company in cash or kind, to the extent of funds available thereof, the investors shall receive an amount that shall provide the investors higher of:

- (i) their investment in the Company with 10% IRR, or
- (ii) the amount which would be distributed to the investors if all the amounts available with the Company were distributed among all the shareholders of the Company (including the investors) in the proportion to the equity shares held by each of them.

14.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
B. Seenaiiah	4,847,180	19.50%	4,847,180	19.50%
New Vernon Private Equity Limited	2,836,878	11.41%	2,836,878	11.41%
B. Sujatha	2,361,450	9.50%	2,361,450	9.50%
B. Krishnaiah	2,280,000	9.17%	2,280,000	9.17%
B. Aishwarya	1,909,672	7.68%	1,909,672	7.68%
D. Anitha	1,500,000	6.03%	1,500,000	6.03%
B. Yamuna	1,242,870	5.00%	1,242,870	5.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

15. Other Equity

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Securities premium account		
Balance as per last financial statements	19,428.90	19,428.90
General reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	12,655.59	12,655.59
Items of other comprehensive income		
As per last balance sheet	40.71	(56.29)
Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	7.44	4.51
Re-measurement gain for the year	30.19	92.49
	78.33	40.71
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	76,357.72	74,629.87
Add: Profit for the year	2,794.49	1,727.85
Total Retained Earnings	79,152.21	76,357.72
	111,315.06	108,482.92



14.4 Shares held by promoter group at the end of the year:

S. No	Promoters Name	As at 31.03.2022		Change during the FY 2022-23		As at 31.03.2023		Change during the FY 2023-24		As at 31.03.2024	
		No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
1	Bollineni Seenaiah	4,847,180	19.50%	-	-	4,847,180	19.50%	-	-	4,847,180	19.50%
2	Bollineni Sujatha	2,361,450	9.50%	-	-	2,361,450	9.50%	-	-	2,361,450	9.50%
3	Bollineni Krishnaiah	2,280,000	9.17%	-	-	2,280,000	9.17%	-	-	2,280,000	9.17%
4	Bollineni Yamuna	1,242,870	5%	-	-	1,242,870	5%	-	-	1,242,870	5%
5	Chappidi Janardhana Rao	52,742	0.21%	-	-	52,742	0.21%	-	-	52,742	0.21%
6	Talluru Dayakar	100,000	0.40%	-	-	100,000	0.40%	-	-	100,000	0.40%
7	Talluru Lalithamma	500,000	2.01%	-	-	500,000	2.01%	-	-	500,000	2.01%
8	Dandamudi Anitha	1,500,000	6.03%	-	-	1,500,000	6.03%	-	-	1,500,000	6.03%
9	Damavarapu Lakshmi Kanthamma	751,434	3.02%	-	-	751,434	3.02%	-	-	751,434	3.02%
10	B. Aishwarya	1,909,672	7.68%	-	-	1,909,672	7.68%	-	-	1,909,672	7.68%
11	B. Sandeep	1,103,170	4.44%	-	-	1,103,170	4.44%	-	-	1,103,170	4.44%
12	Bollineni Developers Limited	1,047,916	4.22%	-	-	1,047,916	4.22%	-	-	1,047,916	4.22%
13	Talluru Sneha	100,000	0.40%	-	-	100,000	0.40%	-	-	100,000	0.40%
	Total	17,796,434	71.60%			17,796,434	71.60%			17,796,434	71.60%



	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
16. Borrowings (Measured at amortised cost)		
	Non-current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. Term loans (Refer note 36)		
From Banks		
- Rupee loans	8.57	17.18
From related party	56,891.18	41,991.63
From others	9,404.12	20,421.59
	66,303.87	62,430.40
The above amount includes:		
Secured borrowings	5,207.31	12,529.91
Unsecured borrowings	61,096.56	49,900.49
	66,303.87	62,430.40
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. Term loans (Refer note 36)		
From Banks		
- Rupee loans	10.80	12.03
From others	18,347.70	8,415.92
	18,358.50	8,427.95
The above amount includes:		
Secured borrowings	16,858.50	8,427.95
Unsecured borrowings	1,500.00	-
Less: Amount disclosed under the head "other current liabilities" (Refer note. 17)	18,358.50	8,427.95
	-	-
17. Other financial liabilities		
	Non- current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. At amortised cost		
Retention money	5,483.04	4,416.45
Dues to joint venture	9,723.85	937.21
B. Fair value through profit or loss		
Financial guarantee obligation	898.01	1,092.07
	16,104.90	6,445.73
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. At amortised cost		
Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note. 16)	18,358.50	8,427.95
Interest accrued and due	18.50	-
Interest accrued but not due	132.16	174.31
Capital creditors	125.89	144.21
Retention money	3,446.05	3,561.59
Book overdraft	3.23	100.16
Advance against claim	5,171.19	5,171.19
Dues to joint venture	271.81	280.68
B. Fair value through profit or loss		
Financial guarantee obligation	237.65	291.82
	27,764.98	18,151.92

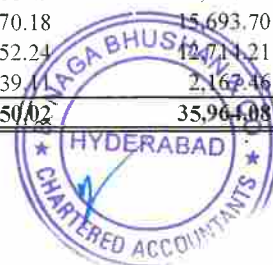


	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
18. Provisions		
	Non- current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
For employee benefits		
Gratuity (Refer note. 33)	1,147.60	1,130.66
	1,147.60	1,130.66
Other provision		
For defect liability (Refer note. 38)	769.07	980.98
	769.07	980.98
	1,916.67	2,111.64
	Current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
For employee benefits		
Leave encashment	52.23	26.41
Gratuity (Refer note. 33)	110.97	83.71
	163.21	110.12
Other provision		
For defect liability (Refer note. 38)	334.04	97.20
	334.04	97.20
	497.25	207.32
19. Deferred tax liabilities/(asset) (net)		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Deferred tax liability		
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting	668.08	127.44
	668.08	127.44
Deferred tax assets		
Employee benefits	522.75	480.54
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	315.85	-
Provision for defect liability	385.47	677.56
Others	107.70	66.95
MAT credit entitlement*	3,442.57	3,484.20
	4,774.33	4,709.25
	(4,106.25)	(4,581.81)

* The management of the Company expects that it is probable that the Company will earn sufficient taxable profit in future periods and hence deferred tax assets is recognised and similarly MAT credit entitlement is also recognised.

20. Other liabilities

	Non- current	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances from customers	366.23	366.23
Advances from developers	15,611.18	17,920.90
Mobilisation and material advances	3,815.90	3,605.23
	19,793.30	21,892.36
	Current	Current
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advances from customers	4,888.49	5,388.70
Other liabilities	15,770.18	15,693.70
Mobilisation and material advances	5,852.24	12,711.21
Statutory dues	5,139.11	2,162.46
	31,650.02	35,964.08



	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
21. Short term borrowings		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
From banks (Secured) (Refer note 36)		
- Cash credit	8,129.53	10,201.04
- Working capital demand loans	24,098.63	26,379.02
From banks (Secured)		
- LC Acceptance	2,806.68	5,202.84
From others (Secured) (Refer note 36)		
Loan from others	387.60	397.13
	35,422.44	42,180.02

22. Trade payables		
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 45)	660.70	450.33
Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12,050.91	18,787.00
	12,711.61	19,237.34

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0-180 day terms.

For explanations on the Company's credit risk management processes, refer to Note 42.

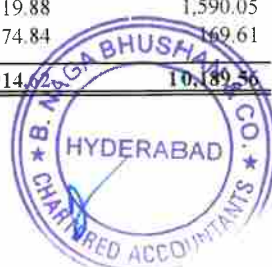
Ageing of trade payable (Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

FY 2023-24	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	660.70	-	-	-	660.70
(ii) Others	10,223.32	1,827.59	-	-	12,050.91
(iii) Disputed due – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed due – Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,884.02	1,827.59	-	-	12,711.61

FY 2023-24	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	450.33	-	-	-	450.33
(ii) Others	18,787.00	-	-	-	18,787.00
(iii) Disputed due – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed due – Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19,237.34	-	-	-	19,237.34



	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
23. Revenue from operations		
Revenue from construction contracts (Refer note 30 (a))	139,548.90	130,687.70
Revenue from real estate development (Refer note 30 (b))	309.93	1,269.95
Revenue from maintenance contracts	879.22	837.35
Sale of metals	1,184.70	845.62
	141,922.75	133,640.63
24. Other income		
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	432.39	410.76
Loans to related parties (Refer note 34)	1,675.66	1,371.85
Financial guarantees to related parties (Refer note 34)	248.23	291.82
Others	14.66	361.68
Claims on customers	10,097.35	-
Gain on buyback of investments	850.74	-
Rental income	177.23	135.15
Dividend income	406.64	-
Doubtful receivables and advances provision written back	39.32	6.87
Defect liability provision written back	-	51.73
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment (net)	84.87	1,176.21
Exchange fluctuation gain (net)	8.76	48.78
Liabilities no longer required written back (net)	1,114.76	296.83
Miscellaneous income	3,652.82	22,044.12
	18,803.43	26,195.79
25. Cost of raw materials consumed		
Opening stock	5,301.34	5,316.02
Purchases during the period	50,543.75	64,089.76
	55,845.10	69,405.77
Less: Closing stock	2,943.47	5,301.34
	52,901.63	64,104.43
25A. (Increase) / decrease in inventories of work-in-progress, real estate under development and finished goods		
Work-in-progress		
Opening work-in-progress	60,547.46	62,443.88
Less: Closing work-in-progress	46,525.65	60,547.46
	14,021.81	1,896.42
Real estate under development		
Opening real estate under development	1,959.74	5,808.56
Less: Closing real estate under development	22.58	1,959.74
	1,937.16	3,848.82
Finished goods		
Opening finished goods	72.52	94.11
Less: Closing finished goods	68.38	72.52
	4.14	21.59
	15,963.11	5,766.83
26. Employee benefit expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	8,099.22	8,204.59
Contribution to provident and other fund (Refer note. 33)	220.68	225.31
Staff welfare expense	1,419.88	1,590.05
Gratuity expense (Refer note. 33)	174.84	169.61
	9,914.62	10,189.56



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
27. Other expenses		
Power and fuel	11,509.17	14,683.87
Rent (Refer note, 32)	571.54	653.89
Rates and taxes	1,723.01	4,112.15
Insurance	612.81	457.33
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	2,112.85	2,736.07
- Vehicles	57.60	45.78
- Others	90.59	139.46
Office maintenance	75.32	53.27
Equipment hire charges	3,879.30	5,095.46
Freight and transportation charges	776.97	1,172.48
Communication cost	26.70	30.96
Printing and stationery	77.90	65.07
Legal and professional charges	1,444.55	821.98
Tender expenses	5.72	1.79
Business promotion	124.52	88.59
Travelling and conveyance	117.68	138.62
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note, 55)	24.00	24.00
Provision for diminution in the value of long term investments	-	90.00
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	6.33	35.29
Provision for defect liability (Refer note, 38)	24.92	-
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Refer note, 46)	0.29	111.10
Miscellaneous expenses	391.13	240.61
	23,652.91	30,797.76
28. Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation on tangible assets	3,013.94	3,379.74
	3,013.94	3,379.74
29. Finance costs		
Interest expense	17,692.71	13,861.44
Bank charges and commission	2,578.61	2,755.04
	20,271.32	16,616.48



1. Corporate information

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited ('the Company' or 'BSCPL') is a public limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is the merged Company w.e.f 01 April 2016 having merged BSCPL Infra Projects Limited, a 100% subsidiary Company owned by it by virtue of confirmation order of scheme Amalgamation as approved vide No.3(Telangana)/CP.No.06/CAA-11/2019/RD(SER)/Sec.233 of CA 2013 dated 28 March 2019.

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of infrastructure development and execution of engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) facilities in various infrastructure projects in roads, buildings, large scale bridge works and irrigation for Central / State Governments, other local bodies and private sector. The Company is also executing a real estate project in Chennai. The registered office is located at M. No.8-2-502/1/A, JIVI Towers, Road No.7, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad- 500034

2. A. Basis of preparation

The Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time). These standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 are prepared and presented in accordance with Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III).

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value or at amortised cost. The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except otherwise indicated.

2. B. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- 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.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company adopts operating cycle based on the project period and accordingly all project related assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current. Other than project related assets and liabilities, 12 months period is considered as normal operating cycle.

(b) Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate.

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet of the Company's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

(c) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.



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

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

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

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

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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the Management present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the Company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimate and assumptions (notes 44, 45 and 46).
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (notes 44, 45 and 46).
- Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 46).

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Contract revenue (construction contracts)

Revenue from long term construction contracts is recognized over period of time as mentioned in Indian accounting standard (Ind AS 115) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" notified under the



Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015. Revenue is recognized from the satisfaction of the performance obligation as it is invoiced in accordance with Right-to-Invoice on performance done. Where the total cost of a contract, based on technical and other estimates is expected to exceed the corresponding contract value, such expected loss is provided for. The effect of any adjustment arising from revisions to estimates is included in the statement of profit and loss of the period in which the revisions are made.

Price escalation and other claims and /or variation in the contract work are included in contract revenue only when:

- Negotiations have reached at an advanced stage (which is evidenced on receipt of favourable Dispute Resolution Board (DRB) order/ first level of arbitration as per respective arbitration contract clauses, acceptance by customers, other probable assessments, etc.) such that it is probable that customer will accept the claim; and
- The amount that is probable will be accepted by the customer can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of metal and aggregates is recognized when significant risk and reward of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, i.e. usually on delivery of goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Real estate development

Revenue from real estate projects is recognised when it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made and that there is buyers' commitment to make the complete payment. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

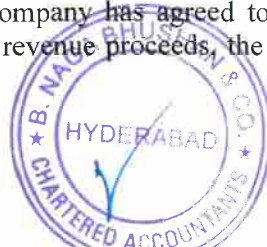
Recognition of revenue from property development:

Revenue from real estate projects is recognised upon transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership of such real estate/ property, as per the terms of the contracts entered into with buyers, which generally coincides with the firming of the sales contracts/ agreements. Where the Company still has obligations to perform substantial acts even after the transfer of all significant risks and rewards, revenue in such cases is recognised over period of time only if the following thresholds have been met:

- (a) All critical approvals necessary for the commencement of the project have been obtained;
- (b) The entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

When the outcome of a real estate project can be estimated reliably and the conditions above are satisfied, project revenue and project costs associated with the real estate project should be recognised as revenue and expenses by reference to the stage of completion of the project activity at the reporting date arrived at with reference to the entire project costs incurred (including land costs).

Further, for projects executed through joint development arrangements, wherein the land owner/possessor provides land and the Company undertakes to develop properties on such land and in lieu of land owner providing land, the Company has agreed to transfer certain percentage of constructed area or certain percentage of the revenue proceeds, the revenue from the development



and transfer of constructed area/revenue sharing arrangement in exchange of such development rights/ land is being accounted on gross basis.

The revenue is measured at the fair value of the land received, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. When the fair value of the land received cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at the fair value of the estimated construction service rendered to the land owner, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. The fair value so estimated is considered as the cost of land in the computation of percentage of completion for the purpose of revenue recognition as discussed above.

Maintenance Contracts

Revenue from maintenance contract is recognized on accrual basis over the period of contract as and when the service is rendered and billed as per the terms of the specific contract.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

(e) Income taxes

Current income tax

Current income-tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates and generates taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.



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

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

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid as per Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 is in the nature of unused tax credit which can be carried forward and utilised when the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Deferred tax assets on such tax credit is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the unused tax credit can be utilised in the specified future period. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

(f) Assets held for sale

Assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost to sell. This condition is regarded as met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in the present condition. Management must be committed to the sale, which should be expected to qualify for recognition as a complete sale within one year from the date of classification.

An entity shall not depreciate (or amortised) a non-current asset while it is classified as held for sale.



(g) Property, plant and equipment

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has decided to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property, plant and equipment as at April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and are that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Recognition and measurement:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost, net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company de-recognises the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capital work in progress and Capital advances:

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of Property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

De-recognition:

The carrying amount of an item of Property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the de-recognition of an item of Property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

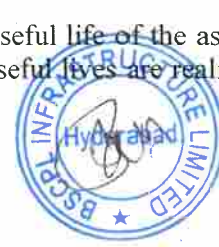
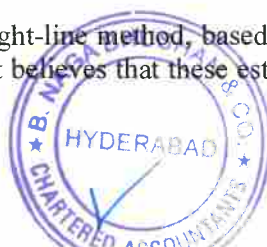
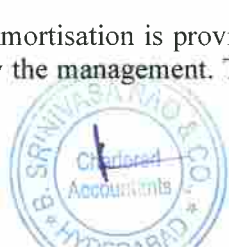
(h) Investment property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Investment properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

(i) Depreciation/Amortisation of Property, plant and equipment and investment property

Depreciation/Amortisation is provided on the straight-line method, based on the useful life of the assets as estimated by the management. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

All amounts in Indian Rupees lakh, except for share data or as otherwise stated

and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The Company has estimated the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment /investment property which are in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013:

Category of Assets	Useful life (In years)
Freehold buildings	60
Plant and machinery	3-20
Furniture and fittings	10
Computer	3-6
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	8-10

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease.

Based on the planned usage of certain project-specific assets and technical assessment, the management has estimated the useful lives of Property, plant and equipment which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 for the following:

- Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease or estimated useful life whichever is lower i.e. 7 years,
- Shuttering materials are depreciated over a period of 6 years, and
- Crushers are depreciated over the period of 20 years.
- Individual asset not exceeding Rs. 5,000 have been fully depreciated in the year of purchase..

The useful lives, residual values of each part of an item of Property, plant and equipment and the depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.

(j) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

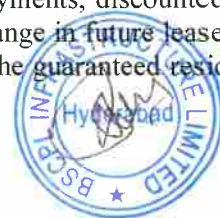
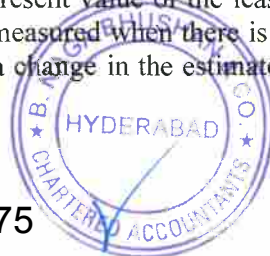
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset (including real estate project) that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized/ inventorized as part of the cost of the respective asset/ project. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

(k) Leases

Leases are accounted as per Ind AS 116 which has become mandatory from April 1, 2019. Assets taken on lease are accounted as right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease liability is accounted at the lease commencement date.

Initially the right-of-use asset is measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate, or a change in the estimate of the guaranteed residual value,



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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or a change in the assessment of purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of-use asset, or is recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The right-of-use asset is measured by applying cost model i.e. right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is earlier. Carrying amount of lease liability is increased by interest on lease liability and reduced by lease payments made.

Lease payments associated with following leases are recognised as expense on accrual basis:

- (i) Low value leases; and
- (ii) Leases which are short-term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in Property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(I) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- (i) Materials and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials and stores and spares is determined on first-in-first out basis.
- (ii) Construction work-in-progress related to project and construction is valued at cost till such time the outcome of the related project is ascertained reliably and at contractual rates thereafter.
- (iii) Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods is determined on a first-in-first out basis.
- (iv) Real estate under development related to project works is valued at lower of cost incurred on projects where the revenue is yet to be recognised or cost incurred in respect of unsold area of the real estate development projects.

Cost includes cost of land, cost of materials, borrowing costs to the extent it relates to specific project and other related project overheads.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.



(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Company's cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss

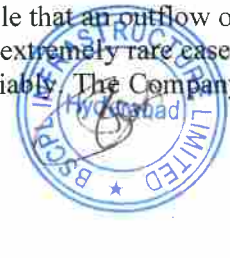
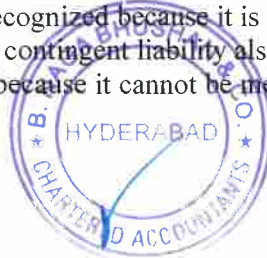
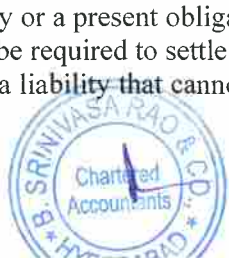
(n) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(o) Contingent liabilities Contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company



does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(p) Retirement and other employee benefits

i. Defined contribution plan

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and pension fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of profit and loss of the period when the employee renders related services. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

ii. Defined benefit plan

Gratuity liability for eligible employees are defined benefit obligation and are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using discounted rate that is determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on Government Securities where the currency and terms of the Government Securities are consistent with the currency and estimated terms of the defined benefit obligation.

Re measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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 to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an **expense** in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

iii. Leave encashment

As per the leave encashment policy of the Company, the employees have to utilise their eligible leave during the calendar year and lapses at the end of the calendar year. Accrual towards compensated absences at the end of the financial year are based on last salary drawn and outstanding leave absence at the end of the financial year.



(q) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Company.

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified at FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value.

Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

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



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

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In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has designated certain debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

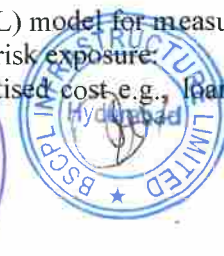
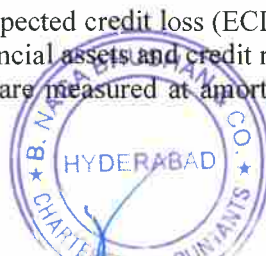
When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

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

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt



securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance

- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18 (referred to as contractual revenue receivables' in these financial statements)
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables; and
- Other receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

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

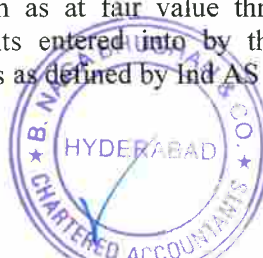
The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.



Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings. For more information refer note 37.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

(r) Derivative financial instruments

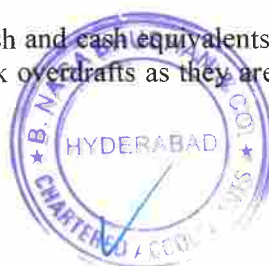
The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as currency rate swap and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign exchange exposure risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the Statement of profit or loss.

(s) 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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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



(t) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(u) Segment information

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Management evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Inter segment sales and transfers are reflected at market prices.

Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

(v) Investment in Subsidiaries and joint ventures.

The Company has elected to recognize its investments in subsidiary and associate companies at cost in accordance with the option available in Ind AS 27, 'Separate Financial Statements'. Impairment policy applicable on such investments is explained in note 2(B) (q) above.

(w) Events after Reporting date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

(x) Cashflow statement

The Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.



2. C. Significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future years.

Estimates and assumptions

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Taxes

There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the tax determination is made. The assessment of probability involves estimation of a number of factors including future taxable income.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

A liability in respect of defined benefit plans is recognised in the balance sheet, and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments at the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries. Consideration is given to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Refer note 34 for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting for these plans.



30. Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 115)

(a) For construction contracts

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Contract revenue from construction activity recognised for the year	139,548.90	130,687.70
Contract cost incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) for contracts in progress up to the reporting date	11,57,520.28	1,031,665.98
Advances received for contracts in progress	10,451.34	18,403.48
Amount of retention money for contracts in progress	8,807.82	6,817.42
Gross amount due from customers for contract work	44,956.44	60,547.46

(b) For real estate contracts

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Contract revenue from construction activity recognised for the year	309.93	1,269.95
Contract cost incurred and recognised profits (less recognised losses) for contracts in progress up to the reporting date	117,727.82	117,417.89
Advances received for contracts in progress	73.01	422.00

31. Reconciliation of tax expense to the accounting profit is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit before share in profit of joint venture (net) and tax	1,898.88	1,582.53
At income tax rate of 34.944%	663.55	553.00
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(712.74)	(233.30)
Movement to be explained	(1,376.29)	(786.30)
MAT tax rate diff on exempted income	(148.64)	-
Tax rate difference	(331.77)	(276.50)
MAT credit entitlement on books profits	(191.09)	(314.85)
MAT tax rate diff on allowable items	4.35	(9.04)
MAT tax rate diff on disallowable items	3.60	47.39
Tax effect on (Increase)/Decrease of DTA -Timing difference	433.93	389.63
Taxes for earlier years, (net)*	(1,146.68)	(622.93)
Total movement explained	(1,376.29)	(786.30)

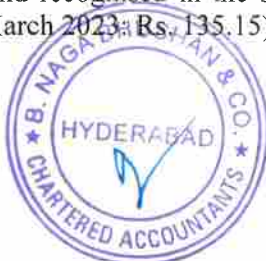
* An amount of Rs. (1,146.68) is pertaining to reversal of excess tax provision made in earlier years.

32. In case of assets taken on lease

The Company has certain operating leases for corporate office premises ending within 12 months from the date of reporting period. The charge on account of lease rentals under such agreements to statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs. 571.54 (31 March 2023 Rs. 653.89)

In case of asset given on lease

Lease rentals given on operating lease and recognised in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs. 177.23 (31 March 2023 Rs. 135.15)



33. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

(a) Defined contribution plan

The following amounts are recognised as an expense in Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Contribution to provident fund recognised as expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss	201.76	196.15

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of continuous service gets a gratuity on retirement at 15 days last drawn basic salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an insurance Company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The following table's summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

Statement of profit and loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost		
Current service cost	88.96	84.98
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	85.89	84.63
Net benefit expense	174.84	169.61

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Re measurement during the period/year due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(46.23)	(145.40)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling / expenses	0.07	3.96
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
Amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss statement	(46.16)	(141.45)

Balance Sheet:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Reconciliation of net liability / asset		
Closing Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation	1,294.74	1,253.06
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	36.17	38.69
Closing net defined benefit liability	1,258.57	1,214.37

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	38.69	28.64
Plan assets expenses through profit and loss	(0.07)	(3.96)
Interest Income	2.80	6.56
Contributions paid by the employer	84.48	122.38



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited
CIN: U45203TG1998PLC029154

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

All amounts in Indian Rupees lakh, except for share data or as otherwise stated

Benefits paid	(89.73)	(114.93)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	36.17	38.69

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,253.06	1,337.22
Current service cost	88.96	84.98
Interest cost	88.68	91.18
Re measurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from change in financial Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from change in demographic Assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising on account of experience changes	(46.23)	(145.40)
Benefits paid	(89.73)	(114.93)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,294.73	1,253.06

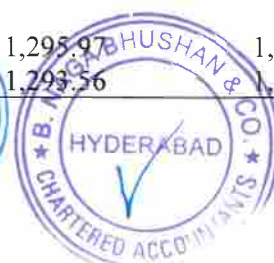
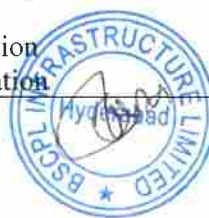
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Net liability is bifurcated as follows :		
Current	110.97	79.41
Non-current	1,147.60	1,134.96
Net liability (net of plan assets)	1,258.57	1,214.37

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.09 %	7.13 %
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00 %	5.00 %
Mortality pre-retirement	3.00 %	3.00 %

A quantitative analysis for significant assumptions is as shown below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Assumptions - Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase/(decrease) by)		
Impact of Increase in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,191.04	1,157.02
Impact of Decrease in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,414.13	1,362.98
Assumptions - Salary Escalation rate		
Sensitivity Level		
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Impact of Increase in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,436.37	1,413.32
Impact of Decrease in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,170.66	1,110.14
Assumptions - Attrition rate		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase/(decrease) by)		
Impact of Increase in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,301.32	1,358.80
Impact of Decrease in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,289.87	1,120.92
Assumptions - Mortality rate		
Sensitivity Level		
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Impact of Increase in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,295.97	1,275.80
Impact of Decrease in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,293.56	1,226.42



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

All amounts in Indian Rupees lakh, except for share data or as otherwise stated

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

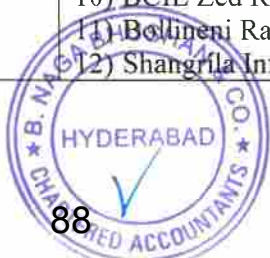
The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	31 March 2024
Expected contribution	
During the year ended 31 March 2025	88.96
Expected future benefit payments	
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	23.73
Between 2 and 5 years	265.86
Between 6 and 10 years	441.99
More Than 10 years	2,408.25
Total expected payments	3,139.83

34. Related party transactions

(a) Nature of relationship and names of related parties

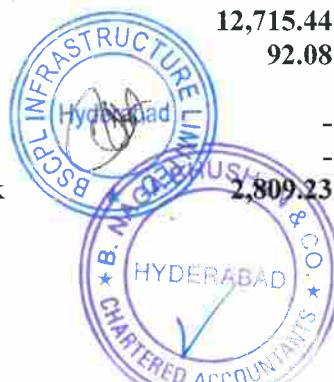
Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
Subsidiaries	1) BSCPL International FZE, Dubai 2) BSC - C & C- Kurali Toll Road Limited 3) BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited 4) Chilakaluripet Bypass Private Limited.
Joint Ventures (JV) (Where transactions exist)	1) Mokama Munger Highway Limited 2) North Bihar Highway Limited 3) Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Limited 4) BSC – C & C JV Nepal Private Limited 5) BSC – C&C Joint Venture 6) BSC – RBM - PATI Joint Venture 7) BSCPL- SCL Joint Venture 8) SCL - BSCPL Joint Venture 9) CR18G - BSCPL Joint Venture 10) BSCPL - KGLC - Consortium Joint Venture 11) BSCPL - KGLC Airport Joint Venture
Joint Controlled Operations (JCO)	1) BSCPL – KNR Joint Venture 2) BSCPL-BEKEM –RE Joint Venture 3) BSCPL- GVPR Joint Venture 4) BMK-BSCPL Joint Venture 5) BSC-ESM-SGSR Joint Venture
Enterprises owned by or where significant influence exercised by Key Management Personnel (KMP) or their relatives (where transactions exist)	1) Bollineni Castings and Steels Limited 2) Bollineni Developers Limited 3) Aishu Castings Limited 4) Aishu Projects Limited 5) Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited (KIMS) 6) Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited 7) Seenaiah Constructions Private Limited 8) Aishu Deramlands Limited 9) Beaky Dreamlands Private Limited 10) BCIL Zed Ria Properties Private Limited 11) Bollineni Ramanaiah Memorials Hospitals Limited 12) Shangrila Infracon India Private Limited



Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
	13) Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited 14) Chebrolu Hanumaiah & Brothers Private Limited
Key Management Personnel (KMP)	1) B. Krishnaiah, Chairman 2) B. Seenaiiah, Managing Director 3) Balakrishnan Rajagopala, Independent Director 4) Balarama Krishna Desina, Independent Director 5) Dandamudi Anitha, Director 6) K Thanu Pillai, Director 7) N. Nani Aravind, Chief Financial Officer (up to 20 th December 2022) 8) Chunduri Sri Rama Chandra Murthy, Chief Financial Officer (CH. SRC Murthy) 9) K. Raghavaiah, Company Secretary
Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel	1) B. Sujatha (Wife of Chairman) 2) B. Yamuna (Wife of managing Director) 3) B Sandeep, (Son of Managing Director)

(b) Transactions with the related parties during the year

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A) Transactions with subsidiaries		
1) BSC- C & C- Kurali Toll Road Limited		
a) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	-	23.66
b) Unsecured loan given	107.02	1,669.80
c) Sale of materials/spares	0.85	-
d) Purchase of spares	1.30	-
e) Interest income on unsecured loan given	1,502.21	1,185.41
f) Interest income on guarantees given	-	19.52
2) BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited		
a) Deemed investment (unsecured loan)	-	(12.40)
b) Revenue from maintenance contract	7,387.54	1,246.31
c) Construction Revenue (including Claim & Interest)	20,862.54	-
d) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	-	(22.48)
e) Advance received against major maintenance contract	850.00	2,593.04
f) Major maintenance contract advance paid back	1,238.16	-
g) Interest income on guarantees given	175.88	175.88
3) Chilakaluripet Bypass Private Limited		
a) Investment in equity shares	-	5,318.00
b) Construction revenue	12,715.44	16,013.17
c) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	92.08	189.55
d) Deemed investment (unsecured loan)	-	101.00
e) Mobilization and material advance received	-	787.50
f) Mobilization and material advance paid back	2,809.23	1,576.48



	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
B) Transactions with joint venture entities		
1) Mokama Munger Highway Limited		
a) Loans and advances	6.02	0.02
b) Interest expense	37.61	37.61
c) Dividend received (equity)	404.67	-
d) Other Income - Management Services	67.80	-
e) Revenue from maintenance contract	83.71	-
f) Advance received against major maintenance contract	787.52	-
g) Maintenance contract advance paid back	96.51	-
h) Buyback of preference shares	2,650.00	-
i) Interest income from buyback of preference shares	1.52	-
j) Buyback of equity shares	306.17	-
k) Profit from buyback of equity shares	850.74	-
l) Interest income on guarantees given	10.58	34.66
2) North Bihar Highway Limited		
a) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	-	0.01
b) Construction revenue	-	5,518.24
c) Mobilization and material advance received	-	100.00
d) Mobilization and material advance paid back	-	(632.51)
e) Interest income on guarantees given	61.77	61.77
3) BSC – C&C Joint Venture		
a) Investment/ (withdrawal) in venturer's capital (net) (including below transactions)	(9,014.47)	2,849.87
b) Company's share of profit in integrated joint ventures	227.83	(82.05)
c) Bank guarantees given/(withdrawn)	(6,085.96)	3,488.75
d) Sale of materials/spares	368.58	202.42
e) Sub-contract expenses	22.01	10.15
f) BG Commission income	402.53	484.31
g) Hire charges expenses	859.42	886.12
h) Other expenses	95.82	230.31
i) Purchases of materials/spares	57.73	5.23
j) Other income	0.06	
4) BSC – RBM - PATI Joint Venture		
a) Investment/ (withdrawal) in venturer's capital (net) (including below transactions)	(1.61)	(8.24)
b) Company's share of loss in integrated joint ventures	10.48	(8.58)
c) Other income	26.58	43.73
5) BSCPL - SCL Joint Venture		
a) Investment in venturer's capital (net)	191.39	193.28

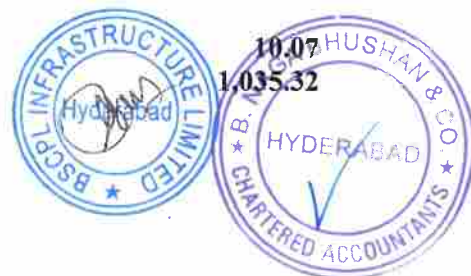


	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
(including below transactions)		
b) BG commission income	162.20	160.09
c) Company's share of profit in integrated joint ventures	(58.15)	(38.03)
6) SCL - BSCPL Joint Venture		
a) Withdrawal in venturer's capital (net) (including below transactions)	10.46	259.43
b) Company's share of profit in integrated joint ventures	(11.55)	(7.18)
c) BG commission income	3.42	2.28
d) Bank guarantees given/(withdrawn)	(1,500.00)	1,500.00
7) CR-18G-BSCPL Joint Venture		
a) Company's share of profit in integrated joint ventures	(0.36)	(0.31)
b) Guarantees given /(withdrawn)	(88.92)	(429.86)
8) BSCPL – KGLC Airport Joint Venture		
a) Investment in venturer's capital (net)	(0.13)	(229.00)
b) Company's share of loss in integrated joint ventures	(1.36)	(0.78)
9) BSCPL-KNR Joint Venture		
a) Purchases/services received	21.96	63.94
b) Construction Revenue	963.50	6,872.97
10) BSCPL-BEKEM-RE Joint Venture		
a) Construction Revenue	2,957.26	2,785.95
11) BSCPL-GVPR JV		
a) Purchases/services received	162.61	88.66
b) Construction Revenue	19,653.51	19,087.26
c) Mobilisation advance received	-	4,976.33
d) Mobilisation advance paid back	2,841.47	2,134.85
12) BMK-BSCPL JV		
a) Construction Revenue	131.19	259.09
13) BSC-ESM-SGSR JV		
a) Construction Revenue	3,478.92	-

C) Transactions with enterprises over which KMP or their relatives exercise significant influence

1) Bollineni Developers Limited

a) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	0.38	-
b) Revenue share to land owner (expenses)	10.07	285.51
c) Recoverable deposit given (Land owner)	1,035.32	127.79



	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
d) Security deposit returned back	10.07	798.64
e) Hire charges income	-	4.95
2) Aishu Castings Limited		
a) Purchases of raw materials	-	37.19
3) Aishu Projects Limited		
a) Interest income on unsecured loan given	45.20	45.08
4) Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited		
a) Revenue from other services	57.22	38.89
b) Sale of materials	-	51.33
c) Rental Income	10.98	20.30
d) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	(34.15)	0.05
e) Recoverable security deposit received (land owner)	(2,309.72)	(27.56)
f) Corporate guarantees given	-	7,500.00
g) Corporate guarantees received	-	12,500.00
5) Aishu Deramlands Limited		
a) Interest income	29.89	25.63
6) Beaky Dreamlands Private Limited		
a) Unsecured loan received back	-	(618.34)
b) Interest income	98.36	115.74
c) Revenue from construction contracts/service	0.81	8.15
7) Seenaiah Constructions Private Limited		
a) Sale of Materials/spares	-	14.00
8) Bollineni Ramanaiah Memorials Hospitals Limited		
a) Unsecured loan repaid (incl. interest payable)	-	(3,727.46)
b) Interest expenses	-	552.73
9) BCIL Zed Ria Properties Private Limited		
a) Sale of Materials/spares	4.20	123.15
b) Hire charges income	115.42	107.96
10) Shangrila Infracon India Pvt. Ltd.		
a) Unsecured loan received	2,732.00	9,315.00
b) Unsecured loan repaid	(1,532.00)	(4,873.55)
c) Interest expenses	1,451.33	318.79
d) Sale of materials/services	377.69	277.58
e) Sale of asset	-	103.23
f) Other income	-	22.98
11) Chebrolu Hanumaih Brothers & Private Limited		
a) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	5.61	6.64



	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
D) Transactions with KMP		
1) B. Krishnaiah		
a) Managerial remuneration	-	40.65
b) Unsecured loan received	6,995.50	3,292.50
c) Unsecured loan repaid (incl. interest payable)	(3,620.88)	(4,279.43)
d) Interest expense	1,967.84	3,016.23
e) Personal guarantees against loans *	55,746.58	62,500.87
2) B. Seenaiah		
a) Managerial remuneration	-	180.00
b) Unsecured loan received	5,350.00	12,435.00
c) Unsecured loan repaid (incl. interest payable)	(508.00)	(5,158.75)
d) Interest expense	2,272.57	824.32
e) Personal guarantees against loans *	55,759.00	54,522.78
3) Balarama Krishna Desina		
a) Director sitting fees	2.00	2.50
b) Nomination and remuneration committee	0.50	0.50
c) Audit committee meeting	0.50	1.00
4) Balakrishnan Rajagopala		
a) Director sitting fees	2.00	2.00
b) Audit committee meeting	0.50	1.00
c) Nomination and remuneration committee	0.25	0.50
5) Anitha D		
a) Director sitting fees	1.50	2.00
b) Nomination and remuneration committee	0.50	0.50
c) Interest expenses	30.99	26.67
6) K Thanu Pillai		
a) Director sitting fees	1.50	-
7) B Sujatha		
a) Unsecured loan received	1,000.00	-
b) Unsecured loan paid	(500.00)	(374.00)
c) Interest expenses	113.15	108.80
8) B. Yamuna		
a) Rent Expenses	1.50	6.00
9) K Raghavaiah		
a) Remuneration	22.65	19.20
10) CH. SRC Murthy		
a) Remuneration	28.85	10.24
11) N. Nani Aravind		
a) Remuneration		56.53



	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
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12) B. Sandeep

a) Remuneration	77.77	59.76
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*Represents the closing balance of loan against which personal guarantees has been given by B. Krishnaiah and B. Seenaiiah.

(c) Balance outstanding at the end of the year

Amounts receivable / (payable)	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Chilakaluripet Bypass Private Limited	7,558.07	(526.18)
BSC C and C Kurali Toll Road Limited	12,704.26	11,133.72
BSCPL International FZE	215.59	214.46
BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited	24,137.88	2,135.61
Mokama -Munger Highway Limited	(1,269.31)	(544.48)
North Bihar Highway Limited	7.61	121.76
Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Limited	203.24	203.24
Bollineni Castings and Steel Limited	-	(10.88)
Bollineni Developers Limited	4,541.31	4,535.97
Aishu Castings Limited	(762.59)	(762.59)
Aishu Projects Limited	1,625.75	1,580.56
Aishu Deramlands Limited	188.49	161.59
Beaky Dreamlands Private Limited	704.42	615.72
BCIL Zed Ria Properties Private Limited	184.02	196.14
Seenaiiah Constructions Private Limited	(5.31)	(508.31)
B. Krishnaiah	(20,607.55)	(15,604.21)
B. Seenaiiah	(24,642.60)	(17,755.28)
D. Anitha	(200.09)	(172.19)
Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited	(15,797.14)	(18,091.47)
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited (KIMS)	(44.78)	(29.84)
Shangrila Infracon India Private Limited	(9,805.10)	(7,347.13)
Chebrolu Hanumaiah & Brothers Private Limited	55.83	50.22
B.Sujatha	1,365.77	(763.94)
B. Yamuna	(2.00)	(0.83)
K. Raghavaiah	(2.44)	(1.19)
CH. SRC Murthy	(3.25)	(2.10)
B. Sandeep	(31.57)	(24.05)
Shares held in subsidiaries pledged (No. of shares)		
BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited	18,436,994	13,650,508
Chilakaluripet Bypass Private Limited	2,190,900	2,190,900
BSC C and C Kurali Toll Road Limited	53,131,697	53,131,697
Shares held in Joint ventures pledged (No. of shares)		
Mokama -Munger Highway Limited	1,179,324	11,79,324
Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Limited	2,176,558	1,203,806
North Bihar Highway Limited	39,20,137	39,20,137



35. Interest in Joint Ventures

The Company has formed a joint venture with BSCPL KNR JV, BSCPL-GVPR JV, BSCPL-BEKEM - RE JV, BSC-ESM-SGSR JV and BMK-BSCPL JV which is in the nature of a jointly controlled operation.

The disclosure of joint ventures is given in the consolidated financial statements in line with Ind AS -27, "Separate Financial Statements" and Ind AS – 28, "Investments in Associates and Joint ventures."

36. A. Secured borrowings

Long term borrowings:

(i) Repayment and security details of secured loans from Banks:

(a) Union Bank of India (Andhra Bank) (Vehicle loan) – Rs. 19.37

- Loans from UBI (Andhra Bank) bank carry effective interest rate 7.5% p.a. on diminishing balance and loan shall be repaid in 48 monthly installments starting from July 25, 2021.
- The loan is secured by
 - Hypothecation of vehicles procured out of the loan.
 - Personal guarantee of Mr. B. Krishnaiah.

(ii) Repayment and security details of secured loans from others:

(a) SREI Equipment Finance Limited – Rs. 8,190.55

- Loans from SREI Equipment Finance Limited carry effective interest rate of 11% p.a. on diminishing balance and loan shall be repaid in 41 monthly installments.
- The loan is secured by
 - Exclusive charge on the construction equipments procured out of the loan.
 - Mortgage of 30.15 acres of land owned by Aishu Realtors Pvt. Ltd, BDL Avenues Pvt. Ltd, Sri BK & BS Realtors Pvt. Ltd, Sri BKN Estates Pvt. Ltd of Patta No 533, 656, 834, 844, 1004, 1005, 1026JP, 1029, 1038, 1039, 1051, 1054, 1065 etc, at Valasai, Tamilnadu.
 - Personal guarantee of Mr. B.Krishnaiah & B. Seenaiiah

(b) Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited (KMIL) – Rs. 12,500.00

- Loans from Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited carry effective interest rate 16% p.a. (10% to be paid on monthly basis and balance 6% interest to be compounded monthly and paid on maturity) and loan shall be bullet repayment at the end of tenure 18 Months from 24-03-2023 or exercise of Call/Put option whichever is earlier.
- The loan is secured by
 - Mortgage of 15.024 acres (along with the unsold area and units) of project land, including all the existing & future FSI/TDR potential loaded/to be loaded onto the structures constructed/ to be constructed thereon and the charge over the receivables arising therefrom all situated at Arasankalani and Perumbakkam, OMR Chennai,



- Tamilnadu developed by Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited and owned by BSCPL Infrastructure Limited.
- Mortgage on Land & Building of School building constructed on land admeasuring 0.857 acres together with having super plinth area of 6,6871 Sq. Ft, and all the structures constructed/ to be constructed thereon including the rent receivables arising therefrom all situated at Arasankalani and Perumbakkam, OMR Chennai, Tamilnadu owned by BSCPL Infrastructure Limited including development rights of Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited.
 - Escrow of entire receivables from secured properties (as mentioned in points above), both present and future.
 - Mortgage of 2.20 acres aland and building (constructed/to be constructed) in project “Bollineni Zion” earmarked for Retail Development situated at Bollineni ZION Sales Office perumbakkam, OMR Chennai, Tamilnadu owned by BSCPL Infrastructure Limited.
 - Mortgage of 1.90 acres land and building leased and oprated under name of “BVM Global Primary school/ BVM Global Secondary school/ BVM Global International school located at Perumbakkam, OMR Chennai, Tamilnadu owned by BSCPL Infrastructure Limited.
 - Hypothecation of lease rental/charges pertaining to BVM School land /Buildings.
 - Creation of share pledge over 26% (Carrying value Rs. 4,676.62) and NDU over 23% shareholding in BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited (BATL).
 - First charge on the ICD infused by the Barrower in BATL of Rs. 293 Crs
 - First & exclusive charge by way of Hypothecation over receivables of BSCPL due from BATL pertaining into EPC services provided by BSCPL to BATL (same has been claimed by BATL to NHAI)
 - First & exclusive charge by way of Hypothecation on receivables pertaining to the sale proceeds of all shares held by BSCPL in “BATL” to be received by BSCPL from Macquarie.
 - UDC/PDC.
 - Unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of Mr. B.Krishnaiah, Mr. B. Seenaiiah, Dr. B. Bhaskar Rao, Bollineni Ramanaiah Memorial Hospitals Private Limited (BRMH) and Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited (KPPL).

(c) Mahindra Financial Services Limited – Rs. 20.55

- Loans from Mahindra Financial Services Limited carry effective interest rate 10.82% p.a. on diminishing balance and loan shall be repaid in 36 monthly installments.
- The loan is secured by
 - Hypothecation of vehicles procured out of the loan.
 - Personal guarantee of Mr. B. Seenaiiah.



(d) Toyota Financial Services India Limited – Rs. 11.25

- Loans from Toyota Financial Services India Limited carry effective interest rate 7.80% p.a. on diminishing balance and loan shall be repaid in 48 monthly installments.
- The loan is secured by
 - Hypothecation of vehicles procured out of the loan.
 - Personal guarantee of Mr. B. Seenaiiah.

B. Short term borrowings:

a) Working capital demand loans/cash credit facilities/Buyers's Credit/Letter of Credits - Rs. 35,034.83 (31 March 2023 Rs. 41,782.89)

Working capital loans/cash credit facilities to the extent availed from various banks under multiple banking arrangements and are secured by:

- First pari-passu charge on all the current assets of the Company.
- First pari-passu charge on unencumbered fixed assets of the Company.
- Equitable Mortgage on pari-passu basis of 7 immovable properties owned by the promoters and third parties.
- Personal guarantee of Mr. B.Seenaiah and Mr. B.Krishnaiah.

C. Unsecured Borrowings:

(i) Long term borrowings:

- a) Term loan from related party of **Rs. 56,891.18** (31 March 2023 Rs. 41,991.63) carries effective interest in the range of 6% - 18% and is repayable after 24 months or extending period with mutual consent with both parties from the date of withdrawal of the respective tranche.
- b) Loans from others of **Rs. 7,030.01** (31 March 2023 Rs. 7,908.85) carry interest in the range of 11% - 18.50%.

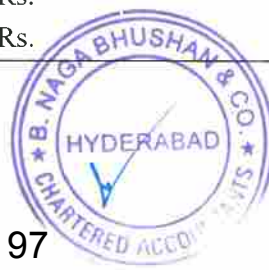
(ii) Short term borrowings:

- a) Working capital demand loan from National Small Industries Corporation Limited of **Rs. 387.60** (31 March 2023 Rs. 397.33) carry interest rate of 9% p.a. and shall be repaid within 180 days from the date of disbursement.

37. Earnings per share

Reconciliation of equity shares used in computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

Particulars	Unit	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit after tax attributable to share holders	Rs. in lakh	2,794.49	1,727.85
Weighted average number of equity shares during the year	Number	24,857,336	24,857,336
Nominal value per share	Rs.	10.00	10.00
Basic / Diluted earnings per share	Rs.	11.24	6.95



38. Provision for defect liability

A provision is recognised for expected costs to repair the road constructed by the Company for a period of 1 to 4 years from the date of completion of the construction. The provision is recognised based on the past experience towards cost of such repairs.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance	1,078.19	1,129.92
Provision made during the year	62.36	81.46
Utilized during the year*	-	-
Provision reversed during the year	(37.44)	(133.20)
Closing balance	1,103.11	1,078.19

* Actual expenses against the provision have been accounted under the respective head of expenses.

39. Contingent liabilities not provided for

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Entry tax demands arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	3,697.16	3,697.16
Sales tax demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	1,725.51	1,725.51
Duty Drawback demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	644.75	644.75
Service tax demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	2,864.56	2,805.93
Income tax demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	6.68	10,916.51
Royalty demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	1,273.46	1,273.46
Customs duty demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	35.07	35.07
Guarantees issued by bankers on behalf of the Company	79,928.32	96,690.11
Corporate Guarantees issued by Company on behalf of subsidiaries and Joint ventures	176,540.97	176,540.97
Claims on joint venture not acknowledged as debts to the extent of our share	38.46	2,038.53
GST demands of Joint Venture not acknowledged as debts to the extent of our share	3,309.39	-
Income tax demands of Joint Venture not acknowledged as debts to the extent of our share	37,483.06	36,524.96

Based on the internal assessment and/or legal opinions obtained, the Management is confident that no provision is required to be made as at 31 March 2024.

40. Capital and other commitments

- Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account Rs. Nil (31 March 2023: Rs. Nil)
- Estimated amount of contracts in joint ventures remaining to be executed on capital account, to the extent of our share Rs. Nil (31 March 2023: Rs. Nil)



41. Capital management

The Company endeavors to maintain sufficient levels of working capital, current assets, and current liabilities which helps the Company to meet its expense obligations while also maintaining sufficient cash flow. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the Company (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings). The capital structure of the Company is reviewed by the management on a periodic basis.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Borrowings (non-current and current, including current maturities of non-current borrowings, interest accrued and due, Interest accrued but not due)	120,235.46	113,212.68
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (including current balances at bank other than cash and cash equivalents and margin money deposits with banks)	(7,773.00)	(1,359.89)
Net debt (A)	112,462.46	111,852.79
Equity (B) (refer note 14 & 15)	1,13,800.79	110,968.66
Gearing ratio (%) (A/B)	0.99	1.01

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been breaches in the financial covenants of interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year, but that does not permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

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

42. Financial risk management objectives and policies

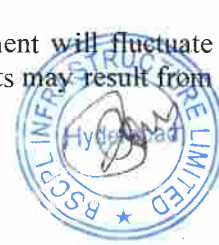
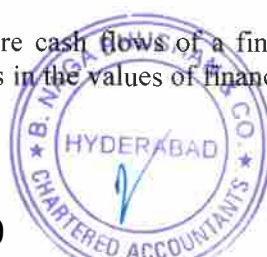
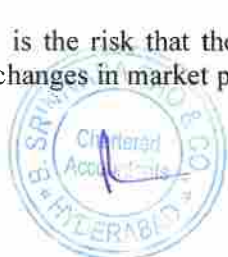
The Company's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The Company's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, loans, trade receivables and other receivables.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse 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 Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Company is exposed to the Credit risk and Liquidity risk.

1. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from



changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and FVTOCI investments.

Interest Rate Risk

Out of total borrowings, large portion represents short term borrowings (WCDL) and the interest rate is primarily based on the Company's credit rating and also on the changes in the financial market. Company continuously monitors the overall factors which influence credit rating and also other factors which influence the determination of the interest rates by the banks to minimize the interest rate risks.

Foreign Currency Exchange rate Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's foreign currency loan i.e. External Commercial Borrowings (ECB).

The Company does not enter into any derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

We summarize below the financial instruments which have the foreign currency risks as at 31 March 2024, 31 March 2023.

(a) Derivatives outstanding as at

Particulars	Purpose	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap	Hedge against exposure to principal and interest outflow on ECB loan.	Nil	Nil

(b) Particulars of un-hedged foreign currency exposure as at

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advance received towards sale of investments	Nil	Nil

2. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited, based on our historical experience of collecting receivables, supported by the level of default. Accordingly, the trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets. Refer note 2(q) for accounting policy on Financial Instruments.



Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's top management in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the top management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's board of directors. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

3. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Company has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Company manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents.

The Company also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analyses derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Company into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

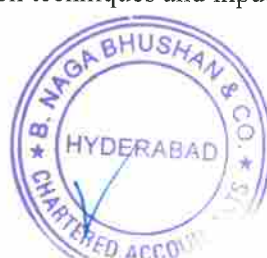
	Carrying Value	Less than 1 year	1- 3 years	More than 3 years
As at 31 March 2024				
Borrowings	120,084.81	53,780.94	66,303.87	-
Other financial liabilities	25,511.38	9,406.48	15,682.20	422.71
Trade payables	12,711.61	12,711.61	-	-
As at 31 March 2023				
Borrowings	113,038.37	50,607.97	62,430.40	-
Other financial liabilities	16,169.70	9,723.97	5,785.37	660.36
Trade payables	19,237.34	19,237.34	-	-

At present, the Company does expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows.

43. Fair values :

Some of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period.

- a) The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used):



Financial asset	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs fair value
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023				
Investment in equity shares of Vijaya Bank Limited	21.23	13.58	Level 1	Quoted prices in active market	None	Not applicable
Investment in equity shares of C & C Constructions Limited	-	0.21	Level 1	Quoted prices in active market	None	Not applicable
Investment in equity shares of Pipal Tree Ventures Private Limited	168.92	168.92	Level 3	Net assets value of the investee Company based on its audited financial statements.	Net assets of the investee Company	Direct

b) (i). Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31 March 24	31 March 23	31 March 24	31 March 23
Financial assets				
At amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	7,723.03	1,359.89	7,723.03	1,359.89
Bank balances other than above	49.97	-	49.97	-
Trade receivables	51,488.35	36,738.28	51,488.35	36,738.28
Loans	1,109.18	993.75	1,109.18	993.75
Other financial assets	29,775.22	25,987.45	29,775.22	25,987.45
Financial liabilities				
At amortised cost				
Trade payables	12,711.61	19,237.34	12,711.61	19,237.34
Borrowings	120,084.81	113,038.37	120,084.81	113,038.37
Other financial liabilities	25,511.38	15,232.49	25,511.38	15,232.49

44. Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Level 1: Quoted price in active markets

Level 2: Significant observable inputs

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs



Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments:

	Level As at 31 March 2024			Level As at 31 March 2023		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Financial assets						
At amortised cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7,723.03	-	-	1,359.89
Bank balances other than above	-	-	49.97	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	51,488.35	-	-	36,738.28
Loans	-	-	1,109.18	-	-	993.75
Other financial assets	-	-	29,775.22	-	-	25,987.45
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	12,711.61	-	-	19,237.34
Borrowings	-	-	120,084.81	-	-	113,038.37
Other financial liabilities	-	-	25,511.38	-	-	15,232.49

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period. The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

45. Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

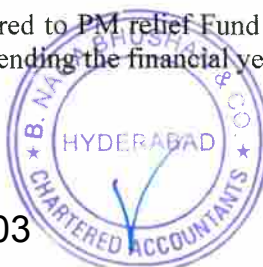
Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	660.70	450.33
Interest due on above		

The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties are identified on the basis of information available with the Company. However payment has been done in due course of time.

46. Corporate Social responsibility expenditure

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	-	111.40
b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2023:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
- In cash	-	-
- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
Total	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
➤ In cash*	0.30	110.10
➤ Yet to be paid in cash	-	0.30
Total	0.30	111.40

* Short fall amount of the previous year transferred to PM relief Fund Account as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 before six months from the ending the financial year ending.



47. Additional Regulatory Information

- a) Title deeds of all immovable Properties are held in name of the Company.
- b) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year.
- c) Loans or Advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person, that are Repayable on demand.

Type of Borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans and Advances in the nature of loans
Promoter	Nil	Nil
Directors	Nil	Nil
KMPs	Nil	Nil
Related Parties	1,109.18	100%

- d) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP) :- Nil
- e) Intangible assets under development: Nil
- f) No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- g) The Company has borrowing from banks on the basis of security of current assets, and the quarterly returns and statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.
- h) The Company is not declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or Financial Institution or other lender during the financial year.
- i) No transactions made with the Struck off Companies in the current year.
- j) No charges are pending for registration with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period except for certain cases where the Company is yet to receive No Objection Certificate (NOC) from the lenders.
- k) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- l) The Company has not entered into any Scheme of Arrangements as per sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence, no related accounting entries or disclosures are present in the books of account.
- m) The Company has advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries).



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

All amounts in Indian Rupees lakh, except for share data or as otherwise stated

n) Key Ratios

Particulars	31 March, 2024	31 March, 2023	Variance %	Reasons for Variance *
	Rs.	Rs.		
(a) Current Ratio	1.77	1.60	11%	
- Current Assets	190,905.29	185,021.85		
- Current Liabilities	1,08,046.30	115,740.68		
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	7.4	6.4	17%	
- Total Debt	84,662.37	70,858.35		
- Shareholders Equity	1,13,800.79	110,968.67		
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	0.97	1.01	-4%	
-Earnings available for debt service	25,351.03	21,441.82		
-Debt Service	26,120.66	21,284.78		
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	2%	2%	51%	The increase mainly on account of improvement in profits & reverse of tax provisions earlier provided.
- Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	2,832.11	1,824.85		
- Average Shareholder's Equity	1,13,800.79	110,968.67		
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	38.53	29.81	29%	Improved due to the realisation of inventory
- Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	158,827.30	158,253.89		
- Average Inventory	4,122.41	5,308.68		
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	3.22	3.93	-18%	
- Net Credit sales	141,922.75	133,640.63		
- Average Trade Debtors / Accounts receivable	44,113.31	34,040.67		
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	2.20	3.85	-43%	Improved due to the prudent management of working capital
- Net Credit Purchases	50,543.75	64,089.76		
- Average Trade Payables	22,958.45	16,645.35		
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	1.87	2.35	13%	
- Net Sales	141,922.75	133,640.63		
- Average Working Capital	76,070.08	80,990.38		
(i) Net profit ratio	2%	1%	52%	The increase mainly on account of improvement in profits & reverse of tax provisions earlier provided
- Net profit	2,794.49	1,727.85		
- Net Sales	141,922.75	133,640.63		
(j) Return on Capital employed	11%	10%	13%	
- Earnings Before Interest and tax	22,337.09	18,062.08		
- Capital employed	1,98,463.16	181,827.02		
(k) Return on investment	NA	NA	NA	

*Explanation is being provided for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year.



48. Segment reporting

In accordance with Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on Operating Segments, segment information has been given in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, and therefore no separate disclosure on segment information is given in these financial statements.

49. As of 31 March 2024, the Company has investment of Rs. 1,809.39 (31 March 2023: Rs. 1,879.45) and has given advances of Rs. 9,761.31 (31 March 2023: Rs. 9,559.46) in certain unincorporated joint ventures engaged in execution of irrigation projects in erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh and these projects have been progressing slow/stopped on account of various pending environmental/forest land clearances. Unincorporated joint ventures are carrying certain advances/ inventory/ trade receivables towards the above irrigation projects to be realized from the State Government. The Company is confident to obtain the clearances at the earliest for commencement of the projects and to recover the entire carrying value of investments in these un-incorporated Joint ventures. Accordingly no provision is considered necessary against these investments in these financial statements. Further, as the clearances are expected to be received at the earliest, the management is of the view to classify these advances as current.
50. The Company, on the basis of expert advice and internal assessment, has decided to claim the tax benefit under Section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for projects/sites, which are eligible for deduction. Further, the deferred tax on temporary difference between accounting income and taxable income that have arisen up to current year in respect of these projects are reversing during such holiday period; hence no deferred tax asset/ liability arises and accordingly no provision for those projects is made in the financial statements.
51. As of 31 March 2024, the Company has accounted receivable from its subsidiary – BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited (“BATL”) amounting to Rs. 4,839.71 which is accepted by BATL and is pending acceptance by external engineers/ultimate customer. The Company has preferred such claims based on the terms and conditions implicit in the respective construction contracts. The management believes that the amount is recoverable in the normal operating cycle of the Company and hence has classified the receivable as current. Further, Company has made the following claims on BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited (“BATL”). The amount was received on 18 June 2024.

The Arbitral Award was issued by the Arbitration Tribunal to BATL vide its communication dated on 11th April 2022 for a total amount of Rs. 281.94 crs with the applicable rate of interest thereon. NHAI has gone for appeal against the award pronounced by the Tribunal.

In midst of this, the Central Government has announced ‘Vivad se Vishwas II’ in its Financial Budget 2023 offering 65% of the Arbitration Award as settlement without prolonging the issues legally. The Scheme has been made available to Awardees at large from 15th July 2023 upto 30th October 2023. BATL has applied under the scheme and become eligible for an amount of Rs. 189.32 crs which is to be passed on to BSCPL as part of the claim settlement.

The Company has recognized the impact of settlement of claim made on BATL on 31st March 2023. Subsequently, the BATL settled the claim with NHAI by entering into a settlement agreement dated February 16, 2024, for an amount of Rs. 20,862.54. The settled amount was received by the BATL on March 1, 2024, and March 4, 2024, after statutory deductions.

Having settled the claim with certainty, the Company has raised the invoice to BATL on March 1, 2024 for the balance claim receivables of Rs.20,758.22. The company has fully received the total amount of claim after reporting date.



52. Interest free unsecured loans to be recoverable from Subsidiaries/ Joint ventures. Recoverability of unsecured loans is based on impairment test of the corresponding Subsidiaries/ Joint ventures. On the event of significant impairment of any Subsidiaries / Joint ventures and the unsecured loans is proved to be non-recoverable with all certainty, the said amount is written off.
53. The following unsecured loans given to the BOT project have been written off during the year 2019-20 as referred to the Board of Directors since the realization of the same is not happening based on the facts and circumstances.

The Company being the joint venture partner along with C & C Constructions Ltd for bidding a road project on NH – 30 situated in the state of Bihar has contributed its share of equity in the form of equity share capital and interest free unsecured loan in Patna Bhaktiyarpur Tollway Ltd an SPV formed for the said purpose. The Company has contributed Rs. 4,200.73 towards construction of the project. Unfortunately, the project has not been able to generate sufficient toll revenue because of various external factors since COD achieved and failed in servicing the debt borrowed from the consortium of lenders. Further, the Company had contributed an additional support of Rs. 4,465.50 in the form of unsecured loan as 'sponsor support'. However, due to the continuous low toll collections with no improvement, the loan accounts had become NPA and a resolution process of S4A was approved by the lenders at the debt sustainability of 45%. Unfortunately, the resolution process of S4A was withdrawn by RBI before its implementation. With no possible resolution of debt is in sight, the lenders started selling their loan to ARC at 42% - 45%. In these circumstances with no scope of recovery and the asset also becoming impaired, the management has a taken view of writing of the unsecured loans to the tune of Rs. 8,666.23 extended being the co-sponsor of the project.

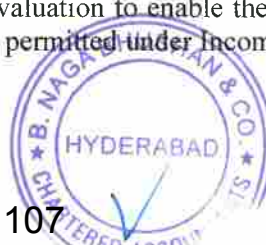
54. The Company being the holding Company of BSC-C&C Kurali Toll Road Limited (BKTL) an SPV formed along with C & C Constructions Ltd for bidding a road project in the state of Punjab to be executed on BOT basis. The Company has contributed Rs. 18,163.95 towards construction of project in the form of equity share capital and unsecured loan. Unfortunately, the toll collections were not allowed from 10th October 2020 to 15th December 2021 by the agitators forming part of the farmer's agitation going on in the state of Punjab.

On resumption toll collection and post completion of major maintenance, the lender allowed the BKTL to remit the entire toll collection towards debt obligation after meeting O&M. With the improvement of toll BKTL has paid substantial (90%) portion of the debt by 31st March 2024 and the remaining portion of debt has been repaid by 31st May 2024. Since the BKTL has concession period up to 22nd March 2029 without any debt obligation the Company will receive entire loan given to BKTL

55. Auditor's Remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Statutory audit fee	20.00	20.00
Tax audit fees	4.00	4.00
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	24.00	24.00

56. The Company is holding a land parcel in its inventory being a real estate developer. However, due to the financial stress caused by the debt and its interest thereon, the Company has decided not to develop the land into real estate since it needs further borrowing for construction capital with long gestation period for realizing the investment made. Further, in line with the monetization of the investments made either in BOT projects / Land parcel to reduce the debt burden, the land has been converted in to Property, plant and equipment (fixed asset) at the applicable valuation to enable the Company to sell the property / any other possible mode of monetizing the asset as permitted under Income Tax Act.



Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

All amounts in Indian Rupees lakh, except for share data or as otherwise stated

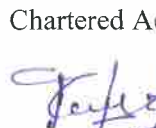
57. The Ratio of Profit sharing between the partners of BSC-C&C JV i.e BSCPL Infrastructure Ltd and C&C Construction Ltd has been amended as 93.59 and 6.41 respectively in the place of 50:50 with effect from 7th October 2022 as admitted by the Liquidator of C&C Constructions Ltd vide public notice dt 7th October 2022. The investments that have been made in BSC-C&C JV has been changed accordingly in Note 4 – Investment of the Financial Statements ending on 31st March 2023.
58. The Company has continued to show 'The Asset held for sale' under Note – 4A of the financial statements for the period ending 31st March 2024 since the 'Share Purchase cum Shareholders Agreement' was signed on 26th February 2023 with MAIF 3 INVESTMENTS INDIA 3 PTE LTD with a longstop date 30th September 2024. Subsequently the sale transaction was completed on 14th June 2024.
59. In accordance with Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, including all applicable statutory amendments or re-enactments currently in effect, Mokama Munger Highway Limited (MMHL) redeemed 26,50,000 0.05% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares held by the Company of Rs. 10 each, at a redemption price of Rs. 100 per share, along with accrued dividends, on 24th August 2023.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 68, 69 & 70 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, along with Rule 17 of The Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, including any current statutory modifications or re-enactments thereof, Mokama Munger Highway Limited (MMHL) announced a buyback of Equity Shares at Rs. 352 per share on 22nd November 2023. BSCPL Infrastructure Limited submitted its acceptance form on 21st December 2023, opting to surrender 328,666 shares under the Buyback Scheme. On 13th December 2023, MMHL completed the buyback, and the company has reduced its investment accordingly

60. Previous period's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current period's presentation.
61. The financial statements contain certain amounts reported as "0" which are less than Rs. 5,000 (i.e. Rs. 0.05 Lakh).

As per our report of even date


For **B.Srinivas Rao & Co**
ICAI Firm Registration
No. 008763S
Chartered Accountants


P. Rajasekhar
Partner
Membership No. 232304

For **B.Naga bhushan & Co**
ICAI Firm Registration
No. 005584S
Chartered Accountants


B. Naga Bhushan
Partner
Membership No. 028574


For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of **BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**


B. Krishnaiah
Chairman
DIN: 00025094


B. Seenaiiah
Managing Director
DIN: 000496623




CH. SRC Murthy
Chief Financial
Officer


K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 02 August 2024

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 02 August 2024



B. Srinivasa Rao & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
Flat No. 315 & 316, Block-B
Ameer Estates, SR Nagar
Hyderabad-500038, India

B. Naga Bhushan & Co.,
Chartered Accountants
1-1-380/38, Ashok Nagar Extn
Ashok Nagar
Hyderabad-500029, India

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

Report on the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements **Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Consolidated Ind AS financial statements of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company"), its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") and jointly controlled entities, comprising of the consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024, the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement and the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for the possible effects of the matters described in paragraph of the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph below, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024, of its Consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, Consolidated changes in equity and its Consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Qualified 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 Consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion. The following are the basis for providing the qualified opinion.

- 1) As more fully discussed in Note 55 of the Consolidated Ind AS financial statements, as of 31st March 2024, the Holding Company has investment of Rs. 1,809.39lakhs and has given advances of Rs. 9,761.31lakhs, to certain unincorporated jointly controlled entities engaged in execution of irrigation projects in the erstwhile state of Andhra Pradesh, which are progressing slow/ stopped due to environmental/ forest land clearances issues. Pending outcome of the above matter, we are unable to comment on the carrying value and classification of these investments and advances including any consequential impact on Share of profit/(loss) of equity accounted investees- un-incorporated, investments and related disclosures that may be required in these consolidated Ind AS financial statements. Our Audit report for the previous year was also qualified in respect of this matter.



Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon:

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the board's report including annexures thereto and management discussion and analysis but does not include the consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report 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.

Responsibility of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

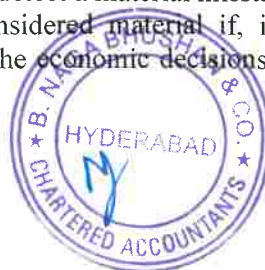
The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these consolidated Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including consolidated other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated changes in equity of the Company in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial control that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the group are responsible for assessing the group'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 respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the group are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.



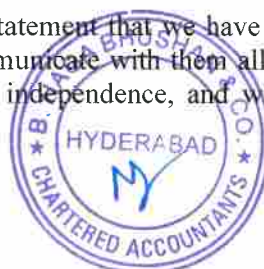
As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company and its joint operations to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by the other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated 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 standalone financial statements.

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

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



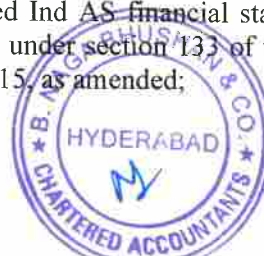
From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

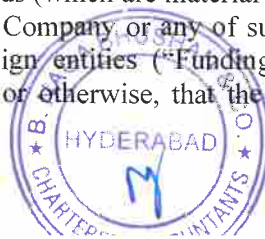
- 1) With respect to the matters specified in clause (xxi) of paragraph (3) and paragraph 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO"/ "the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and the auditors of respective companies included in the consolidated financial statements to which reporting under CARO is applicable, as provided to us by the Management of the Holding company, we report that in respect of those companies where audits have been completed under section 143 of the Act, there are no qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the CARO reports of the said companies included in the consolidated financial statements except for the following:

Name of the company	CIN	Nature of relationship	Clause number of the CARO report which is qualified or adverse
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited	U45203TG1998PLC029154	Parent	Clause –ii(b), vii(a), vii(b) and ix(a)
BSC-C&C Kurali Toll Road Limited	U60231HR2007PLC036579	Subsidiary	Clause – vii(a), vii(b) and ix(a)
BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited	U45200AP2011PLC076736	Subsidiary	Clause-xvii
Chilakaluripet Bypass Private Limited	U45101TG2019PTC131953	Subsidiary	Nil

- 2) As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and, except for the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements;
 - (b) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including the Consolidated Statement of Other Comprehensive income, and Consolidated Cash Flow Statement and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) Except for the possible effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, in our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;



- (e) The matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph in our opinion, may have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company;
- (f) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2024, and taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding company and its subsidiaries incorporated in India and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiaries incorporated in India, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013;
- (g) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraphs above.
- (h) 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 1" to this report;
- (i) 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 information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Group to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- (j) 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 consolidated financial statements disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its consolidated financial position in its consolidated Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 44 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements;
 - ii. The Group and its jointly controlled entities 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 Holding Company, its subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities incorporated in India during the year ended 31 March 2024.
 - iv.
 - a. The respective Managements of the Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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 or any of such subsidiaries to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b. The respective Managements of the Company and its subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act have represented to us and the other auditors of such subsidiaries respectively that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company or any of such subsidiaries from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company or any of



such subsidiaries 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; and

c. Based on the audit procedures that has been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed by us and those performed by the auditors of the subsidiaries which are companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, nothing has come to our or other auditor’s notice that has caused us or the other auditors to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis- statement.

Other Matter

We have not audited the financial statements and other financial information, in respect of four subsidiaries, whose Ind AS financial statements reflects total assets of Rs.210,264.75lakh and net assets of Rs.(15,546.46)lakh as at 31st March 2024, and total revenues of Rs.719,79.04lakh and net loss amounting to Rs.2,002.68lakhs and the other comprehensive income of Rs.31.58lakh for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated Ind AS financial statements. These financial statements and other financial information have been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the Management. The consolidated Ind AS financial statements also include the Group’s share of net profit of Rs.4,804.04lakhs for the year ended 31st March 2024 in respect of 11 jointly controlled entities whose financial statements, other financial information has been audited by other auditors and whose reports have been furnished to us by the management. Our opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of these subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) of Section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities, is based solely on the reports of such other auditors.

Our above opinion on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements above, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 008763S
Chartered Accountants




P Rajasekhar



Partner

Membership No.: 232304

UDIN - 24232304BKCULJ2969

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 005584S
Chartered Accountants

B Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No.: 028574

UDIN - 24028574BKATVR1537

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August 2024

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August 2024

ANNEXURE 1 TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE CONSOLIDATED IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF BSCPL INFRASTRUCTURE LIMITED

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

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited as of and for the year ended 31st March 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies and jointly controlled entities, which are companies incorporated in India, as of that date (hereinafter referred to as the "Covered Entities", refer Annexure 2 for list of Covered Entities).

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified audit opinion on internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Qualified Opinion

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the report issued by other auditors on internal financial controls system over financial reporting in case of Covered Entities, the following material weaknesses have been identified as at 31st March 2024:

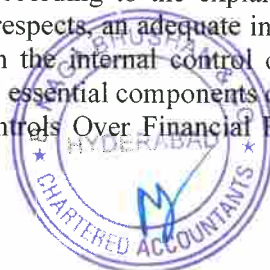
The Holding Company's internal financial controls with regard to assessment of impairment of carrying value of investments and advances in the case of certain unincorporated jointly controlled entities engaged in execution of irrigation projects as fully explained in Note 55 of the consolidated Ind AS financial statements were not operating effectively, which could potentially result in the Company not providing for adjustments that may be required to be made to the carrying value of such investments and advances.

The Holding Company's internal financial controls over financial statement closure procedure for advances to certain unincorporated jointly controlled entities and trade receivables as fully explained in Note 55 to the consolidated Ind AS financial statements were not operating effectively, which could potentially result in misstatement of classification of such claims, advances to certain unincorporated jointly controlled entities and trade receivables.

The Holding Company's internal financial controls relating to review of trade receivables for appropriate provisioning did not operate effectively which could potentially result in the Company not recognising possible provisions for recoverability of these receivables.

A 'material weakness' is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal financial control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the holding company's annual consolidated Ind AS financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company and other covered Entities, have, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting as at 31st March 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Covered Entities 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, and except for the possible effects of the material weaknesses described in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) above on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the Covered Entities' internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2024.

Explanatory paragraph

Our report under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls over financial reporting in so far as it relates to Covered Entities as listed in Annexure 2, is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies incorporated in India.

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI, as specified under section 143 (10) of the Act, the consolidated Ind AS financial statements of the group and jointly controlled entities as at 31st March 2024, which comprise the consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the consolidated Cash Flow Statement, the consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information, and our report dated 02nd August 2024 expressed a qualified opinion thereon on the consolidated Ind AS financial statements.

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 008763S

Chartered Accountants




P Rajasekhar

Partner

Membership No.: 232304

UDIN - 24232304BKCULJ2969

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August 2024

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration number: 005584S

Chartered Accountants




B Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No.: 028574

UDIN - 24028574BKATVRI537

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 02nd August 2024

Annexure 2

Sl. No	Name of the entity	Nature of relationship
1.	BSCPL Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company
2.	Chilukaluripet Bypass Private Limited	Subsidiary
3.	BSC- C and C- Kurali Toll Road Limited	Subsidiary
4.	BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited	Subsidiary
5.	BSCPL International FZE	Subsidiary
6.	Mokama Munger Highway Limited	Jointly controlled entity
7.	North Bihar Highway Limited	Jointly controlled entity
8.	Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Limited	Jointly controlled entity



Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	34,620.07	36,029.01
Investment property	4	3,166.79	3,221.54
Service concession arrangement (SCA)	5	163,322.73	170,365.22
Investment in joint ventures	6A	51,856.11	49,657.28
Financial assets			
Investments	6B	168.92	168.92
Trade Receivables	7	3,106.57	2,130.42
Other financial assets	9	32,879.19	20,665.30
Deferred tax asset (net)	33.2	4,106.25	4,581.81
Non current tax asset (net)	14	7,787.97	5,897.21
Other non-current assets	10	926.13	940.24
		301,940.73	293,656.95
Current assets			
Inventories	11	53,367.51	71,929.31
Financial assets			
Investments	6B	21.23	13.79
Trade receivables	7	17,641.49	25,803.59
Cash and cash equivalents	12	12,055.59	3,282.45
Other bank balances	13	7,914.17	6,122.43
Loans	8	1,109.18	993.75
Other financial assets	9	22,651.26	21,351.80
Other current assets	10	15,095.92	12,638.69
		129,856.35	142,135.81
		431,797.08	435,792.76
Total assets			
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	2,485.73	2,485.73
Other equity	16	43,097.74	38,355.39
		45,583.47	40,841.12
Non-controlling interests	45	(1,364.44)	(1,944.20)
Total equity		44,219.03	38,896.92
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	151,675.91	147,425.86
Other financial liabilities	18	74,992.26	77,618.99
Long term Provisions	19	1,974.76	2,168.20
Other non-current liabilities	20	19,793.31	21,892.36
		248,436.24	249,105.41



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

CIN - U45203TG1998PLC029154

Consolidated Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	45,304.26	49,027.10
Trade payables	21	12,861.18	19,355.99
Other financial liabilities	18	35,016.01	31,911.33
Provisions	19	9,776.30	13,803.94
Current tax liabilities	22	-	-
Other current liabilities	20	36,184.06	33,692.07
		139,141.81	147,790.43
Total equity and liabilities		431,797.08	435,792.76
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.4		

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

As per our report of even date,

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration

number: 008763S

Chartered Accountants




P Rajasekhara
Partner
Membership No. 232304

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration

number: 005584S

Chartered Accountants



B Naga Bhushan
Partner
Membership No. 028574


**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**



B. Krishnaiah
Chairman
DIN : 00025094

B. Seenaiah
Managing Director
DIN : 00496623



CH. SRC Murthy
Chief Financial
Officer



K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 02 August 2024

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 02 August 2024



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

CIN - U45203TG1998PLC029154

Consolidated Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	186,113.54	158,087.28
Other income	24	9,258.97	26,729.24
Total income		195,372.51	184,816.52
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	25	52,901.62	64,104.44
Changes in inventory of finished goods, work-in-progress and real estate under development	26	15,963.11	5,766.83
Construction expenses	27	40,494.37	27,399.08
Employee benefits expense	28	10,582.03	10,761.36
Other expenses	29	25,975.56	37,448.30
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	9,972.33	9,857.66
Finance costs	31	39,763.17	36,711.90
Total expenses		195,652.19	192,049.57
Loss before exceptional items, before share of profit of equity accounted investees and tax		(279.68)	(7,233.05)
Exceptional items - profit on sale of investments		-	-
(Loss)/ Profit before share of profit of equity accounted investees and tax		(279.68)	(7,233.05)
Share of (loss)/ profit of equity accounted investees		4,804.04	751.94
(Loss)/ Profit before tax		4,524.36	(6,481.11)
Tax expense/(credit):	33.1		
Current tax		191.25	315.47
Deferred tax		459.59	(603.37)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier periods		(1,379.39)	6.26
		(728.55)	(281.64)
(Loss)/ profit after tax for the year		5,252.91	(6,199.47)
Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items not to be re classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
Re-measurements of defined benefit liability		49.75	147.90
Net (loss)/gain on FVTOCI equity securities		7.44	4.51
Income tax effect		(15.98)	(48.95)
Net other comprehensive (loss)/ income not to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		41.21	103.46
(ii) Items that will be re-classified to profit and loss			
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		27.99	159.56
Net other comprehensive (loss)/ income to be classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		27.99	159.56
Other comprehensive (loss)/ income for the year, net of income tax		69.20	263.02
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,322.11	(5,936.45)



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**CIN - U45203TG1998PLC029154****Consolidated Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Profit/ (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		4,673.55	(5,489.60)
Non-controlling interests		579.36	(709.87)
(Loss)/ Profit for the year		5,252.91	(6,199.47)
Other comprehensive income attributable to:			
Owners of the company		68.80	261.79
Non-controlling interests		0.40	1.23
Other comprehensive income for the year		69.20	263.02
Total comprehensive income/ (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the company		4,742.35	(5,227.81)
Non-controlling interests		579.76	(708.64)
Total comprehensive income for the year		5,322.11	(5,936.45)
Earnings per each equity share			
Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	40	18.80	(22.08)
Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)		10.00	10.00
Summary of significant accounting policies	2.4		

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

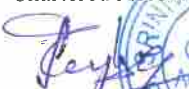

As per our report of even date.

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration

number: 008763S

Chartered Accountants



P Rajasekhara

Partner

Membership No. 232304

For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration

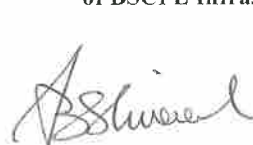
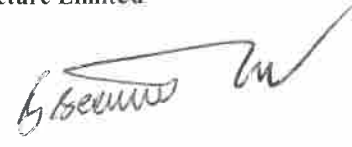
number: 005584S

Chartered Accountants


B Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No. 028574

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**


B. Krishnaiah

Chairman

DIN : 00025094


B. Seenaiiah

Managing Director

DIN :00496623


CH. SRC Murthy

Chief Financial Officer


K. Raghavaiah

Company Secretary

Place : Hyderabad

Date : 02 August 2024

Place : Hyderabad

Date : 02 August 2024



Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	4,524.36	(6,481.11)
Non cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
Share of loss/ (profit) of equity accounted investees	(4,804.04)	(751.94)
Depreciation and amortisation	9,972.33	9,857.66
Finance cost	37,101.54	33,897.08
Profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	(84.87)	(1,176.21)
Provision/ (provision written back) for defect liability	24.92	(51.73)
Provision for major maintenance	683.28	4,953.50
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	(32.99)	28.42
Liabilities no longer required written back	(2,034.68)	(296.83)
Income from financial assets	(1,557.10)	(1,506.65)
Operating profit before working capital changes	43,792.75	38,472.19
Increase in inventories	18,561.80	5,960.50
Decrease / (Increase) in trade receivables	7,179.62	(2,934.40)
Increase in other financial assets and other assets (current and non current)	(14,672.82)	(5,911.40)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	(4,460.13)	2,487.50
Increase in other financial liabilities and other liabilities (current and non current)	1,054.99	73.90
Decrease in provisions	(4,879.53)	(3,315.97)
Cash generated from operations	46,576.68	34,832.32
Direct taxes paid (net)	(702.62)	1,921.74
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	45,874.06	36,754.06
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for acquiring property, plant and equipment including investment property	7,167.32	(17,965.19)
Investment in banks deposits (net)	(3,457.17)	(4,851.85)
Payments for intangible assets	(12,337.50)	6,902.80
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	110.75	1,405.80
Redemption of investments/ advances in joint ventures (net)	2,964.11	(3,822.00)
Interest received	1,560.90	1,341.13
Net cash generated from/ (used in) investing activities (B)	(3,991.59)	(16,989.31)
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	28,147.62	46,791.16
Repayment of long term borrowings	(17,841.42)	(28,672.68)
Proceeds from short term borrowings (net)	(3,722.84)	(5,176.41)
Interest paid	(39,720.68)	(32,951.89)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	(33,137.32)	(20,009.82)



Consolidated Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Foreign currency translation adjustments (D)	27.99	159.56
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C+D)	8,773.14	(85.51)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,282.45	3,367.96
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	12,055.59	3,282.45

Note: I

Cash and bank balance (Refer note 12)

12,055.59	3,282.45
12,055.59	3,282.45

Note: II

Profit from integrated jointly controlled entities, considered as non cash item for the purposes of this cash flow statement.

Summary of Significant accounting policies

2.4

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

For B Srinivasa Rao & Co

ICAI Firm registration
number: 008763S
Chartered Accountants

P Rajasekhara
Partner

Membership No. 232304



For B Naga Bhushan & Co

ICAI Firm registration
number: 005584S
Chartered Accountants

B Naga Bhushan
Partner

Membership No. 028574



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**

(Signatures of B. Krishnaiah and B. Seeniah)

B. Krishnaiah
Chairman
DIN : 00025094

B. Seeniah
Managing Director
DIN : 00496623

(Signature of CH. SRC Murthy)
CH. SRC Murthy
Chief Financial Officer

(Signature of K. Raghavaiah)
K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 02 August 2024

Place : Hyderabad
Date : 02 August 2024



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

CIN - U45203TG1998PLC029154

Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

(a) Equity share capital

Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No. of shares	Amount
As at 01 April 2022	24,857,336	2,485.73
Issued During the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	24,857,336	2,485.73
Issued During the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	24,857,336	2,485.73

(b) Other equity

(b) Other equity

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders						Total
	Reserves & Surplus		Retained Earnings	Other comprehensive income	FCTR	Non controlling interest	
	Securities Premium	General Reserve					
As at 01 April 2022	19,428.90	12,655.59	12,742.67	(80.04)	(1,163.91)	(1,235.57)	42,347.64
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	-	(5,489.60)	-	-	(709.87)	(6,199.47)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss)	-	-	-	102.23	159.56	1.23	263.02
Balance at 31 March 2023	19,428.90	12,655.59	7,253.07	22.19	(1,004.35)	(1,944.21)	36,411.19
Profit for the year	-	-	4,673.55	-	-	579.36	5,252.91
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	40.81	27.99	0.40	69.20
Balance at 31 March 2024	19,428.90	12,655.59	11,926.62	63.00	(976.36)	(1,364.44)	41,733.30

For B Srinivasa Rao & CoICAI Firm registration
number: 008763S

Chartered Accountants





P Rajasekhar

Partner

Membership No. 232304

For B Naga Bhushan & CoICAI Firm registration
number: 005584S

Chartered Accountants



B Naga Bhushan

Partner

Membership No. 028574

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

B. Krishnaiah

Chairman

DIN : 00025094


B. Seenaiiah

Managing Director

DIN : 00496623


CH. SRC Murthy

Chief Financial Officer


K. Raghavaiah

Company Secretary

Place : Hyderabad

Date : 02 August 2024

Place : Hyderabad

Date : 02 August 2024



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment - Tangible

Particulars	Land	Lease hold improvements	Buildings	Project site offices	Plant and machinery	Furniture and fixtures	Computers	Vehicles	Total
Cost or valuation									
As at 01 April 2022	2,771.82	178.98	351.62	2,042.01	43,610.65	340.25	283.65	773.14	50,352.12
Additions during the year	18,265.89	-	-	53.77	396.10	11.02	15.78	44.88	18,787.44
Deletions / adjustments	20.84	-	-	-	709.52	(0.13)	-	19.57	749.80
As at 31 March 2023	21,016.87	178.98	351.62	2,095.78	43,297.23	351.40	299.43	798.45	68,389.76
Additions during the year	586.45	-	240.97	83.13	627.91	2.87	21.07	53.92	1,616.32
Deletions / adjustments	21.05	-	-	10.52	64.83	0.12	-	0.21	96.73
As at 31 March 2024	21,582.27	178.98	592.59	2,168.39	43,860.31	354.15	320.50	852.16	69,909.35
Depreciation									
As at 01 April 2022	-	178.98	42.18	1,654.52	26,672.42	251.56	234.38	499.62	29,533.66
For the year	-	-	6.19	263.33	2,983.21	26.18	30.31	59.13	3,368.35
Deletions / adjustments	-	-	-	-	522.18	(0.11)	-	19.20	541.27
At 31 March 2023	-	178.98	48.37	1,917.85	29,133.45	277.85	264.69	539.55	32,360.74
For the year	-	-	10.19	128.91	2,749.39	19.84	28.08	62.98	2,999.39
Deletions / adjustments	-	-	-	10.52	60.00	0.12	-	0.21	70.85
At 31 March 2024	-	178.98	58.56	2,036.24	31,822.84	297.57	292.77	602.32	35,289.28
Net block									
As at 31 March 2024	21,582.27	-	534.03	132.15	12,037.47	56.58	27.73	249.84	34,620.07
As at 31 March 2023	21,016.87	-	303.25	177.93	14,163.78	73.55	34.74	258.90	36,029.00

Note: For property, plant and equipment existing as on the date of transition to Ind AS, i.e., 01 April 2015, the Group has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed cost.



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

4. Investment property

	Land	Buildings	Total
Cost or valuation			
Opening Balance as at 01 April 2022	554.04	3,128.86	3,682.89
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions/ adjustments during the year	4.44	19.02	23.46
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2023	549.60	3,109.84	3,659.43
Balance at 1 April 2023	549.61	3,109.83	3,659.43
Additions during the year	-	-	-
Deletions/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	549.61	3,109.83	3,659.43
Depreciation and impairment			
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2022	-	385.41	385.41
Depreciation for the year	-	54.88	54.88
Depreciation on account of deletions/ adjustments during the year	-	2.39	2.39
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	437.90	437.90
Depreciation for the year	-	54.74	54.74
Depreciation on account of deletions/ adjustments during the year	-	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	492.64	492.64
Net Block			
At 31 March 2024	549.61	2,617.19	3,166.79
At 31 March 2023	549.60	2,671.94	3,221.53

Information regarding income and expenditure of investment property

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Rental income derived from investment property	500.95	433.98
Profit arising from investment property before depreciation and indirect expenses	500.95	433.98
Less : Depreciation	54.74	55.35
Profit arising from investment properties before indirect expenses	446.21	378.63

Footnotes:

- (a) For investment property under development existing as on 1 April 2015, i.e., its date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has used Indian GAAP carrying value as deemed costs.
- (b) All of the Company's investment properties are held under freehold interests.
- (c) Land and buildings include assets given on operating lease amounting to Rs.2,426.78 (31 March 2023: Rs. 2,250.48)



5. Intangible assets

	Rights under service concession arrangements	Intangible assets under development
Cost or valuation		
Opening Balance as at 01 April 2022	210,607.00	-
Additions and adjustments	-	-
Sales and adjustments	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2023	210,607.00	-
Balance at 1 April 2023	210,607.00	-
Additions and adjustments	73.77	-
Sales and adjustments	(198.06)	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2024	210,482.71	-
Accumulated amortisation		
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2022	33,807.34	-
Amortisation for the year	6,434.44	-
Sales and adjustments	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2023	40,241.78	-
Amortisation for the year	6,918.21	-
Sales and adjustments	-	-
Closing Balance as at 31 March 2024	47,159.98	-
Carrying amounts (net)		
At 31 March 2024	163,322.73	-
At 31 March 2023	170,365.22	-

Footnotes:

1. Estimates under Service Concession Arrangement - Right under Service Concession Arrangements/ Intangibles assets under Development
2. Under Service Concession Arrangement (SCA), where a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has received the right to charge users of a public service, such rights are recognized and classified as "Intangible Assets". Such a right is an unconditional right to receive consideration however the amounts are contingent to the extent that the public uses the service. The book value of such an Intangible Asset is recognized by the SPV at the fair value of the constructed asset which comprises of the actual construction cost plus the margins as per the SCA.
3. The Intangible Asset is amortised on the basis of units of usage method over the lower of the remaining concession period or useful life of such intangible asset, in terms of each SCA. However, with respect to toll road assets constructed and in operation as at March 31, 2016, the amortization of such intangible rights are based on actual revenue earned compared to total projected revenue from the project over the balance concession period to cost of intangible assets, instead of traffic count.
4. Estimates of margins are based on internal evaluation by the management. Estimates of units of usage, toll rates, contractual liability for overlay expenditure and the timing of the same are based on technical evaluations and / or traffic study estimates by external agencies.

These factors are consistent with the assumptions made in the previous years



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

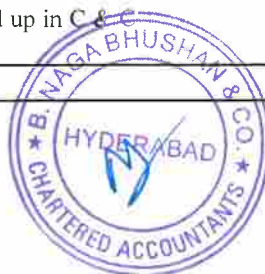
(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

6A. Investment in Joint Ventures (carrying amount determined using the equity method of accounting)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Unquoted Investments in Joint Ventures (Refer note 36)		
Incorporated Joint Ventures (all fully paid)		
3,972,499 (31 March 2023: 3,972,499) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid of North Bihar Highways Limited	9,280.16	5,610.61
1,983,732 (31 March 2023: 2,312,398) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid and Nil (31 March 2023: 3,524,798) preference shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid of Mokama Munger Highways Limited (Refer note 58)	7,783.90	9,270.51
3,118,755 (31 March 2023: 3,118,755) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid of Patna Bhakhtiyarpur Tollways Limited	4,643.14	4,643.14
Less: Provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the carrying value of long term investments	4,643.14	4,643.14
	-	-
800,000 (31 March 2023: 800,000) equity shares of NPR 100 each fully paid up of BSC - C&C Nepal JV Private Limited	71.77	85.48
4,900 (31 March 2023: 4,900) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Power Mech BSCPL Consortium Private Limited	0.49	0.49
Unincorporated Joint Ventures		
BSC - C&C Joint Venture (Refer note 51)	32,761.78	32,761.78
BSC - RBM - PATI Joint Venture	78.78	78.78
BSCPL - SCL Joint Venture	599.11	657.26
CR 18 G - BSCPL Joint Venture	500.72	501.08
SCL - BSCPL Joint Venture	709.56	721.11
BSC - KGLC - Airport Joint Venture	49.16	50.50
BSCPL - KGLC - Consortium Joint Venture	20.67	20.67
Total	51,856.11	49,657.28

6B. Investments (at fair value)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
A. Non-current investments		
Equity shares at cost- Others		
729,972 (31 March 2023: 729,972) equity shares of Rs. 10 each, fully paid-up, in Aishu Projects Limited	14.60	14.60
Less: Provision for diminution, other than temporary, in the carrying value of long term investments	14.60	14.60
	-	-
Investments at fair value through OCI		
Unquoted equity shares		
246,046 (31 March 2023: 246,046) equity shares of Rs. 10 each in Pipal Tree Ventures Private Limited	168.92	168.92
Total non-current investments [(A)+(B)]	168.92	168.92
Aggregate book value of unquoted investments	168.92	168.92
Aggregate provision for diminution in the value of non current investments	14.60	14.60
Current investments		
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		
Quoted Equity Shares		
8,040 (31 March 2023: 8,040) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in Bank of Baroda Limited (Vijaya Bank)	21.23	13.58
9,140 (March 31, 2023: 9,140) equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up in C & C Constructions Limited	-	0.21
Total current investments	21.23	13.79



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

7. Trade receivables (Unsecured) (refer note 7.1 for ageing)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non current		
Considered good		
Dues from related parties	-	-
Dues from others	3,291.24	2,315.09
Considered doubtful		
Dues from others	572.25	565.92
	<u>3,863.49</u>	<u>2,881.01</u>
Less: Provision for doubtful receivables	756.92	750.59
	<u>3,106.57</u>	<u>2,130.42</u>
Current		
Considered good		
Dues from related parties (Refer note 36)	2,685.61	3,755.81
Dues from others	14,955.88	22,047.78
	<u>17,641.49</u>	<u>25,803.59</u>

8. Loans (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current loans		
Loans and advances to related parties	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Current loans		
Loans and advances to related parties (Refer note 36)	1,109.18	993.75
	<u>1,109.18</u>	<u>993.75</u>

9. Other financial assets (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non current		
Earmarked bank balances	14,139.35	12,473.92
Security deposits	354.66	329.78
Financial asset receivable	18,385.18	7,861.60
	<u>32,879.19</u>	<u>20,665.30</u>
Current		
Interest accrued	1,552.44	1,556.24
Security deposits	3,786.84	1,633.01
Claims on customers	3,853.13	3,853.13
Advance to joint ventures (Refer note 36)	11,919.58	12,206.13
Advances to related parties (Refer note 36)	208.04	298.23
Other receivables	1,331.23	1,805.06
	<u>22,651.26</u>	<u>21,351.80</u>



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

10. Other assets (Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non current		
Capital advances	4.56	19.88
Duty drawback receivable	18.29	18.29
Balances with government authorities	903.28	902.07
	926.13	940.24
Unsecured, considered doubtful		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	146.95	171.46
Capital advance	-	14.81
	146.95	186.27
Less: Provision for doubtful advances and capital advances	146.95	186.27
	-	-
	926.13	940.24
Current		
Advances recoverable in cash or kind	9,768.45	8,905.47
Prepaid expenses	507.98	595.93
Balances with government authorities	4,754.78	2,919.46
Others	64.71	217.83
	15,095.92	12,638.69

11. Inventories (Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Raw materials [including materials in transit: Rs. 314.82 (31 March 2023 : Rs. 343.18)]	2,943.47	5,301.34
Stores, spares and consumables	2,088.21	2,353.64
Construction work-in-progress	46,525.65	60,547.46
Real estate under development	1,741.80	3,654.35
Finished goods	68.38	72.52
	53,367.51	71,929.31

12. Cash and cash equivalents

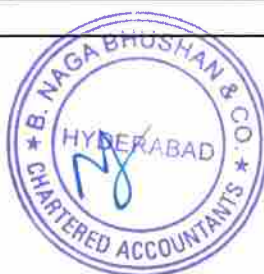
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Cash on hand	53.85	47.67
Balance with banks :		
- Current account	12,001.74	3,234.78
	12,055.59	3,282.45

13. Other bank balances

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 12 months (under lien)	-	-
Deposits with remaining maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months (under lien)	7,864.20	6,122.43
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	49.97	-
	7,914.17	6,122.43

14. Non current tax asset (net)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advance income tax (net of provision for taxation)	7,787.97	5,897.21
	7,787.97	5,897.21



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited
Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

7.1 Trade receivable ageing
Ageing of non - current trade receivable as on 31-03-2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	471.44	504.71	924.59	126.22	1,264.29	3,291.24
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful					572.25	572.25
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
Total	471.44	504.71	924.59	126.22	1,836.53	3,863.49
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables						572.25
Less : Expected credit loss						184.67
						3,106.57

Ageing of non - current trade receivable as on 31-03-2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	665.48	259.11	126.22	-	1,264.29	2,315.09
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful					565.92	565.92
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
Total	665.48	259.11	126.22	-	1,830.20	2,881.01
Less : Allowance for doubtful trade receivables						565.92
Less : Expected credit loss						184.67
						2,130.42

Ageing of current trade receivable as on 31-03-2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	4,164.88	1,144.05	2,672.04	4,055.64	5,604.87	17,641.49
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
Total	4,164.88	1,144.05	2,672.04	4,055.64	5,604.87	17,641.49

Ageing of current trade receivable as on 31-03-2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	10,357.06	2,340.64	2,937.88	5,490.96	4,677.05	25,803.59
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables – considered good						-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables – considered doubtful						-
Total	10,357.06	2,340.64	2,937.88	5,490.96	4,677.05	25,803.59

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
15. Share capital		
Authorized share capital		
70,000,000 (31 March 2023: 70,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each and		
100,000 (31 March 2023: 100,000) preference shares of Rs. 100 each	8,000.00	8,000.00
	8,000.00	8,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
24,857,336 (31 March 2023: 24,857,336) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	2,485.73	2,485.73
Total Issued, Subscribed and paid-up Share Capital	2,485.73	2,485.73

15.1 Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding and amount at the beginning and at the end of the year

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No.	Rs	No.	Rs
Number of shares at the beginning of the year	24,857,336	2,485.73	24,857,336	2,485.73
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding, at the end of the year	24,857,336	2,485.73	24,857,336	2,485.73

15.2 Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company in general meeting may declare dividend but no dividend shall exceed the amount recommended by the

In case of Liquidation, subject to the applicable laws and the availability of funds with the Company

I. For promoters

B. Seenaiiah, B. Krishnaiah, B. Sujatha, B. Yamuna and their relatives are collectively referred to as promoters. To the extent of funds available thereof and after payment to investors as below, the promoters shall receive the amount in the proportion to the equity shares held by each of them.

II. For investors

The investors (shareholders other than promoters) shall be eligible to receive a preferential payment from the Company in cash or kind, to the extent of funds available thereof, the investors shall receive an amount that shall provide the investors higher of:

- (i) their investment in the Company with 10% IRR, or
- (ii) the amount which would be distributed to the investors if all the amounts available with the Company were distributed among all the shareholders of the Company (including the investors) in the proportion to the equity shares held by each of them.

15.3 Details of shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Company

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
B. Seenaiiah	4,847,180	19.50%	4,847,180	19.50%
New Vernon Private Equity Limited	2,836,878	11.41%	2,836,878	11.41%
B. Sujatha	2,361,450	9.50%	2,361,450	9.50%
B. Krishnaiah	2,280,000	9.17%	2,280,000	9.17%
B. Aishwarya	1,909,672	7.68%	1,909,672	7.68%
D. Anitha	1,500,000	6.03%	1,500,000	6.03%
B. Yamuna	1,242,870	5.00%	1,242,870	5.00%

As per records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

16. Other Equity

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Securities premium account		
Balance as per last financial statements	19,428.90	19,428.90
General reserve		
Balance as per last financial statements	12,655.59	12,655.59
Foreign currency translation reserve		
As per last balance sheet	(1,004.35)	(1,163.91)
Increase/(decrease) during the year	27.99	159.56
	(976.36)	(1,004.35)
Items of other comprehensive income		
As per last balance sheet	22.18	(80.04)
Re-measurement gain for the year	33.37	97.71
Net fair value gain on investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI	7.44	4.51
	62.99	22.18
Retained Earnings		
Balance as per last financial statements	7,253.07	12,742.67
Add: Surplus as per statement of profit and loss	4,673.55	(5,489.60)
	11,926.62	7,253.07
	43,097.74	38,355.39

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited

Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

15.4 Shares held by promoter group at the end of the year:

S. No	Promoters Name	As at 31.03.2022		Change during the FY 2022-23		As at 31.03.2023		Change during the FY 2023-24		As at 31.03.2024	
		No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
1	Bollineni Seenaiah	4,847,180	19.50%	-	-	4,847,180	19.50%	-	-	4,847,180	19.50%
2	Bollineni Sujatha	2,361,450	9.50%	-	-	2,361,450	9.50%	-	-	2,361,450	9.50%
3	Bollineni Krishnaiah	2,280,000	9.17%	-	-	2,280,000	9.17%	-	-	2,280,000	9.17%
4	Bollineni Yamuna	1,242,870	5%	-	-	1,242,870	5%	-	-	1,242,870	5%
5	Chappidi Janardhana Rao	52,742	0.21%	-	-	52,742	0.21%	-	-	52,742	0.21%
6	Talluru Dayakar	100,000	0.40%	-	-	100,000	0.40%	-	-	100,000	0.40%
7	Talluru Lalithamma	500,000	2.01%	-	-	500,000	2.01%	-	-	500,000	2.01%
8	Dandamudi Anitha	1,500,000	6.03%	-	-	1,500,000	6.03%	-	-	1,500,000	6.03%
9	Damavarapu Lakshmi Kanthamma	751,434	3.02%	-	-	751,434	3.02%	-	-	751,434	3.02%
10	B. Aishwarya	1,909,672	7.68%	-	-	1,909,672	7.68%	-	-	1,909,672	7.68%
11	B. Sandeep	1,103,170	4.44%	-	-	1,103,170	4.44%	-	-	1,103,170	4.44%
12	Bollineni Developers Limited	1,047,916	4.22%	-	-	1,047,916	4.22%	-	-	1,047,916	4.22%
13	Talluru Sneha	100,000	0.40%	-	-	100,000	0.40%	-	-	100,000	0.40%
	Total	17,796,434	71.60%			17,796,434	71.60%			17,796,434	71.60%



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
17. Borrowings (At amortised cost)		
	Non-Current	Non-Current
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Term loan (Secured) (Refer note 38)		
- From banks	65,252.15	67,942.66
- From others	21,327.20	27,645.20
Term loan (Unsecured)		
From related party	60,891.18	41,991.63
From others	4,205.38	9,846.37
	151,675.91	147,425.86
	Current	Current
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Term loan (Secured)		
- From banks	3,734.23	5,343.61
- From others	19,666.37	12,000.84
	23,400.60	17,344.45
The above amount includes:		
Secured borrowings	23,400.60	17,344.45
Unsecured borrowings	-	-
Less: Amount disclosed under the head "other financial liabilities" (Refer note. 18)	23,400.60	17,344.45
	-	-
Short term borrowings (Refer note 39)		
From banks (Secured)		
- Cash credit	8,129.53	10,201.04
- Working capital demand loans	24,098.63	26,379.02
- LC acceptance	2,806.68	5,202.84
	35,034.83	41,782.90
From banks (Unsecured)		
- Working capital demand loans	-	-
	-	-
From others (Unsecured)		
Loan from related parties repayable on demand	9,881.83	6,847.07
Loan from others	387.60	397.13
	10,269.43	7,244.20
Current borrowings	45,304.26	49,027.10



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

18. Other financial liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current		
At amortised cost		
Dues to joint venture	9,723.85	937.21
Retention money	5,483.04	4,416.45
NHAI Payable (Premium)	59,549.73	72,011.51
	74,756.62	77,365.17
Fair value through profit or loss		
Financial guarantee obligation	235.64	253.82
	235.64	253.82
	74,992.26	77,618.99
Current		
At amortised cost		
Current maturities of long-term borrowings (Refer note 17)	23,400.60	17,344.45
Interest accrued and due	30.54	2,791.16
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	710.90	569.42
Capital creditors	125.89	144.21
Retention money	3,446.05	3,561.59
Book overdraft	3.23	100.16
Advance against claim	5,171.19	5,171.19
Financial guarantee obligation	61.77	115.94
NHAI Payable (Premium)	204.00	228.00
Amount payable to related party	1,590.03	1,604.53
Dues to joint venture	271.81	280.68
	35,016.01	31,911.33

19. Provisions

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Liability for gratuity (Refer note 35)	1,205.69	1,187.22
	1,205.69	1,187.22
Other provision		
For defect liability (Refer note 41)	769.07	980.98
Provision for Major Maintenance (Refer note 42)	-	-
	769.07	980.98
	1,974.76	2,168.20
Current		
Provision for employee benefits		
Liability for gratuity (Refer note 35)	115.67	86.45
Liability for compensated absences	52.23	26.41
	167.90	112.86
Other provisions		
For defect liability (Refer note 41)	334.04	97.20
Provision for Major Maintenance (Refer note 42)	9,274.36	13,593.88
	9,608.40	13,691.08
	9,776.30	13,803.94



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

20. Other liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current		
Advances from customers	366.23	366.23
Advances from developers	15,611.18	17,920.90
Mobilisation and material advances	3,815.90	3,605.23
	19,793.31	21,892.36
Current		
Advances from customers	2,154.42	2,235.84
Other liabilities	23,737.36	16,185.98
Mobilisation and material advances	5,037.55	11,156.05
Statutory dues	5,254.73	4,114.20
	36,184.06	33,692.07

21. Trade payables

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade payables		
- Outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	660.70	450.33
- Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	12,200.48	18,905.66
	12,861.18	19,355.99

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 0-180 day terms.

For explanation of the Group's credit risk management process, refer note 48.

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year:		
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises Interest due on above	660.70	450.33

The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties are identified on the basis of information available with the Company. There were no delays in the payment of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises.

22. Current tax liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
For income tax (net of advance tax and tax deducted at source)	-	-
	-	-

21.1 Ageing of trade payable (Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment)

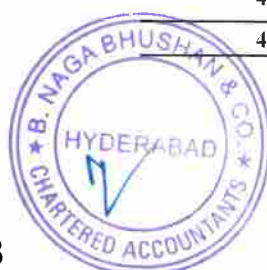
FY 2023-24	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	660.70	-	-	-	660.70
(ii) Others	10,372.89	1,827.59	-	-	12,200.48
(iii) Disputed due – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed due – Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,861.18	1,827.59	-	-	12,861.18

FY 2022-23	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 year	2 - 3 year	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	450.33	-	-	-	450.33
(ii) Others	18,905.66	-	-	-	18,905.66
(iii) Disputed due – MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed due – Others	-	-	-	-	-
Total	19,355.99	-	-	-	19,355.99

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
23. Revenue from operations		
Revenue from construction contracts (Refer note 32 (a))	135,733.38	114,265.57
Revenue from real estate development (Refer note 32 (b))	309.93	1,269.95
Income from toll operations	29,430.00	25,077.91
Revenue from service concession arrangements (SCA)	19,455.53	16,628.23
Sale of metals	1,184.70	845.62
	186,113.54	158,087.28
24. Other income		
Interest income on		
Bank deposits	1,292.17	860.00
Loans to related parties (Refer note 36)	173.45	186.44
Financial guarantees to related parties (Refer note 36)	72.35	96.41
Others	19.13	363.80
Doubtful receivables and advances provision written back	39.32	6.87
Rental income (Refer note 34)	177.23	135.15
Dividend income	406.64	-
Profit on sale of investments	850.74	-
Defect liability provision written back (net)(Refer note 41)	-	51.73
Profit on sale of Property, plant and equipment (net)	84.87	1,176.21
Exchange fluctuation gain (net)	8.76	48.78
Liabilities no longer required written back	2,034.68	296.83
NHAI utility shifting work (Income)	429.95	621.61
Miscellaneous income	3,669.68	22,885.41
	9,258.97	26,729.24
25. Cost of raw materials consumed		
Opening stock	5,301.34	5,316.02
Purchases during the period	50,543.75	64,089.76
	55,845.09	69,405.78
Less: Closing stock	2,943.47	5,301.34
	52,901.62	64,104.44
26. (Increase) / decrease in inventories of construction work-in-progress and finished goods		
Work-in-progress		
Opening work-in-progress	60,547.46	62,443.88
Less: Closing work-in-progress	46,525.65	60,547.46
	14,021.81	1,896.42
Finished goods		
Opening finished goods	72.52	94.11
Less: Closing finished goods	68.38	72.52
	4.14	21.59
Real estate under development		
Opening real estate under development	1,959.74	5,808.56
Less: Closing real estate under development	22.58	1,959.74
	1,937.16	3,848.82
Real estate under development pertaining to FZE		
Opening real estate under development	1,694.61	1,557.44
Less: Closing real estate under development	1,719.22	1,694.61
	(24.61)	(137.17)
Less: Forex adjustment	24.61	137.17
	-	-
	15,963.11	5,766.83
27. Construction expenses		
Construction expenses	40,494.37	27,399.08
	40,494.37	27,399.08



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**Notes to Consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
28. Employee benefit expense		
Salaries, wages and bonus	8,666.71	8,685.75
Contribution to provident and other fund (Refer note 35)	266.87	250.85
Staff welfare expense	1,461.11	1,642.42
Gratuity expense (Refer note 35)	187.34	182.34
	10,582.03	10,761.36
29. Other expenses		
Operation and maintenance expenses	609.14	695.41
Major Maintenance provision (Refer note 42)	683.28	4,953.50
Power and fuel	11,738.17	14,961.61
Rent (Refer note 34)	578.72	655.15
Rates and taxes	1,762.53	4,164.07
Insurance	850.01	656.88
Repairs and maintenance		
- Plant and machinery	2,112.85	2,736.07
- Vehicles	57.60	45.78
- Toll plaza	67.38	20.92
- Others	115.87	161.18
Office maintenance	86.66	61.09
Equipment hire charges	3,905.21	5,133.59
Freight and transportation charges	776.97	1,172.48
Communication cost	35.16	39.73
Printing and stationery	77.90	65.07
Legal and professional charges	1,792.76	1,241.51
Tender expenses	5.72	1.79
Business promotion	124.99	89.35
Travelling and conveyance	142.43	168.40
Auditors' remuneration (Refer note 53)	24.00	24.00
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	6.33	35.29
Provision for defect liability (Refer note 41)	24.92	-
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (Refer note. 50)	0.29	111.10
Miscellaneous expenses	396.67	254.33
	25,975.56	37,448.30
30. Depreciation / amortisation		
Depreciation on tangible assets	3,054.12	3,423.22
Amortisation of intangible assets	6,918.21	6,434.44
	9,972.33	9,857.66
31. Finance costs		
Interest expense	37,101.54	33,897.08
Bank charges and commission	2,661.63	2,814.82
	39,763.17	36,711.90



BSCPL Infrastructure Limited
CIN: U45203TG1998PLC029154

Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

1. Corporate information

BSCPL Infrastructure Limited ('the Company' or 'the Holding Company' or 'BSCPL') is a public limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is the merged Company w.e.f 01 April 2016 having merged BSCPL Infra Projects Limited, a 100% subsidiary Company owned by it by virtue of confirmation order of scheme Amalgamation as approved vide No.3(Telangana)/CP.No.06/CAA-11/2019/RD(SER)/Sec.233 of CA 2013 dated 28 March 2019.

The Company together with its subsidiaries and joint arrangements (collectively termed as 'the Group' or 'the consolidated entities') is primarily engaged in the business of real estate and **infrastructure** development and execution of engineering, procurement and construction (EPC) facilities in various infrastructure projects in roads, buildings, large scale bridge works and irrigation for Central / State Governments, other local bodies and private sector. The Group is also engaged in development of highways on Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT)/Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) model on annuity or toll basis. The registered office is located at M.No 8-2-502/1/A, JIVI Towers, Road No. 7, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad – 500034.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

The Group has prepared its financial statements in accordance with Indian Accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) these consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024. The Group has prepared and presented in accordance with Ind AS.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments) which have been measured at fair value or at amortised cost.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR') which is also the Group's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs, except when otherwise indicated. Wherever the amount represented '0' (zero) construes value less than Rupees five thousand.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Group takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these consolidated financial statements is determined on this basis.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.



2.3 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at 31 March 2024. Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Group. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a subsidiary acquired or disposed off during the year are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date the Group gains control until the date the Group ceases to control the subsidiary.

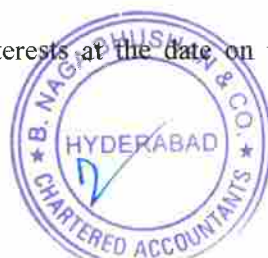
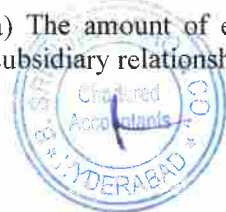
Consolidated financial statements are prepared using uniform accounting policies for like transactions and other events in similar circumstances.

The financial statements of each of the subsidiaries used for the purpose of consolidation are drawn up to same reporting date as that of the Company, i.e., year ended on 31 March.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on the following basis:

- (i) Subsidiary companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis by adding together the book values of the like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses after eliminating all significant intra-group balances, intra-group transactions and unrealized profit or loss, except where cost cannot be recovered. The results of operations of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date on which the parent subsidiary relationship came into existence.
- (ii) Offset (eliminate) the carrying amount of the parent's investment in each subsidiary and the parent's portion of equity of each subsidiary.
- (iii) Eliminate in full intragroup assets and liabilities, equity, income, expenses and cash flows relating to transactions between entities of the group (profits or losses resulting from intragroup transactions that are recognised in assets, such as inventory and fixed assets, are eliminated in full, except as stated in point (iv). Intragroup losses may indicate an impairment that requires recognition in the consolidated financial statements. Ind AS12 Income Taxes applies to temporary differences that arise from the elimination of profits and losses resulting from intragroup transactions.
- (iv) The Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT)/ Design, Build, Finance, Operate and Transfer (DBFOT) contracts are governed by "service concession agreements" with government authorities (grantor). Under these agreements, the operator does not own the road, but gets "toll collection rights" against the construction services rendered. Since the construction revenue earned by the operator is considered as exchanged with the grantor against "toll collection rights", revenue is recognized at fair value of construction services rendered and profit from such contracts is considered as realized.
- (v) Accordingly, the intra group transactions on BOT/DBFOT contracts and the profits are considered as realised and not eliminated on BOT/DBFOT contracts awarded to Group companies (operator), where work is subcontracted to the Company / joint ventures.
- (vi) Non-controlling interests in the net assets of consolidated subsidiaries consists of:

a) The amount of equity attributed to non-controlling interests at the date on which investment in a subsidiary relationship came into existence;



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Notes to consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

b) The non-controlling interest share of movement in equity since the date parent subsidiary relationship came into existence;

c) Non-controlling interest share of net profit/ (loss) of consolidated subsidiaries for the year is identified and adjusted against the profit after tax of the Group.

(vii) The consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been prepared on the basis of the financial statements of the following subsidiaries and joint venture entities:

Name of the consolidated entities	Principal nature of activity	Country of incorporation	% of interest as at	
			31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Subsidiaries of BSCPL				
BSCPL International FZE (BIF)	Infrastructure	United Arab Emirates	100%	100%
BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited (BATL)	Infrastructure	India	100%	100%
Chilukaluripet Bypass Private Limited (CBPL)	Infrastructure	India	100%	100%
BSC- C & C- Kurali Toll Road Limited (BKTL)	Infrastructure	India	51%	51%

Joint ventures:

Refer note 37 below for list of joint ventures.

2.4 Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Investments in joint ventures

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

The considerations made in determining whether joint control exists are similar to those necessary to determine control over the subsidiaries.

The Group's investments in its joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment in a joint venture is initially recognised at cost. The carrying amount of the investment is adjusted to recognise changes in the Group's share of net assets of the joint venture since the acquisition date. Goodwill relating to the joint venture is included in the carrying amount of the investment and is not tested for impairment individually.

The statement of profit and loss reflects the Group's share of the results of operations of the joint venture. Any change in OCI of those investees is presented as part of the Group's OCI. In addition, when there has been a change recognised directly in the equity of the joint venture, the Group recognises its share of any changes, when applicable, in the statement of changes in equity. Unrealised gains and losses resulting from transactions between the Group and the joint venture are eliminated to the extent of the interest in the joint venture.



If an entity's share of losses of an joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the joint venture (which includes any long term interest that, in substance, form part of the Group's net investment in the joint venture), the entity discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are recognised only to the extent that the Group has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the joint venture. If the joint venture subsequently reports profits, the entity resumes recognising its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognised.

The aggregate of the Group's share of profit or loss of a joint venture is shown on the face of the statement of profit and loss.

The financial statements of the joint venture are prepared for the same reporting period as the Group. When necessary, adjustments are made to bring the accounting policies in line with those of the Group.

After application of the equity method, the Group determines whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss on its investment in its joint venture. At each reporting date, the Group determines whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the joint venture is impaired. If there is such evidence, the Group calculates the amount of impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of the joint venture and its carrying value, and then recognises the loss as 'Share of profit of a joint venture' in the statement of profit or loss.

(b) Interest in Joint Operation

A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

When a group entity undertakes its activities under joint operations, the Group as a joint operator recognises in relation to its interest in a joint operation:

- its assets, including its share of any assets held jointly;
- its liabilities, including its share of any liabilities incurred jointly;
- its revenue from the sale of its share of the output arising from the joint operation;
- its share of the revenue from the sale of the output by the joint operation; and
- its expenses, including its share of any expenses incurred jointly

The Group accounts for the assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the Ind AS applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses.

When a group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a group entity is a joint operator (such as a sale or contribution of assets), the Group is considered to be conducting the transaction with the other parties to the joint operation, and gains and losses resulting from the transactions are recognised in the Group's consolidated financial statements only to the extent of interest in the joint operation.

When a group entity transacts with a joint operation in which a group entity is a joint operator (such as purchase of assets), the Group does not recognise its share of the gains and losses until it resells those assets to a third party.



(c) Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized 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
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- 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
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Group classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The group adopts operating cycle based on the project period and accordingly all project related assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current. Other than project related assets and liabilities, 12 months period is considered as normal operating cycle.

(d) Foreign currencies

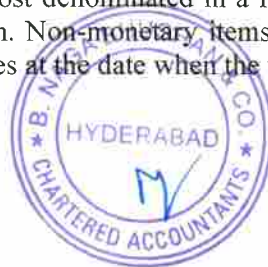
The financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Parent Company's functional currency. For each entity the Group determines the functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The Group uses the direct method of consolidation and on disposal of a foreign operation the gain or loss that is reclassified to profit or loss reflects the amount that arises from using this method.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. At each balance sheet, foreign currency monetary items are reported using the closing exchange rate.

Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet of the Group's monetary items at the closing rate are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.



Translation of financial statements of foreign entities

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit or loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit or loss.

Cumulative currency translation differences for all foreign operations are deemed to be zero at the date of transition, viz., 1 April 2015. Gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation excludes translation differences that arose before the date of transition but includes only translation differences arising after the transition date.

(e) Fair value measurement

The Group measures financial instruments such as derivatives, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data is available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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



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

At each reporting date, the Management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re measured or re-assessed as per the Group's accounting policies. For this analysis, the Management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

The Management also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

Periodically, the Management present the valuation results to the Board of Directors/ Audit Committee and the Group's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

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

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimate and assumptions (notes 47 and 48)
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (notes 47 and 48)
- Quantitative disclosure of fair value measurement hierarchy (Refer note 47)
- Investment in unquoted equity shares (Refer note 6B)
- Investment properties (Refer note 4)

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Contract revenue (construction contracts)

Revenue from long term construction contracts is recognized over period of time as mentioned in Indian accounting standard (Ind AS 115) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015. Revenue is recognized from the satisfaction of the performance obligation as it is invoiced in accordance with Right-to-Invoice on performance done. Where the total cost of a contract, based on technical and other estimates is expected to exceed the corresponding contract value, such expected loss is provided for. The effect of any adjustment arising from revisions to estimates is included in the statement of profit and loss of the period in which the revisions are made.



Price escalation and other claims and /or variation in the contract work are included in contract revenue only when:

- Negotiations have reached at an advanced stage (which is evidenced on receipt of favourable Dispute Resolution Board (DRB) order/ first level of arbitration as per respective arbitration contract clauses, acceptance by customers, other probable assessments, etc.) such that it is probable that customer will accept the claim; and
- The amount that is probable will be accepted by the customer can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of metal and aggregates is recognized when significant risk and reward of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, i.e. usually on delivery of goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Real estate development

Revenue from real estate projects is recognised when it is reasonably certain that the ultimate collection will be made and that there is buyers' commitment to make the complete payment. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Recognition of revenue from property development:

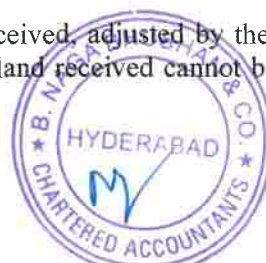
Revenue from real estate projects is recognised upon transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership of such real estate/ property, as per the terms of the contracts entered into with buyers, which generally coincides with the firming of the sales contracts/ agreements. Where the Company still has obligations to perform substantial acts even after the transfer of all significant risks and rewards, revenue in such cases is recognised over period of time only if the following thresholds have been met:

- (a) All critical approvals necessary for the commencement of the project have been obtained;
- (b) The entity's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the entity and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

When the outcome of a real estate project can be estimated reliably and the conditions above are satisfied, project revenue and project costs associated with the real estate project should be recognised as revenue and expenses by reference to the stage of completion of the project activity at the reporting date arrived at with reference to the entire project costs incurred (including land costs).

Further, for projects executed through joint development arrangements, wherein the land owner/possessor provides land and the Group undertakes to develop properties on such land and in lieu of land owner providing land, the Group has agreed to transfer certain percentage of constructed area or certain percentage of the revenue proceeds, the revenue from the development and transfer of constructed area/revenue sharing arrangement in exchange of such development rights/ land is being accounted on gross basis.

The revenue is measured at the fair value of the land received, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. When the fair value of the land received cannot be measured reliably, the



revenue is measured at the fair value of the estimated construction service rendered to the land owner, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. The fair value so estimated is considered as the cost of land in the computation of percentage of completion for the purpose of revenue recognition as discussed above.

Maintenance Contracts

Revenue from maintenance contract is recognized on accrual basis over the period of contract as and when the service is rendered and billed as per the terms of the specific contract.

Interest Income

For all debt instruments measured either at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividend Income

Dividend is recognised when the Group's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

(i) Taxes

Current income tax

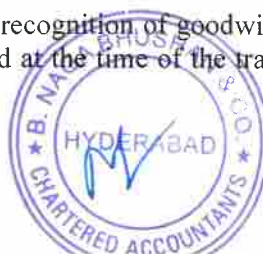
Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates and generates taxable income. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date in the country where the Group operates and generates taxable income.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither



the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future
- Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:
- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid as per Indian Income Tax Act, 1961 is in the nature of unused tax credit which can be carried forward and utilised when the Group will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Deferred tax assets on such tax credit is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the unused tax credit can be utilised in the specified future period. The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.



(j) Non current assets held for sale

Non-current assets comprising of assets and liabilities are classified as 'held for sale' when all of the following criteria's are met: (i) decision has been made to sell. (ii) the assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition. (iii) the assets are being actively marketed and (iv) sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the Balance Sheet date.

Subsequently, such non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of its carrying value and fair value less costs to sell. Non-current assets held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

(k) Investment Property

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. The cost includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Though the Company measures investment property using cost based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes.

Investment properties are de-recognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in profit or loss in the period of de-recognition.

(l) Property, plant and equipment

For transition to Ind AS, the Group has decided to continue with the carrying value of all of its Property, plant and equipment as at April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and are that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost, net of tax/duty credit availed, less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

When significant parts of Property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group de-recognises the replaced part, and recognizes the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repairs and maintenance costs are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.



Capital work in progress and Capital advances:

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the Balance Sheet date, is shown as capital work in progress. Advances given towards acquisition of Property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date are disclosed as "Capital advances under " Other Non-Current Assets.

De recognition:

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the De recognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the item is derecognized.

(m) Depreciation/Amortisation of Property, plant and equipment and investment property

Depreciation/Amortisation is provided on the straight-line method, based on the useful life of the assets as estimated by the management. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The Group has estimated the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its Property, plant and equipment /investment property which are in compliance with the Companies Act, 2013:

Category of Assets	Useful life (In years)
Freehold buildings	60
Plant and machinery	3-20
Furniture and fittings	10
Computer	3-6
Office equipment	5
Vehicles	8-10

Freehold land is not depreciated. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease.

Based on the planned usage of certain project-specific assets and technical assessment, the management has estimated the useful lives of Property, plant and equipment which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 for the following:

- Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease or estimated useful life whichever is lower i.e. 7 years,
- Temporary erections in the form of sheds, camps, etc., are depreciated over the period of the respective project i.e. 3 years,
- Shuttering materials are depreciated over a period of 6 years, and
- Crushers are depreciated over the period of 20 years.
- Individual asset not exceeding Rs. 5,000 have been fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

The useful lives, residual values of each part of an item of property, plant and equipment and the depreciation methods are reviewed at the end of each financial year. If any of these expectations differ from previous estimates, such change is accounted for as a change in an accounting estimate.



(n) Accounting for rights under service concession arrangements and revenue recognition

(i) Recognition and measurement

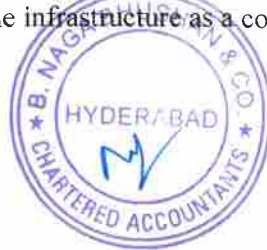
The Group builds, operates and maintains infrastructure assets under public-to-private Service Concession Arrangements (“SCA’s”), which is an arrangement between the “grantor” (a public sector entity/authority) and the “operator” (a private sector entity) to provide services that give the public access to major economic and social facilities utilizing private-sector funds and expertise. The infrastructures accounted for by the Group as concessions are mainly related to the activities concerning roads.

Concession contracts are public-private agreements for periods specified in the SCA’s including the construction, upgradation, restoration of infrastructure and future services associated with the operation and maintenance of assets in the concession period.

With respect to service concession arrangements, revenue and costs are allocated between those relating to construction services and those relating to operation & maintenance services, and are accounted for separately. Consideration received or receivable is allocated by reference to the relative fair value of services delivered when the amounts are separately identifiable. The infrastructures used in a concession are classified as an intangible asset or a financial asset, depending on the nature of the payment entitlements established in the concession agreement. Service concession arrangement has been applied retrospectively by the Group.

When the amount of the arrangement consideration for the provision of public services is substantially fixed by a contract, the Group recognizes revenues from construction services for public facilities (infrastructures) by the percentage-of-completion method, and recognizes the consideration as a financial asset and the same is classified as “Receivables against Service Concession Arrangements”. The Group accounts for such financial assets at amortized cost, calculates interest income based on the effective interest method and recognizes it in revenue as Finance Income

When the demand risk to the extent that the Group has a right to charge the user of infrastructure facility, the Group recognizes revenues from construction services for public facilities (infrastructures) by the percentage-of-completion method, and recognizes the consideration for construction services at its fair value, as an intangible asset. The Group accounts for such intangible asset (along with the present value of committed payments towards concession arrangement to the grantor at the appointed date e.g. Negative Grant, premium etc.) in accordance with the provisions of Ind AS 38 and is amortized based on projected traffic count or revenue, taking into account the estimated period of commercial operation of infrastructure which generally coincides with the concession period. Intangible asset is capitalized when the project is complete in all respects and when the Group receives the final completion certification from the grantor as specified in the Concession Agreement and not on completion of component basis as the intended purpose and economics of the project is to have the complete length of the infrastructure available for use. The component based certification which is received is an intermediate mechanism provided in the Concession Agreement to provide a right to collect eligible toll to compensate the Group for cost recovery during construction period and for any delays beyond the control of the Group. However, where there is other than temporary delay due to reasons beyond the control of the Group, the management may treat constructed portion of the infrastructure as a completed project.



(ii) Contractual obligation to restore the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability

The Group has contractual obligations to maintain the infrastructure to a specified level of serviceability or restore the infrastructure to a specified condition during the concession period and/or at the time of hand over to the grantor of the SCA. Such obligations are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure that would be required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. In case of concession arrangements under intangible asset model, the timing and amount of such cost are estimated and recognized on a discounted basis by charging costs to revenue on the units of usage method i.e. on the number of vehicles expected to use the project facility, over the period at the end of which the overlay is estimated to be carried out based on technical evaluation by independent experts. In case of concession arrangements under financial asset model, such costs are recognized in the period in which such costs are actually incurred.

(iii) Revenue recognition

Once the infrastructure is in operation, the treatment of income is as follows:

Finance income for concession arrangements under financial asset model is recognized using the effective interest method. Revenues from operations and maintenance services and overlay services are recognized in each period as and when services are rendered in accordance with Ind AS 18 Revenue.

Revenue for concession arrangements under intangible asset model is recognized in the period of collection of toll which generally coincides with the usage of public service or where from such rights have been auctioned, in the period to which auctioned amount relates.

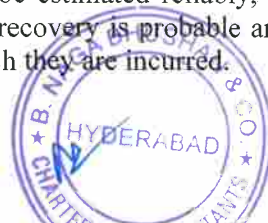
(iv) Revenue from construction contracts

The Group recognizes and measures revenue, costs and margin for providing construction services during the period of construction of the infrastructure in accordance with Ind AS 115 'Construction Contracts'.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Revenue from long term construction contracts is recognized over period of time as mentioned in Indian accounting standard (Ind AS 115) "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015. Revenue is recognized from the satisfaction of the performance obligation as it is invoiced in accordance with Right-to-Invoice on performance done. Where the total cost of a contract, based on technical and other estimates is expected to exceed the corresponding contract value, such expected loss is provided for. The effect of any adjustment arising from revisions to estimates is included in the statement of profit and loss of the period in which the revisions are made.

When the outcome of a construction contract cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognized only to the extent of contract costs incurred of which recovery is probable and the related contract costs are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.



When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such probability occurs.

(v) Amortization of intangible asset under SCA

The intangible rights relating to infrastructure assets, which are recognized in the form of right to charge users of the infrastructure asset are amortized by taking proportionate of actual traffic count for the period over total projected traffic count from project to cost of intangible assets; i.e. proportionate of actual traffic for the period over total projected traffic count from the intangible assets expected to be earned over the balance concession period as estimated by the management. However, with respect to toll road assets constructed and in operation as at 31 March 2016, the amortization of such intangible rights are based on actual revenue earned compared to total projected revenue from the project over the balance concession period to cost intangible assets, instead of traffic count

Total projected revenue / traffic count is reviewed at the end of each financial year and is adjusted to reflect any changes in the estimates which lead to the actual collection at the end of the concession period.

(vi) Borrowing cost related to SCA's

In case of concession arrangement under financial asset model, borrowing costs attributable to construction of the infrastructure are charged to Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred

In case of concession arrangement under intangible asset model, borrowing costs attributable to the construction of infrastructure assets are capitalized up to the date of the final completion certificate of the asset /facility received from the authority for its intended use specified in the Concession Agreement. All borrowing costs subsequent to the capitalization of the intangible assets are charged to the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such costs are incurred.

(vii) Accounting of receivable and payable from / to the grantor

Receivable towards the concession arrangement from the grantor

When the arrangement has a contractual right to receive cash or other financial asset from the grantor specifically towards the concession arrangement (in the form of grants) during the construction period or otherwise, such a right, to the extent eligible, is recorded as financial asset in accordance with Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments," at amortized cost. The receivable so recognized will be adjusted against the related intangible asset (toll) / financial asset (annuity)

Payable towards the concession arrangement to the grantor

When the arrangement has a contractual obligation to pay cash or other financial asset to the grantor specifically towards the concession arrangement during the construction period or otherwise, such unconditional obligation to pay cash is recorded as a financial liability on the date when the obligation arises in accordance with Ind AS 109 "Financial Instruments," at amortised cost, with a corresponding recognition of an intangible asset. Thereafter, the interest expense is recognized based on the effective interest rate method, which also becomes eligible for capitalization on qualifying assets.



Claims

Claims raised with the concession granting authority towards reimbursement for costs incurred due to delay in handing over of unencumbered land to the [Project Special Purpose Vehicle (“SPVs”)] Group for construction or other delays attributable solely to the concession granting authority are recognized when there is a reasonable certainty that there will be inflow of economic benefits to the [concerned Project SPVs] Group. The claims when recognized as such are reduced from the carrying amount of the intangible asset under the service concession arrangement, as the case may be, to the extent the claims relate to costs earlier included as a part of the carrying amount of these assets.

(o) Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest, amortization of ancillary costs in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset (including real estate project) that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized/ inventorized as part of the cost of the respective asset/ project. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur.

(p) Leases

Leases are accounted as per Ind AS 116 which has become mandatory from April 1, 2019. Assets taken on lease are accounted as right-of-use assets and the corresponding lease liability is accounted at the lease commencement date.

Initially the right-of-use asset is measured at cost which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments, discounted using the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or a rate, or a change in the estimate of the guaranteed residual value, or a change in the assessment of purchase, extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right of-use asset, or is recorded in the Statement of Profit and Loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The right-of-use asset is measured by applying cost model i.e. right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment, if any. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term or useful life of the underlying asset whichever is earlier. Carrying amount of lease liability is increased by interest on lease liability and reduced by lease payments made.

Lease payments associated with following leases are recognised as expense on accrual basis:

- (i) Low value leases; and
- (ii) Leases which are short-term.



Group as a lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Assets subject to operating leases are included in Property, plant and equipment. Lease income on an operating lease is recognized in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Initial direct costs such as legal costs, brokerage costs, etc. are recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

(q) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- (i) Materials and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of raw materials and stores and spares is determined on first-in-first out basis.
- (ii) Construction work-in-progress related to project and construction is valued at cost till such time the outcome of the related project is ascertained reliably and at contractual rates thereafter.
- (iii) Finished goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity. Cost of finished goods is determined on a first-in-first out basis.
- (iv) Real estate under development related to project works is valued at cost incurred on projects where the revenue is yet to be recognised or cost incurred in respect of unsold area of the real estate development projects.

Cost includes cost of land, cost of materials, borrowing costs to the extent it relates to specific project and other related project overheads.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(r) Impairment of assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. The recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Group's of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining net selling price, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.



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The Group bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations which are prepared separately for each of the Group cash-generating units to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

Impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Group estimates the asset's or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(s) Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Group has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a Provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

(t) Contingent liabilities/ Contingent assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Group or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Group does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

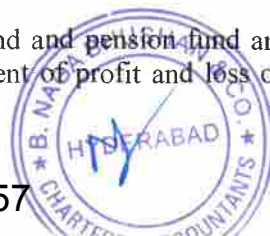
A contingent asset is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements.

Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

(u) Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

Retirement benefits in the form of provident fund and pension fund are a defined contribution scheme and the contributions are charged to the Statement of profit and loss of the period when the employee



renders related services. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

Defined benefit plan

Gratuity liability for eligible employees are defined benefit obligation and are provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. Obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows using discounted rate that is determined by reference to market yields at the balance sheet date on Government Securities where the currency and terms of the Government Securities are consistent with the currency and estimated terms of the defined benefit obligation.

Re measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

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 Group recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income.

Leave encashment

As per the leave encashment policy of the Group, the employees have to utilise their eligible leave during the calendar year and lapses at the end of the calendar year. Accrual towards compensated absences at the end of the financial year are based on last salary drawn and outstanding leave absence at the end of the financial year.

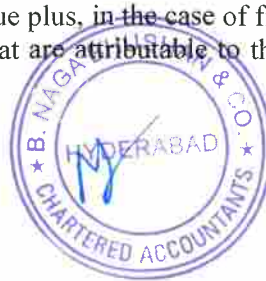
(v) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.



Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

This category is the most relevant to the Group.

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

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- The asset's contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL

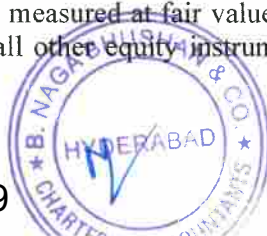
FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as at FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Group may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The group has designated certain debt instrument as at FVTPL.

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

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Group may make an



irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Group makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Group decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI.

There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

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

Derecognition

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

- The rights to receive cash flows from The asset have expired, or
- The Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Group has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Group has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership.

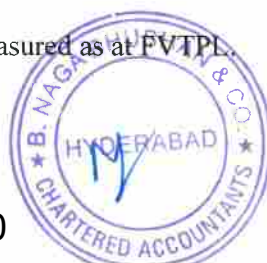
When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Group continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement. In that case, the Group also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Group has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Group could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Group 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, trade receivables and bank balance.
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18 (referred to as contractual revenue receivables' in these financial statements).
- Financial guarantee contracts which are not measured as at FVTPL.



The Group follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables; and
- Other receivables

The application of simplified approach does not require the Group to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or payables, as appropriate.

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

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

Subsequent measurement

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

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

This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.



Loans and borrowings

This is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the group are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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

(w) Derivative instruments

The Group uses derivative financial instruments, such as currency rate swap and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign exchange exposure risks and interest rate risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value.

Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to the Statement of profit or loss.

(x) 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, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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



(y) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(z) Segment reporting

Based on "Management Approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 -Operating Segments, the Management evaluates the Group's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Inter segment sales and transfers are reflected at market prices.

Unallocable items includes general corporate income and expense items which are not allocated to any business segment.

Segment Policies:

The Group prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Group as a whole. Common allocable costs are allocated to each segment on an appropriate basis.

(aa) Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the consolidated financial statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

(bb) Cash flow statement

The Ind AS 7 requires the entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes, suggesting inclusion of a reconciliation between the opening and closing balances in the balance sheet for liabilities arising from financing activities, to meet the disclosure requirement.

2.5 Significant accounting judgement, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of Group's consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities, accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.



The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations, that the directors have made in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statement.

Revenue recognition:

The Group uses the stage of completion method using survey method 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 labor costs and productivity efficiencies. Because the financial reporting of these contracts depends on estimates that are assessed continually during the term of these contracts, recognized 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.

Determination of joint arrangements and accounting thereof

Based on the contractual agreements with joint venture partners, the Group assesses whether they exercise joint control over an entity or not. Joint control is exercised when all decisions are unanimously decided. Once joint control is established, based on the terms of individual agreements, the Group categorizes its joint arrangement into joint ventures or joint operations.

A joint venture is a type of joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the joint venture. A joint operation is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement. Accounting of joint venture and joint operation is discussed under 2.4 (a) and 2.4 (b) above.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Group based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the consolidated financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Group. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Traffic count / Revenue for amortisation of assets

The Company has recognised the amortisation of intangible assets relating to Service Concession Agreements based on the estimated traffic count / estimated revenue over the project lifecycle. These estimates are corroborated through a traffic study report issued by an independent field expert. As the traffic study report is based on the various assumptions such as infrastructure development in the area, commercial developments, economic conditions, inflation, government policies etc., these are reviewed on an annual basis.



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Taxes

There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the tax determination is made. The assessment of probability involves estimation of a number of factors including future taxable income.

Fair value measurement of financial instruments

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

Defined benefit plans (gratuity benefits)

A liability in respect of defined benefit plans is recognised in the balance sheet, and is measured as the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the reporting date. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is based on expected future payments at the reporting date, calculated annually by independent actuaries. Consideration is given to expected future salary levels, experience of employee departures and periods of service. Refer note 35 for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting for these plans.

Resurfacing Expenses

As per the Service Concession Agreements, the Group is obligated to carry out resurfacing of the roads under concession. The Group estimates the likely provision required towards resurfacing and accrues the costs on a straight line basis over the period at the end of which resurfacing would be required, in the statement of profit and loss in accordance with Ind AS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".



32. Disclosure under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 115)

(a) For construction contracts

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Contract revenue from construction activity recognized for the year	135,733.38	114,265.57
Contract cost incurred and recognized profits (less recognized losses) for contracts in progress up to the reporting date	1,416,409.81	1,280,676.43
Advances received for contracts in progress	10,934.86	16,522.85
Amount of retention money for contracts in progress (net of provision)	8,807.82	6,817.42
Gross amount due from customers for contract work	44,956.44	60,547.46

(b) For real estate contracts

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Contract revenue from construction activity recognized for the year	309.93	1,269.95
Contract cost incurred and recognized profits (less recognized losses) for contracts in progress up to the reporting date	127,601.60	127,291.67
Advances received for contracts in progress	73.01	422.00

33. Income taxes

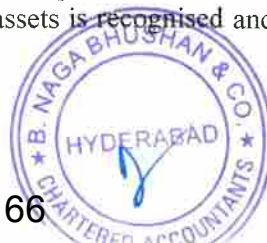
33.1 Income tax recognized in statement of profit or loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax		
In respect of current period	191.25	315.47
In respect of prior period	(1,379.39)	6.26
Deferred tax		
In respect of current period	475.57	(554.42)

33.2 Components of deferred tax are as follows:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Deferred tax liability		
Fixed assets: Impact of difference between tax depreciation and depreciation/ amortization charged for the financial reporting	(668.08)	(127.44)
	(668.08)	(127.44)
Deferred tax assets		
Employee benefits	522.75	480.54
Provision for doubtful receivables and advances	315.85	-
Provision for defect liability	385.47	677.56
Others	107.70	66.95
MAT credit entitlement*	3,442.57	3,484.20
	4,774.34	4,709.25
Net deferred tax asset/ (liability)	4,106.25	4,581.81

* The management of the Group expects that it is probable that the Group will earn sufficient taxable profit in future periods and hence deferred tax assets is recognised and similarly MAT credit entitlement is recognized.



33.3 The income tax expense for the period can be reconciled to the accounting period as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit / (Loss) as per statement of profit & loss	(279.67)	(7,233.05)
At income tax rate of 34.944%	(97.73)	-2,527.52
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	(712.57)	(232.69)
Movement to be explained	(614.84)	2,294.83
Tax rate difference due to special rate of tax U/s 115BAA	(331.83)	(276.71)
Additional MAT Credit on disallowance	3.60	47.39
Increase in DTA on timings diff - Normal rates	433.93	389.63
MAT tax rate diff on allowable items	4.35	(9.04)
MAT Credit adjustment	(191.09)	(314.85)
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	(133.41)	11.45
Deferred tax not recognised on losses due to absence of reasonable certainty	684.80	3,033.05
Income tax relating prior years	(1,146.67)	(622.92)
Profit from consolidation adjustments non-taxable in nature	61.46	36.83
Total movement explained	(614.84)	2,294.83

34. In case of assets taken on lease

The Group has certain operating leases for corporate office premises and other construction sites ending within 12 months from the date of reporting period. There are no restrictions imposed by these leases. There are no subleases. The charge on account of lease rentals under such agreements to statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs. 578.72 (31 March 2023: Rs. 655.15).

In case of assets given on lease

Lease rentals given on operating lease recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024 is Rs. 177.23 (31 March 2023: Rs. 135.15).

35. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

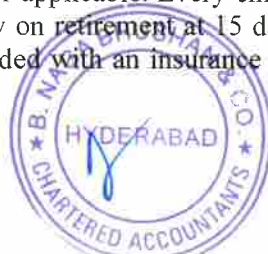
(a) Defined contribution plan

The following amount recognized as an expense in the Statement of profit and loss on account of provident fund and other funds. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the respective authorities.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Contribution in defined plan	223.68	221.35

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan, wherever applicable. Every employee who has completed five years or more of continuous service gets a gratuity on retirement at 15 days last drawn basic salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is funded with an insurance Company in the form of a



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qualifying insurance policy for the Company. The scheme is unfunded for BSCPL Aurang Tollways Limited and BSC- C and C- Kurali Toll Road Limited.

The following table's summaries the components of net benefit expense recognised in the Statement of profit and loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

Statement of profit and loss

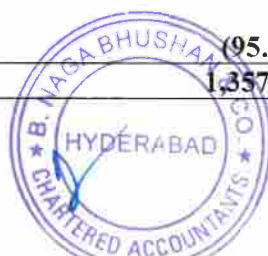
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Net employee benefit expense recognised in the employee cost		
Current service cost	97.18	93.84
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	90.16	88.49
Net benefit expense	187.34	182.33
Re measurement during the period/year due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(2.37)	(5.06)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	(47.45)	(146.79)
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising because of change in effect of asset ceiling / expenses	0.07	3.96
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
Amount recognised in OCI outside profit and loss statement	(49.75)	(147.89)

Balance Sheet

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Reconciliation of net liability / asset		
Closing present value of defined benefit obligation	1,357.54	1,312.35
Closing fair value of plan assets	36.18	38.70
Closing net defined benefit liability	1,321.36	1,273.65

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening fair value of plan assets	38.70	28.64
Plan asset expenses through		
- Statement of profit and loss	(0.07)	(3.96)
Interest Income	2.80	6.56
Contributions paid by the employer	84.48	122.38
Benefits paid	(89.73)	(114.93)
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	36.18	38.70

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening defined benefit obligation	1,312.35	1,394.70
Current service cost	97.18	93.84
Interest cost	92.96	95.05
Re measurement during the period due to :		
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising from change in financial Assumptions	(2.37)	(5.06)
Actuarial loss/(gain) arising on account of experience Changes	(47.45)	(146.79)
Benefits paid	(95.14)	(119.38)
Closing defined benefit obligation	1,357.54	1,312.35



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	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Net liability is bifurcated as follows:		
Current	115.67	82.14
Non-current	1,205.69	1,191.51
Net liability	1,321.36	1,273.65

The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity benefit obligation for the Group's plans are shown below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Discount rate (p.a.)	7.09% - 7.15%	7.34% - 7.38%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	5.00% - 8.00%	5.00% - 8.00%
Mortality pre-retirement	3.00% - 3.50%	3.00% - 3.50%

A quantitative analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Assumptions - Discount rate		
Sensitivity Level (a hypothetical increase/(decrease) by)		
Impact of Increase in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,249.31	1,209.98
Impact of Decrease in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,482.40	1,422.64
Assumptions - Salary Escalation rate		
Sensitivity Level		
Impact on defined benefit obligation		
Impact of Increase in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,506.01	1,476.55
Impact of Decrease in 100 bps on defined benefit obligation	1,227.87	1,160.48

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

The gratuity liabilities of the Company unfunded and hence there are no assets held to meet the liabilities.

The following payments are expected contributions to the defined benefit plan in future years:

Particulars	31 March 2024
Expected contribution	
During the year ended 31 March 2025	88.96
Expected future benefit payments	
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	23.73
Between 2 and 5 years	265.86
Between 6 and 10 years	441.99
More Than 10 years	2,408.25
Total expected payments	3,139.83



36. Related party transactions

(a) Nature of relationship and names of related parties

Nature of relationship	Name of related parties
Joint Ventures (JV) (where transactions exist)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mokama Munger Highway Limited 2) North Bihar Highway Limited 3) Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Limited 4) BSC – C & C JV Nepal Private Limited 5) BSC – C&C Joint Venture 6) BSC – RBM - PATI Joint Venture 7) BSCPL- SCL Joint Venture 8) SCL - BSCPL Joint Venture 9) CR18G - BSCPL Joint Venture 10) BSCPL - KGLC - Consortium Joint Venture 11) BSCPL - KGLC Airport Joint Venture
Joint Controlled Operations (JCO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) BSCPL – KNR Joint Venture 2) BSCPL-BEKEM-RE Joint Venture 3) BSCPL- GVPR Joint Venture 4) BMK-BSCPL Joint Venture 5) BSC-ESM-SGSR Joint Venture
Enterprises owned by or where significant influence exercised by Key Management Personnel (KMP) or their relatives (where transactions exist)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Bollineni Castings and Steels Limited 2) Bollineni Developers Limited 3) Aishu Castings Limited 4) Aishu Projects Limited 5) Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited (KIMS) 6) Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited 7) Aishu Deramlands Limited 8) Beaky Dreamlands Private Limited 9) Seenaiah Constructions Private Limited 10) BSCPL-Poermech Consortium Private Limited 11) Bollineni Ramanaiah Memorials Hospitals Limited 12) Chebrolu Hanumaiah & Brothers Private Limited 13) Shangrila Infracon India Private Limited 14) BCIL Zed Ria Properties Private Limited
Key management personnel (KMP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) B. Krishnaiah, Chairman 2) B. Seenaiah, Managing Director 3) Balakrishnan Rajagopala, Independent Director 4) Balarama Krishna Desina, Independent Director 5) Dandamudi Anitha, Director 6) K Thanu Pillai, Director 7) Chunduri Sri Rama Chandra Murthy, Chief Financial Officer (CH.SRC Murthy) 8) N. Nani Aravind, Chief Financial Officer (up to 20th December 2022) 9) K. Raghavaiah, Company Secretary
Relatives of key managerial personnel	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) B. Sujatha (Wife of Chairman) 2) B. Yamuna (Wife of Managing Director) 3) B Sandeep, (Son of Managing Director)



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(b) Transactions with the related parties during the year

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
A) Transactions with joint venture entities		
1) Mokama Munger Highway Limited		
a) Loans and advances	6.02	0.02
b) Interest expense	37.61	37.61
c) Interest income on financial guarantees to related parties	10.58	34.66
d) Dividend received (equity)	404.67	-
e) Revenue from maintenance contract	83.71	-
f) Other income – management services	67.80	-
g) Advance received against major maintenance contract	787.52	-
h) Advance recovered against major maintenance contract	96.51	-
i) Buyback of preference shares	2,650.00	-
j) Interest from buyback of preference shares	1.52	-
k) Buyback of equity shares	306.17	-
l) Profit from buyback of equity shares	850.74	-
m) Unsecured loan received	7,000.00	-
n) Interest expenses	38.63	-
o) Share of profit of equity accounted investees	981.31	1,025.27
2) North Bihar Highway Limited		
a) Loans and advances	-	0.01
b) Interest income on financial guarantees to related parties	61.77	61.77
c) Share of profit of equity accounted investees	3,669.56	(131.49)
d) Construction Revenue	-	5,518.24
e) Mobilisation advance received	-	100.00
f) Mobilisation advance recovered	-	(632.51)
3) BSC – C & C JV Nepal Private Limited		
a) Share of loss of equity accounted investees	(13.71)	(4.91)
4) BSC – C&C Joint Venture		
a) Investment/ (withdrawal) in venturer's capital (net)(including below transactions)	(9,014.47)	2,849.87
b) Share of profit of equity accounted investees	227.83	(82.05)
c) Bank guarantees given/(withdrawn)	(6,085.96)	3,488.75
d) Sale of materials and spares	368.58	202.42
e) Sub-contract expenses	22.01	10.15
f) Purchases of materials and spares	57.73	5.23
g) BG commission income (other income)	402.53	484.31
h) Hire charges expenses	859.42	886.12
i) Other expenses	95.82	230.31
j) Other income	0.06	-
k) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	-	(58.75)



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	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
5) BSC – RBM - PATI Joint Venture		
a) Investment/ (withdrawal) in venturer's capital (net)	(1.61)	(8.24)
b) Share of loss of equity accounted investees	10.48	(8.58)
c) Other income	26.58	43.73
6) BSCPL - SCL Joint Venture		
a) Investment in venturer's capital (net) (including below transactions)	191.39	193.28
b) Share of profit of equity accounted investees	(58.15)	(38.03)
c) BG commission income	162.20	160.09
7) SCL - BSCPL Joint Venture		
a) Investment/ (withdrawal) in venturer's capital (net) (including below transactions)	10.46	259.43
b) Share of profit of equity accounted investees	(11.55)	(7.18)
c) BG commission income	3.42	2.28
d) Gaurantees given /(withdrawn)	(1,500.00)	1,500.00
8) CR-18G-BSCPL Joint Venture		
a) Share of profit of equity accounted investees	(0.36)	(0.31)
b) Gaurantees given /(withdrawn)	(88.92)	(429.86)
9) BSCPL - KGLC Airport Joint Venture		
a) Investment in venturer's capital (net)	(0.12)	(229.00)
b) Share of loss of equity accounted investees	(1.36)	(0.78)
10) BSCPL-KNR Joint Venture		
a) Construction Revenue	963.50	6,872.97
b) Purchases/Services received	21.96	63.94
11) BSCPL-BEKEM-RE Joint Venture		
a) Construction Revenue	2,957.26	2,785.95
12) BSCPL-GVPR Joint Venture		
a) Purchases/Services received	162.61	88.66
b) Construction Revenue	19,653.51	19,087.26
c) Mobilisation advance received	-	4,976.33
d) Mobilisation advance recovered	2,841.47	2,134.85
13) BMK-BSCPL JV		
a) Construction Revenue	131.19	259.09
14) BSC-ESM-SGSR JV		
a) Construction Revenue	3,478.92	-



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	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
B) Transactions with enterprises over which KMP or their relatives exercise significant influence		
1) Bollineni Developers Limited		
a) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the company	0.38	-
b) Revenue share expenses (landowner)	10.07	285.51
c) Security deposit for Land development	1,035.32	127.79
d) Security Deposit return back	10.07	798.64
e) Hire charges income	-	4.95
2) Aishu Projects Limited		
a) Interest income on unsecured loan given	45.20	45.08
3) Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited		
a) Revenue from other services	57.22	38.89
b) Sale of materials	-	51.33
c) Rental income	10.98	20.30
d) Reimbursable expenses incurred by the Company	(34.15)	0.05
e) Recoverable security deposit received (land owner)	(2,309.72)	(27.56)
f) Corporate Guarantees given	-	7,500.00
g) Corporate Guarantees received	-	12,500.00
4) Aishu Dreamlands Limited		
a) Interest income on unsecured loan given	29.89	25.63
5) Beekay Dreamlands Private Limited		
a) Unsecured loan received back	-	(618.34)
b) Interest income on unsecured loan given	98.36	115.74
c) Revenue from construction contracts/service	0.81	8.15
6) Bollineni Ramanaiah Memorials Hospitals Limited		
a) Interest expenses on unsecured loan given	-	552.73
7) Shangrila Infracon India Private Limited		
a) Unsecured loan taken	2,732.00	11,315.00
b) Unsecured loan repaid	(1,532.00)	(4,873.55)
c) Interest expenses on unsecured loan	1,451.33	318.79
d) Sale of Materials/spares	377.69	277.58
e) Sale of assets	-	103.23
f) other income	-	22.98
8) BCIL Zed Ria Properties Private Limited		
a) Sale of Materials/spares	4.20	123.15
b) Hire Charges income	115.42	107.96
9) Chebrolu Hanumaiah & Brothers Private Limited		
a) Reimbursable expense incurred by the company	5.61	6.64



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	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
C) Transactions with KMP		
1) B. Krishnaiah		
a) Managerial remuneration	-	40.65
b) Unsecured loan taken	6,995.50	3,292.50
c) Unsecured loan repaid (incl. interest payable)	(3,620.88)	(4,279.43)
d) Interest expense	1,967.84	3,016.23
e) Personal guarantees against loans *	55,746.58	62,500.87
2) B. Seenaiah		
a) Managerial remuneration	-	180.00
b) Unsecured loan taken	5,350.00	12,435.00
c) Unsecured loan repaid (incl. interest payable)	(508.00)	(5,158.75)
d) Interest expense	2,272.57	824.32
e) Personal guarantees against loans *	55,759.00	54,522.78
3) Balarama Krishna Desina		
a) Director sitting fee	2.00	2.50
b) Nomination and remuneration committee	0.50	0.50
c) Audit committee meeting	0.50	1.00
4) Balakrishnan Rajagopala		
a) Director sitting fee	2.00	2.00
b) Audit committee meeting	0.50	1.00
c) Nomination and remuneration committee	0.25	0.50
5) Anitha D		
a) Director sitting fee	1.50	2.00
b) Nomination and remuneration committee	0.50	0.50
c) Interest expense	30.99	26.67
6) Thanu Pillai K		
a) Director sitting fee	1.50	-
7) N. Nani Aravind		
a) Remuneration	-	56.53
8) CH. SRC Murthy		
a) Remuneration	28.85	10.24
9) K Raghavaiah		
a) Remuneration	22.65	19.20

D) Transactions with relatives of KMP

1) B Yamuna		
a) Rent expenses	1.50	6.00



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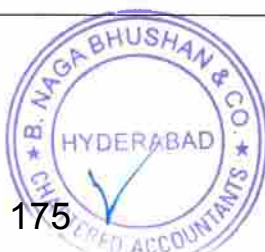
(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
2) B Sujatha		
a) Unsecured loan taken	1,000.00	-
b) Unsecured loan repaid	(500.00)	(374.00)
c) Interest Expense	113.15	108.80
3) B. Sandeep		
a) Remuneration	77.77	59.76

*Represents the closing balance of loan against which personal guarantees has been given by B. Krishnaiah and B. Seenaiiah.

(c) Balance outstanding at the end of the year

Amounts receivable / (payable)	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Mokama -Munger Highway Limited	9,481.20	3,659.52
North Bihar Highway Limited	1,389.75	1,503.90
Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Limited	203.24	203.24
BSC – C&C Joint Venture	4,342.11	(4,444.53)
BSC - RBM - PATI Joint Venture	(270.04)	(278.91)
BSCPL - SCL Joint Venture	4,955.38	4,763.99
CR 18 G - BSCPL Joint Venture	62.78	62.78
SCL - BSCPL Joint Venture	4,743.16	4,732.70
BSC - KGLC - Airport Joint Venture	60.39	60.53
Bollineni Castings and Steel Limited	-	(10.88)
Bollineni Developers Limited	4,541.31	4,535.97
Aishu Castings Limited	(762.59)	(762.59)
Aishu Projects Limited	1,625.75	1,580.56
Chebrolu Hanumaiah & Brothers Private Limited	55.83	50.22
Aishu Deramlands Limited	188.49	161.59
Beekay Dreamlands Private Limited	704.42	615.72
Seenaiiah Construction Private Limited	(5.31)	(508.31)
Shangrila Infracon India Private Limited	(9,805.10)	(7,347.13)
BCIL Zed Ria Properties Private Limited	184.02	196.14
B. Krishnaiah	(20,607.55)	(15,604.21)
B. Seenaiiah	(24,642.60)	(17,755.28)
Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited	(15,797.14)	(18,091.47)
Krishna Institute of Medical Sciences Limited (KIMS)	(44.78)	(29.84)
B.Sujatha	1,365.77	(763.94)
D. Anitha	(200.09)	(172.19)
B.Yamuna	(2.00)	(0.83)
CH. SRC Murthy	(3.25)	(2.10)
K. Raghavaiah	(2.44)	(1.19)
B. Sandeep	(31.57)	(24.05)
Shares held in joint ventures pledged (No. of shares)		
Mokama -Munger Highway Limited	11,79,324	11,79,324
Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Limited	2,176,558	12,03,806
North Bihar Highway Limited	39,20,137	39,20,137



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(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

37. Interest in joint venture

a) Joint arrangement in which the Group is a joint venturer

Name of the consolidated entities	Principal nature of activity	Country of incorporation	Accounting method	% of interest as at	
				31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Joint Ventures					
North Bihar highway Limited (NBHL)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
Mokama Munger Highway Limited (MMHL)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
Patna Bakhtiyarpur Tollway Limited (PBTL)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
BSC – C&C JV Nepal Private Limited	Infrastructure	Nepal	Equity Method	50%	50%
BSC – C&C (JV)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	93.59%	93.59%
BSC – RBM – PATI (JV)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
BSCPL – SCL (JV)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
CR18G – BSCPL (JV)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
SOMA –BSCPL (JV)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
SCL – BSCPL (JV)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	35%	35%
BSCPL – KGLC (JV)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	60%	60%
BSCPL – KGLC Airport (JV)	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	90%	90%
Joint Venture Operations					
BSCPL – KNR Joint Venture	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
BSCPL-BEKEM-RE Joint Venture	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	51%	51%
BSCPL-GVPR Joint venture	Infrastructure	India	Equity Method	50%	50%
Green Desert Venture Limited.	Infrastructure	United Arab Emirates	Equity Method	70%	70%
Green Desert Venture Inc.	Infrastructure	Bahamas	Equity Method	100%	100%
Progressive International Holding Inc.	Infrastructure	British Virgin Islands	Equity Method	70%	70%

b) Details and financial information of material joint ventures

The Group has identified MMHL, NBHL and BSC – C&C (JV) as material joint venture as per group policy i.e. greater than 1% of group network against carrying value of individual investment in joint ventures as at 31 March 2024.



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(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

c) Summarised financial information in respect of the Group's material joint venture is set out below. The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint venture's financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS.

	MMHL		NBHL		BSC – C&C (JV) *	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Current Assets	16,037.18	16,751.72	14,106.73	7,753.21	40,310.83	42,943.93
Non-current assets	3,977.73	8,626.99	36,751.73	42,466.69	26,026.43	25,613.36
Current liabilities	6,675.86	5,213.98	4,797.61	5,137.22	29,346.22	32,560.77
Non-current liabilities	-	1,623.72	26,101.72	33,861.46	899.27	1,873.42
Net Assets	13,339.04	18,541.02	19,959.13	11,221.22	36,091.78	34,123.10
Proportion of the Group's ownership	6,669.52	9,270.51	9,979.56	5,610.61	33,778.30	31,935.81
Carrying amount of the investment	6,669.52	9,270.51	9,979.56	5,610.61	33,778.30	31,824.57

* Proportion of the Group's ownership as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 includes Rs. 2,314.13 and Rs. 2,298.52 disclosed under other financial assets respectively.



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(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

	MMHL		NBHL		BSC – C&C (JV)	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Total Income	6,233.78	4,089.08	23,628.67	12,492.38	21,522.87	17,264.67
Total expense	3,258.64	2,038.55	14,890.76	12,755.37	21,279.44	17,346.73
Profit for the year	2,975.14	2,050.54	8,737.91	(262.99)	243.43	(82.05)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	2,975.14	2,050.54	8,737.91	(262.99)	243.43	(82.05)
Group's share of profit	1,487.57	1,025.27	4,368.96	(131.49)	227.83	(76.79)
Group's share of OCI	-	-	-	-	-	-
Group's share of total comprehensive income	1,487.57	1,025.27	4,368.96	(131.49)	227.83	(76.79)

d) Aggregate information of joint ventures that are not individually material

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
The group's share of profit/ (loss)	(6,991.75)	(4,451.72)
The group's share of other comprehensive income	-	-
The group's share of total comprehensive income	(6,991.75)	(4,451.72)

Particulars

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Aggregate carrying amount of joint ventures that are not individually material	2,081.87	2,181.10

e) The joint venture had no other capital commitments or contingent liabilities as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023, except as disclosed in Note 44 and 43 below.



38. Long term borrowings

Entity wise details of the long term borrowings are as follows:

Name of the entities	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
BSCPL	66,303.87	62,430.40	18,358.50	8,427.95
BATL	81,372.03	84,995.46	3,664.77	130.39
CBPL	4,000.00	-	-	-
BKTL	-	-	1,377.33	8,786.11
	151,675.90	1,47,425.86	23,400.60	17,344.45

I. BSCPL

	Non-current portion		Non-current portion	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Secured				
Term loans				
From banks	8.57	17.18	10.80	12.03
From others	5,198.74	10,575.22	18,347.70	8,415.92
Unsecured				
From related parties	56,891.18	41,991.63	-	-
Others	4,205.38	9,846.37	-	-
	66,303.87	62,430.40	18,358.50	8,427.95

(i) Repayment and security details of secured loans from Banks:

(a) Union Bank of India (Andhra Bank) (Vehicle loan) – Rs. 19.37

- Loans from UBI (Andhra Bank) bank carry effective interest rate 7.5% p.a. on diminishing balance and loan shall be repaid in 48 monthly installments starting from July 25, 2021.
- The loan is secured by
 - Hypothecation of vehicles procured out of the loan.
 - Personal guarantee of Mr. B. Krishnaiah.

(ii) Repayment and security details of secured loans from others:

(a) SREI Equipment Finance Limited – Rs. 8,190.55

- Loans from SREI Equipment Finance Limited carry effective interest rate range of 11% p.a. on diminishing balance and loan shall be repaid in 41 monthly installments.
- The loan is secured by
 - Exclusive charge on the construction equipments procured out of the loan.



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(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

- Mortgage of 30.15 acres of land owned by Aishu Realtors Pvt. Ltd, BDL Avenues Pvt. Ltd, Sri BK & BS Realtors Pvt. Ltd, Sri BKN Estates Pvt. Ltd of Patta No 533, 656, 834, 844, 1004, 1005, 1026JP, 1029, 1038, 1039, 1051, 1054, 1065 etc, at Valasai, Tamilnadu.
- Personal guarantee of Mr. B.Krishnaiah & B. Seenaiiah

(b) Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited (KMIL) – Rs. 12,500.00

- Loans from Kotak Mahindra Investments Limited carry effective interest rate 16% p.a. (10% to be paid on monthly basis and balance 6% interest to be compounded monthly and paid on maturity) and loan shall be bullet repayment at the end of tenure 18 Months from 24-03-2023 or exercise of Call/Put option whichever is earlier.
- The loan is secured by
 - Mortgage of 15.024 acres (along with the unsold area and units) of project land, including all the existing & future FSI/TDR potential loaded/to be loaded onto the structures constructed/ to be constructed thereon and the charge over the receivables arising therefrom all situated at Arasankalani and Perumbakkam, OMR Chennai, Tamilnadu developed by Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited and owned by BSCPL Infrastructure Limited.
 - Mortgage on Land & Building of School building constructed on land admeasuring 0.857 acres together with having super plinth area of 6,6871 Sq. Ft, and all the structures constructed/ to be constructed thereon including the rent receivables arising therefrom all situated at Arasankalani and Perumbakkam, OMR Chennai, Tamilnadu owned by BSCPL Infrastructure Limited including development rights of Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited.
 - Escrow of entire receivables from secured properties (as mentioned in points above), both present and future.
 - Mortgage of 2.20 acres aland and building (constructed/to be constructed) in project “Bollineni Zion” earmarked for Retail Development situated at Bollineni ZION Sales Office perumbakkam, OMR Chennai, Tamilnadu owned by BSCPL Infrastructure Limited.
 - Mortgage of 1.90 acres land and building leased and oprated under name of “BVM Global Primary school/ BVM Global Secondary school/ BVM Global International school located at Perumbakkam, OMR Chennai, Tamilnadu owned by BSCPL Infrastructure Limited.
 - Hypothecation of lease rental/charges pertaining to BVM School land /Buildings.
 - Creation of share pledge over 26% (Carrying value of Rs. 4,667.62) and NDU over 23% shareholding in BSCPL Aurang Tollway Limited (BATL).
 - First charge on the ICD infused by the Barrower in BATL of Rs. 293 Crs



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(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

- First & exclusive charge by way of Hypothecation over receivables of BSCPL due from BATL pertaining into EPC services provided by BSCPL to BATL (same has been claimed by BATL to NHAI)
- First & exclusive charge by way of Hypothecation on receivables pertaining to the sale proceeds of all shares held by BSCPL in "BATL" to be received by BSCPL from Macquarie.
- UDC/PDC.
- Unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of Mr. B.Krishnaiah, Mr. B. Seeniah, Dr. B. Bhaskar Rao, Bollineni Ramanaiah Memorial Hospitals Private Limited (BRMH) and Krishnaiah Projects Private Limited (KPPL).

(c) Mahindra Financial Services Limited – Rs. 20.55

- Loans from Mahindra Financial Services Limited carry effective interest rate 10.82% p.a. on diminishing balance and loan shall be repaid in 36 monthly installments.
- The loan is secured by
 - Hypothecation of vehicles procured out of the loan.
 - Personal guarantee of Mr. B. Seeniah.

(d) Toyota Financial Services India Limited – Rs. 11.25

- Loans from Toyota Financial Services India Limited carry effective interest rate 7.80% p.a. on diminishing balance and loan shall be repaid in 48 monthly installments.
- The loan is secured by
 - Hypothecation of vehicles procured out of the loan.
 - Personal guarantee of Mr. B. Seeniah.

(iii) Repayment terms of unsecured Borrowings

- a) Term loan from related party of **Rs. 56,891.18** (31 March 2023 Rs. 41,991.63) carries effective interest in the range of 6% - 18% and is repayable after 24 months or extending period with mutual consent with both parties from the date of withdrawal of the respective tranche
- b) Loans from others of **Rs. 4,205.38** (31 March 2023 Rs. 7,908.85) carry interest in the range of 11% - 18.50%.

II. BATL

	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Secured				
Term loans				
From banks	65,243.57	67,925.48	3,146.07	80.90
From others	16,128.46	17,069.98	518.69	49.48
	81,372.03	84,995.46	3,664.77	130.39

(i) Repayment and security details of secured loans from Banks and financial institutions:

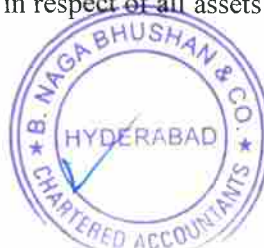
• **As per original Sanction:**

- (a) A first ranking mortgage and charge on all BATL's immovable properties, both present and future;
- (b) BATL's all tangible movable properties including plant and machinery, machine spares, tools and accessories, furniture, fixtures, and other movable assets, both present and future.
- (c) BATL's all intangible assets, including but not limited to its goodwill, rights, undertaking and uncalled capital, both present and future excluding the project Assets.
- (d) A first ranking pledge over 30% of the issued, paid up and voting equity share Capital of BATL, held by the Sponsors in compliance with the requirements of Section 19 (2) and 19 (3) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, till the final settlement date. Provided that enforcement of such pledge to be created over the Pledged Shares shall be subject to Articles 5.3 and 7.1 (k) of the Concession Agreement and with the prior written consent of NHA as provided therein.
- (e) The aforesaid mortgages, charges, assignments, guarantees and pledge over the pledged shares shall in all respects pari passu inter-se amongst the lenders, in accordance with the Concession Agreement, without any preference or priority to one over the other or others.
- (f) Repayment started from financial year ending 2016-17 and is payable in 54 un-equal quarterly installments.
- (g) The company has availed the benefit of moratorium of loan for six months and shifted its installment due during March, 2020 to September, 2020 as announced by RBI vide their notification RBI/2019-20/186 dated March 27, 2020 and 21st May 2020 respectively and accordingly original repayment extended/modified by six months.
- (h) On the request of the Company, Interest accrued during Mar'2020 to Aug'2020 (i.e. Moratorium period) is converted to Deferral Rupee Facility (DRF) by the lenders and repayment schedule defined as per individual banks internal policies.

• **As per Revised Sanction (OTR):**

- The company has availed this scheme as per the RBI Circular "Resolution Framework for COVID-19 related Stress" dated Aug 6, 2020 and this scheme is applicable from 01-01-2021 onwards (i.e., Cut-off date is December 31, 2020).
- The Facility, interest thereon and all amounts in respect thereof shall be secured on a pari-passu basis with a security trustee by a first ranking mortgage/charge/pledge/assignment over the following as per the provisions of the concession agreement:
 - (a) All the Borrower's immovable properties, both present and future.
 - (b) All the Borrower's movable properties both present and future.

- (c) All the rights, titles and interests of the Borrower in respect of all assets of the Project and all Project Agreements.



- (d) All insurance policies, contractor guarantees, contractor performance bonds and liquidated damages
- (e) all revenues, receivables of the Borrower
- (f) subject to Section 19 (2), (3) of Banking Regulation Act, 1949, pledge of Sponsors of 51% of paid up equity of the Borrower
- (g) Repayment started from financial year ending 2020-21 and is payable in 47 un equal quarterly installments from March 2021

Tenure and Interest Rate:

- (a) The tenure of the debt has been extended by two years up to 14th August 2030 and 14th August 2032 for T-1 and T-2 respectively with revised instalments of repayment.
- (b) The rate of interest for each drawl of the Facility will be stipulated by Consortium Lenders, which shall be sum of I-MCLR-1Y and "Spread" per annum; plus applicable statutory levy, if any.
- (c) Spread shall be adjusted at annual intervals so as to maintain effective rate of interest p.a (i.e., 9%) or I-MCLR whichever is higher
- (d) In case of any change in the regulatory requirements pertaining to provisioning norms and/or risk weight applicable to the Facility, Consortium Lenders may revise the Spread to reflect the regulatory change, subject to extant RBI guidelines.

Right of Recompense:

- (a) The Lenders shall have the right to receive recompense for the reliefs extended by them as per the August 6 Framework if the profitability and cash flows of the Borrower so warrant.

III. BKTL

	Non-current portion		Current maturities	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Secured				
Term loans				
From banks	-	-	577.36	5,250.67
From others	-	-	799.98	3,535.44
	-	-	1,377.32	8,786.11

(i) Repayment and security details of secured loans from Banks and financial institutions:

- (a) Secured by way of mortgage, charges and assignments of following on pari passu basis in favour of lenders. All the immovable Properties, both present and future, all movable properties including receivables, accounts, book debts, current and non-current assets, movable machinery and all other movable assets, all rights and interest, project documents, Guarantees, other performance warranties, indemnities and securities, bank accounts, Government Approvals, Intangible Assets, save and except project assets, as defined in the Concession Agreement.



- (b) Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the declining economic scenario, the Reserve Bank of India along with the Ministry of Finance have issued circular and guidelines to all the Banks for allowing moratorium in payment of EMIs, and to defer recovery of installments in all loan accounts from March 2020 to August 2020. Accordingly, the company has submitted a requested to all the Lenders seeking for the moratorium for the payment of Debt dues from March 2020 to August 2020 in accordance with the RBI Covid19 Regulatory package dated 27th March 2020. However, except IIFCL all the banks of the consortium given moratorium and extended repayment schedule by 6 months after capitalisation of interest for the period 01.03.2020 to 31.08.2020.
- (c) Term loans consist of loans borrowed from a consortium of three bankers and two other institutions from 31st March 2020. The interest rate is base rate of individual bank plus 2 % and the same is reset every year.
- (d) Repayment started from June 2011 and is payable in 139 monthly unequal installments.

39. Short term borrowings

Entity wise details of the long term borrowings are as follows:

Name of entities	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
BSCPL (Secured)	35,034.83	41,782.89
BSCPL (Unsecured)	387.60	397.13
BATL(Unsecured)	3,000.00	3,000.00
BKTL(Unsecured)	6,881.83	3,847.07
Total	45,304.26	49,027.09

I. BSCPL (Secured)

Working capital demand loans/cash credit facilities/Buyers's Credit/Letter of Credits:

- a) **Working capital demand loans/cash credit facilities/Buyers's Credit/Letter of Credits - Rs. 35,034.83 (31 March 2023 Rs. 41,782.89)**

Working capital loans/cash credit facilities to the extent availed from various banks under multiple banking arrangements and are secured by:

- First pari-passu charge on all the current assets of the Company.
- First pari-passu charge on unencumbered fixed assets of the Company.
- Equitable Mortgage on pari-passu basis of 7 immovable properties owned by the promoters and third parties.
- Personal guarantee of Mr. B.Seenaiah and Mr. B.Krishnaiah.

II. BSCPL (Unsecured)

- a) Working capital demand loan from National Small Industries Corporation Limited of **Rs. 387.60** (31 March 2023 Rs. 397.33) carry interest rate of 9% p.a. and shall be repaid within 180 days from the date of disbursement.



III. BATL (Unsecured)

Loan from related party of Rs. 3,000.00 (31 March 2023 Rs. 3,000.00) is interest free and payable on demand.

IV. BKTL (Unsecured)

Loans from related party of Rs. 6,881.83 (31 March 2023 Rs. 3,847.07) is interest free and payable on demand.

40. Earnings per share

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	4,673.56	(5,489.60)
Weighted average number of equity shares	24,857,336	24,857,336
Basic / Diluted earnings per share	18.80	(22.08)

41. Provision for defect liability

A provision is recognized for expected costs to repair the road constructed by the Group for a period of 1 to 2 years from the date of completion of the construction. The provision is recognized based on the past experience towards the cost of such repairs. The details are as under:

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening balance	1,078.19	1,129.92
Provision made during the year	62.36	81.46
Utilised during the year*	-	-
Provision reversed during the year	(37.44)	(133.20)
Closing balance	1,103.11	1,078.18

* Actual expenses against the provision have been booked under the respective head of expenses.

42. Provision for major maintenance

The Group has a contractual obligation to periodically maintain, replace or restore infrastructure as per the terms of the concession agreement. The actual expense incurred at the end of the concession period may vary from the above. No reimbursements are expected from any sources against the above obligation.

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Opening Balance	13,593.88	11,979.02
Additions during the year*	4,465.65	7,900.21
Provision reversed during the year	-	-
Amount used during the year	(8,785.17)	(6,285.35)
	9,274.36	13,593.88

*Additions includes unwinding of discount on non-current provision amounting to Rs. 1,934.95 (31 March 2023 Rs. 2,567.01).



(Handwritten signature)



43. Capital commitments

- Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account Rs. Nil (31 March 2023: Rs. Nil).
- Estimated amount of contracts in joint ventures remaining to be executed on capital account, to the extent of our share Rs. Nil (31 March 2023: Rs. Nil).

44. Contingent liabilities not provided for

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Entry tax demands arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	3,697.16	3,697.16
Sales tax demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	1,725.51	1,725.51
Duty Drawback demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	644.75	644.75
Service tax demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	2,864.56	2,805.93
Royalty demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	1,273.46	1,273.46
Income tax demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	6.68	10,916.51
Customs duty demand arising from disputes not acknowledged as debts	35.07	35.07
Guarantees issued by bankers on behalf of the Group	79,928.32	96,690.11
Corporate Guarantees issued by Company on behalf of Joint ventures	76,935.00	76,935.00
Claims on joint venture not acknowledged as debts to the extent of our share	38.46	2,038.53
Income tax demands of Joint Venture not acknowledged as debts to the extent of our share	37,483.06	19,569.64
GST demands of Joint Venture not acknowledged as debts to the extent of our share	3,309.39	-
Damages leviable by NHAI for non-compliance to operation and maintenance	2,617.06	2,617.06

Based on internal assessment and / or legal opinions obtained, the Management is confident that no provision is required to be made as at 31 March 2024.

45. Material partly-owned subsidiaries

Financial information of subsidiaries that have material non-controlling interests is provided below:

Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:

Name	Country of incorporation and operation	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
BSC C&C Kurali Toll Road Limited	India	49%	49%



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Information regarding non-controlling interest:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Accumulated balances of material non-controlling interest:		
BSC C&C Kurali Toll Road Limited	(1,364.44)	(1,944.20)
Profit/(loss) allocated to material non-controlling interest:		
BSC C&C Kurali Toll Road Limited	579.76	(708.64)

The summarised financial information of this subsidiary is provided below. This information is based on amounts before inter-company eliminations.

Summarised statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024:

	BKTL	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue	8,795.18	8,908.88
Operating & Maintenance Expenses	1,428.29	3,869.56
Employee Benefit Cost	371.22	299.72
Finance costs	2,736.64	3,467.52
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	3,076.66	2,720.80
Other expenses	-	-
Profit for the year	1,182.37	(1,448.72)
Other comprehensive income	0.82	2.52
Total comprehensive income	1,183.19	(1,446.20)
Attributable to non-controlling interests	579.76	(708.64)

Summarised balance sheet as at 31 March 2024:

	BKTL	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Non-current assets	20,036.97	23,132.01
Current assets	614.95	2,422.54
Non-current liabilities	99.29	99.63
Current liabilities	23,337.20	29,422.68
Total equity	(2,784.57)	(3,967.76)
Attributable to:		
Equity holders of parent	(1,420.13)	(2,023.56)
Non-controlling interest	(1,364.44)	(1,944.20)

Summarised cash flow information as at 31 March 2024:

	BKTL	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Operating	6,896.67	804.78
Investing	-	(22.47)
Financing	(8,185.52)	(118.54)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,288.85)	663.77
Attributable to:		
Cash and cash equivalent as at the beginning of the year	1,703.57	1,039.80
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year	414.72	1,703.57
Share of:		
Equity holders of parent (51%)	211.51	868.82
Non-controlling interest (49%)	203.21	834.75



46. Segment information

The Group has identified business segments in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 108 "Operating Segment" notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with relevant rules issued thereunder.

The Group has organized its operations into three major businesses. The business segments of the Group comprise of the following:

- Infrastructure: Handling of engineering, procurement and construction solution in the infrastructure sector
- Real Estate: Construction of buildings
- Others: Other ancillary activities

No operating segments have been aggregated to form the above reportable operating segments.

The Executive Management Committee monitors the operating results of its business units separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the consolidated financial statements. However, the performance of joint ventures is evaluated using proportionate consolidation.

Unallocable expenses are the expenses relating to Head office and Regional Office

Unallocable Assets and Liabilities are the assets and liabilities relating to Head office and Regional Office
Transfer prices between operating segments are on an arm's length basis in a manner similar to transactions with third parties.

Segment Revenue

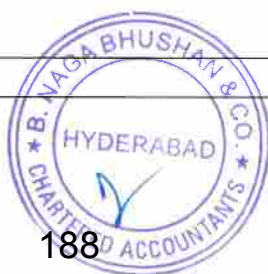
Segment	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Infrastructure	184,618.91	155,971.71
Real estate	309.93	1,269.95
Others	1,184.70	845.62
	186,113.54	158,087.28

Segment Result

Segment	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Infrastructure	38,399.79	10,630.81
Real estate	(1,586.72)	(3,438.90)
Others	(551.82)	(838.01)
	36,261.25	6,353.90

Reconciliation to net profit:

Un allocable expenses (net of other income)	1,665.14	21,618.30
Interest income	1,557.10	1,506.65
Interest expense	(39,763.17)	(36,711.90)
Share of profit of equity accounted investee	4,804.04	751.94
Exceptional gain	-	-
Income tax credit/ (expense)	728.55	281.64
Net profit after tax	5,252.91	(6,199.47)



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Segment Assets

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Infrastructure	318,845.98	345,862.73
Real estate	22,907.90	24,533.82
Others	1,931.24	2,105.15
Unallocable	88,111.96	62,353.85
Total	431,797.08	434,855.55

Segment Liabilities

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Infrastructure	136,714.38	149,570.29
Real estate	16,628.66	19,097.52
Others	386.82	546.77
Unallocable	233,848.19	226,744.05
Total	387,578.05	395,958.63

Footnote:

1) Unallocated assets include corporate property plant and equipment/ investment properties, deferred tax assets, advance payment of taxes (net of provision), cash and bank, fixed deposits, loan balances, interest accrued and others.

3) Unallocated liabilities include borrowings, interest accrued due and not due on borrowings, deferred tax liabilities (net), provision for tax (net), financial guarantee obligations, corporate trade payables/ statutory dues payable, provision for gratuity and others.

Adjustments

Finance income and costs, and fair value gains and losses on financial assets are not allocated to individual segments as the underlying instruments are managed on a group basis.

Current taxes, deferred taxes and certain financial assets and liabilities are not allocated to those segments as they are also managed on a group basis.

Geographical segment information

Segment Revenue

Segment	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
India	186,113.54	158,087.28
Rest of the World	-	-
Total	186,113.54	158,087.28

Carrying amount of segment assets

Segment	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
India	429,721.72	432,808.34
Rest of the World	2,075.36	2,047.21
Total	431,797.08	434,855.55



47. (A) Fair values :

Some of the group's financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value at the end of the reporting period.

- a) The following table gives information about how the fair values of these financial assets and financial liabilities are determined (in particular, the valuation techniques and inputs used):

Financial asset	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy	Valuation techniques	Significant unobservable input(s)	Relationship of unobservable inputs fair value
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23				
Investment in equity shares of Bank of Baroda Limited	21.23	13.58	Level 1	Quoted prices in active market	None	Not applicable
Investment in equity shares of C & C Constructions Limited	-	0.21	Level 1	Quoted prices in active market	None	Not applicable
Investment in equity shares of Pipal Tree Ventures Private Limited	168.92	168.92	Level 3	Net assets value of the investee company based on its audited financial statements.	Net assets of the investee company	Direct

- b) (i). Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required)

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair value	
	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Financial assets				
At amortized cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	12,055.59	3,282.45	12,055.59	3,282.45
Bank balances other than above	7,914.17	6,122.43	7,914.17	6,122.43
Trade receivables	20,748.06	27,934.01	20,748.06	27,934.01
Loans	1,109.18	993.75	1,109.18	993.75
Other financial assets	55,530.45	42,017.10	55,530.45	42,017.10
Financial liabilities				
At amortized cost				
Trade payables	12,861.18	19,355.99	12,861.18	19,355.99
Borrowings (including current maturities)	220,380.77	213,797.41	220,380.77	213,797.41
Other financial liabilities	86,607.67	91,248.66	86,607.67	91,248.66

(B) Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognized or disclosed are categorized within the fair value hierarchy described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole.

Level 1: Quoted price in active markets

Level 2: Significant observable inputs

Level 3: Significant unobservable inputs

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial instruments:

	Level As at 31 March 2024			Level As at 31 March 2023		
	1	2	3	1	2	3
Financial assets						
At amortized cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	12,055.59	-	-	3,282.45
Bank balances other than above	-	-	7,914.17	-	-	6,122.43
Trade receivables	-	-	20,748.06	-	-	27,934.01
Loans	-	-	1,109.18	-	-	993.75
Other financial assets	-	-	55,530.45	-	-	42,017.10
Financial liabilities						
At amortized cost						
Trade payables	-	-	12,861.18	-	-	19,355.99
Borrowings	-	-	220,380.77	-	-	213,797.41
Other financial liabilities	-	-	86,607.67	-	-	91,248.66

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period. The fair values of the financial assets and financial liabilities above have been determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with the most significant inputs being the discount rate that reflects the credit risk of counterparties.

48. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Group's financial liabilities comprise mainly of borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The Group's financial assets comprise mainly of investments, cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, loans, trade receivables and other receivables.

The Group's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Group, 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 Group's activities.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework. In performing its operating, investing and financing activities, the Group is exposed to the Credit risk and Liquidity risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit liquidity and other market changes.

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The group's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits and FVTOCI investments.

Interest Rate Risk

Out of total borrowings, large portion represents short term borrowings (cash credit) and the interest rate is primarily based on the group's credit rating and also on the changes in the financial market. The group continuously monitors the overall factors which influence credit rating and also other factors which influence the determination of the interest rates by the banks to minimize the interest rate risks.

Foreign Currency Exchange rate Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the group's foreign currency loan i.e. External Commercial Borrowings (ECB). The group does not enter into any derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

We summarize below the financial instruments which have the foreign currency risks as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023.

(i) Derivatives outstanding as at

Particulars	Purpose	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Cross Currency Interest Rate Swap	Hedge against exposure to principal and interest outflow on ECB loan.	Nil	Nil

(ii) Unhedged foreign currency exposure is as follows:

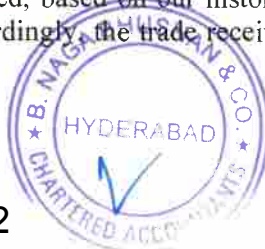
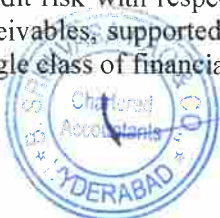
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	AED	Rs.	AED	Rs.
Assets classified as asset held for sale	-	-	-	-
Liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale	-	-	-	-

(b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Credit risk with respect to trade receivables is limited, based on our historical experience of collecting receivables, supported by the level of default. Accordingly, the trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets.



Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's top management in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the top management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year subject to approval of the Company's board of directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

(c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. Liquidity risk may result from an inability to sell a financial asset quickly at close to its fair value.

The Group has an established liquidity risk management framework for managing its short term, medium term and long term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Group's exposure to liquidity risk arises primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. The Group manages the liquidity risk by maintaining adequate funds in cash and cash equivalents. The Group also has adequate credit facilities agreed with banks to ensure that there is sufficient cash to meet all its normal operating commitments in a timely and cost-effective manner.

The table below analyses derivative and non-derivative financial liabilities of the Group into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period from the reporting date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows (excluding assets held for sale).

	Carrying value	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year but less than 3 years	More than 3 years
As at 31 March 2024				
Borrowings	220,380.76	72,704.86	82,441.03	65,234.87
Other financial liabilities	86,607.67	11,615.40	24,775.43	50,216.84
Trade and other payables	12,861.18	12,861.18	-	-
As at 31 March 2023				
Borrowings	213,797.41	66,371.54	66,095.17	81,330.70
Other financial liabilities	91,248.66	24,036.52	18,512.68	48,699.46
Trade and other payables	19,355.99	19,355.99	-	-

At present, the Group does expects to repay all liabilities at their contractual maturity. In order to meet such cash commitments, the operating activity is expected to generate sufficient cash inflows

49. Capital management

The group endeavors to maintain sufficient levels of working capital, current assets, and current liabilities which helps the group to meet its expense obligations while also maintaining sufficient cash flow. The capital structure of the group consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and equity of the group (comprising issued capital, reserves and retained earnings). The capital structure of

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the group is reviewed by the management on a periodic basis.

	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Borrowings (non-current and current, including current maturities of non-current borrowings, interest accrued and due, Interest accrued but not due)	221,122.21	217,157.99
Less: Cash and cash equivalents (including current balances at bank other than cash and cash equivalents and margin money deposits with banks)	(19,969.76)	(9,404.88)
Net debt (A)	201,152.45	207,753.11
Equity (B) (refer note 15 & 16)	45,583.48	40,841.12
Gearing ratio (%) (A/B)	4.41	5.09

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Group's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current year but that does not permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings.

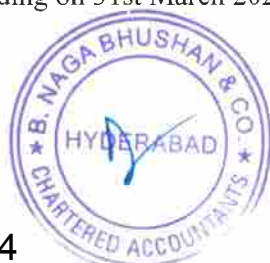
No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31 March 2024 and year ended 31 March 2023.

50. Corporate Social responsibility expenditure

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Group during the year	-	111.40
b) Amount spent during the year ending on 31 March 2024:		
i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-
- In cash	-	-
- Yet to be paid in cash	-	-
Total	-	-
ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
➤ In cash*	0.30	110.10
➤ Yet to be paid in cash	-	0.30
Total	0.30	111.40

* Short fall amount of the previous year transferred to PM relief Fund Account as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 before six months from the ending the financial year ending.

- 51.** The Ratio of Profit sharing between the partners of BSC-C&C JV i.e BSCPL Infrastructure Ltd and C&C Construction Ltd has been amended as 93.59 and 6.41 respectively in the place of 50:50 with effect from 7th October 2022 as admitted by the Liquidator of C&C Constructions Ltd vide public notice dt 7th October 2022. The investments that have been made in BSC-C&C JV has been changed accordingly in Note 6A – Investment of the Financial Statements ending on 31st March 2023 and onwards.



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52. Information required for consolidated financial statements pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 :

For the year ended and as at 31 March 2024

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income / (loss)		Share in total other Comprehensive income / (loss)	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other Comprehensive income / (loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated total other Comprehensive income / (loss)	Amount
BSCPL (Holding Company)	257.36%	113,800.79	53.20%	2,794.49	54.36%	37.62	53.21%	2,832.11
Subsidiaries of BSCPL								
Chilukaluripet Bypass Private Limited (CBPL)	18.82%	8,320.67	0.01%	0.45	0.00%	-	0.01%	0.45
BSCPL International FZE	4.06%	1,795.87	-0.83%	(43.58)	40.44%	27.99	-0.29%	(15.59)
BATL	-49.42%	(21,853.95)	-59.82%	(3,142.07)	4.00%	2.77	-58.99%	(3,139.30)
BKTL	-6.15%	(2,721.56)	22.51%	1,182.38	1.18%	0.82	22.23%	1,183.20
Joint Ventures of BSCPL								
BSCPL - KGLC Airport (JV)	0.09%	41.46	-0.03%	(1.36)	0.00%	-	-0.03%	(1.36)
BSCPL - KGLC (JV)	0.05%	24.27	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
BSC - C&C (JV)	77.20%	34,139.21	4.38%	230.26	0.00%	-	4.33%	230.26
BSC - RBM - PATI (JV)	4.84%	2,138.35	0.20%	10.48	0.00%	-	0.20%	10.48
BSCPL - SCL (JV)	1.35%	599.11	-1.11%	(58.15)	0.00%	-	-1.09%	(58.15)
CR18G - BSCPL (JV)	1.13%	500.72	-0.01%	(0.36)	0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.36)
SOMA - BSCPL (JV)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
SCL - BSCPL (JV)	1.60%	709.56	-0.22%	(11.55)	0.00%	-	-0.22%	(11.55)
NBHL	22.57%	9,979.56	83.17%	4,368.96	0.00%	-	82.09%	4,368.96
MMHL	15.08%	6,669.52	28.32%	1,487.57	0.00%	-	27.95%	1,487.57
PBTL	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
BSCPL - C&C JV Nepal Private Limited	0.16%	71.77	-0.26%	(13.58)	0.00%	-	-0.26%	(13.58)
Minority Interest in all the above	-3.09%	(1,364.44)	11.03%	579.36	0.58%	0.40	10.89%	579.76

(All amounts are in Indian Rupee lakh except share data and unless otherwise stated)

Notes:

- 2) Percentages below 0.01 have been disclosed as 0.00.



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For the year ended and as at 31 March 2023

Name of the entity	Net Assets, i.e., total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in other Comprehensive income / (loss)		Share in total other Comprehensive income / (loss)	
	As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of consolidated profit and loss	Amount	As % of consolidated other Comprehensive income / (loss)	Amount	As % of consolidated total other Comprehensive income / (loss)	Amount
BSCPL (Holding Company)	285.29%	110,968.67	-27.87%	1,727.85	36.88%	97.00	-30.74%	1,824.85
Subsidiaries of BSCPL								
Chilukaluripet Bypass Private Limited (CBPL)	21.39%	8,320.22	-0.03%	1.76	0.00%	-	-0.03%	1.76
BSCPL International FZE	4.66%	1,811.46	-0.35%	21.82	60.67%	159.56	-3.06%	181.38
BATL	-48.11%	(18,714.66)	116.64%	(7,231.03)	1.50%	3.93	121.74%	(7,227.10)
BKTL	-10.04%	(3,904.75)	23.37%	(1,448.71)	0.96%	2.52	24.36%	(1,446.19)
Joint Ventures of BSCPL								
BSCPL - KGLC Airport (JV)	0.11%	44.38	0.01%	(0.78)	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.78)
BSCPL - KGLC (JV)	0.06%	24.27	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
BSC - C&C (JV)	43.86%	17,061.55	1.32%	(82.05)	0.00%	-	1.38%	(82.05)
BSC - RBM - PATI (JV)	5.47%	2,127.87	0.14%	(8.58)	0.00%	-	0.14%	(8.58)
BSCPL - SCL (JV)	1.69%	657.26	0.61%	(38.03)	0.00%	-	0.64%	(38.03)
CR18G - BSCPL (JV)	1.29%	501.08	0.00%	(0.31)	0.00%	-	0.01%	(0.31)
SOMA - BSCPL (JV)	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
SCL - BSCPL (JV)	1.85%	721.11	0.12%	(7.18)	0.00%	-	0.12%	(7.18)
NBHL	14.42%	5,610.61	2.12%	(131.49)	0.00%	-	2.22%	(131.49)
MMHL	23.83%	9,270.51	-16.54%	1,025.27	0.00%	-	-17.27%	1,025.27
PBTL	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
BSC - C&C JV Nepal Private Limited	0.22%	85.48	0.06%	(3.43)	0.00%	-	0.06%	(3.43)
Minority Interest in all subsidiaries	-5.00%	(1,944.20)	11.45%	(709.87)	0.47%	1.23	11.94%	(708.64)
Total	341.01%	132,640.86	111.05%	(6,884.77)	100.47%	264.25	99.59%	(6,620.53)

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Consolidated adjustment and elimination	-236.01%	(91,799.74)	-22.50%	1,395.18	-0.94%	(2.46)	-23.46%	1,392.72
Consolidated net assets / profit/ (loss)	100.00%	38,896.92	100.00%	(6,199.47)	100.00%	263.02	100.00%	(5,936.45)

Notes:

- 1) The disclosure as above represents separate information for each of the consolidated entities before elimination of inter-company transactions. The net impacts on elimination of inter company transactions/profits/consolidation adjustments have been disclosed separately. Based on the Group structure, the management is of the view that the above disclosure is appropriate under requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.
- 2) Percentages below 0.01 have been disclosed as 0.00.



53. Auditors' remuneration

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
As auditor:		
Statutory audit fees	20.00	20.00
Tax audit fees	4.00	4.00
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total	24.00	24.00

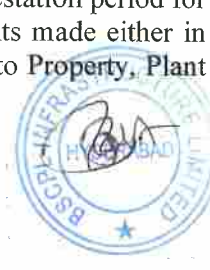
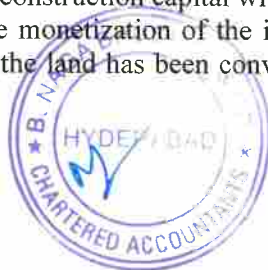
54. The Holding Company, on the basis of expert advise and internal assessment, has decided to claim the tax benefit under Section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for projects/sites, which are eligible for deduction. Further, the deferred tax on temporary difference between accounting income and taxable income that have arisen up to current year in respect of these projects are reversing during such holiday period; hence no deferred tax asset/ liability arises and accordingly no provision is made in the financial statements.

Further, certain components of the Group are eligible for deduction under Section 80IA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the concession period of the Components project falls within the tax holiday period as defined in Section 80IA.

55. As of 31 March 2024, the Company has investment of of Rs. 1,809.39 (31 March 2023: Rs. 1,879.45) and has given advances of Rs. 9,761.31 (31 March 2023: Rs. 9,559.46) in certain unincorporated joint ventures engaged in execution of irrigation projects in ertswhile state of Andhra Pradesh and these projects have been progressing slow/stopped on account of various pending environmental/forest land clearances. Unincorporated joint ventures are carrying certain advances/ inventory/ trade receivables towards the above irrigation projects to be realized from the State Government. The Company is confident to obtain the clearances at the earliest for commencement of the projects and to recover the entire carrying value of investments in these un-incorporated Joint ventures. Accordingly no provision is considered necessary against these investments in these financial statements. Further, as the clearances are expected to be received at the earliest, the management is of the view to classify these advances as current.
56. The Company being the holding Company of BSC-C&C Kurali Toll Road Limited (BKTL) an SPV formed along with C & C Constructions Ltd for bidding a road project in the state of Punjab to be executed on BOT basis. The Company has contributed Rs. 18,163.95 towards construction of project in the form of equity share capital and unsecured loan. Unfortunately, the toll collections were not allowed from 10th October 2020 to 15th December 2021 by the agitators forming part of the farmer's agitation going on in the state of Punjab.

On resumption toll collection and post completion of major maintenance, the lender allowed the BKTL to remit the entire toll collection towards debt obligation after meeting O&M. With the improvement of toll BKTL has paid substantial (90%) portion of the debt by 31st March 2024 and the remaining portion of debt repaid by 31st May 2024. Since the BKTL has concession period up to 22nd March 2029 without any debt obligation the Company will receive entire loan given to BKTL

57. The Company is holding a land parcel in its inventory being a real estate developer. However, due to the financial stress caused by the debt and its interest thereon, the company has decided not to develop the land into real estate since it needs further borrowing for construction capital with long gestation period for realizing the investment made. Further, in line with the monetization of the investments made either in BOT projects / Land parcel to reduce the debt burden, the land has been converted in to Property, Plant



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and equipment (fixed asset) at the applicable valuation to enable the Company to sell the property / any other possible mode of monetizing the asset as permitted under Income Tax Act.

58. In accordance with Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013, and the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, including all applicable statutory amendments or re-enactments currently in effect, Mokama Munger Highway Limited (MMHL) redeemed 26,50,000 0.05% Cumulative Convertible Preference Shares held by the Company of Rs. 10 each, at a redemption price of Rs. 100 per share, along with accrued dividends, on 24th August 2023.

In accordance with the provisions of Sections 68, 69 & 70 and other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, along with Rule 17 of The Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014, including any current statutory modifications or re-enactments thereof, Mokama Munger Highway Limited (MMHL) announced a buyback of Equity Shares at Rs. 352 per share on 22nd November 2023. BSCPL Infrastructure Limited submitted its acceptance form on 21st December 2023, opting to surrender 328,666 shares under the Buyback Scheme. On 13th December 2023, MMHL completed the buyback, and the company has reduced its investment accordingly

59. The carrying value of the investment is taken as "Zero" if the losses incurred more than the carrying value of investment under equity accounting method.
60. Previous period's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current period's presentation.
61. No subsequent event has been observed which may require an adjustment to the balance sheet.
62. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS: The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on August 02, 2024.

As per our report of even date

For **B.Srinivas Rao & Co**
ICAI Firm Registration
No. 008763S
Chartered Accountants



P. Rajasekhar
Partner
Membership No. 232304

For **B.Naga bhushan & Co**
ICAI Firm Registration
No. 005584S
Chartered Accountants



B. Naga Bhushan
Partner
Membership No. 028574

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of **BSCPL Infrastructure Limited**



B. Krishnaiah
Chairman
DIN: 00025094



B. Seenaiiah
Managing Director
DIN: 000496623



CH. SRC Murthy
Chief Financial
Officer



K. Raghavaiah
Company Secretary

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 02 August 2024

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 02 August 2024

