



K.S. RAO & Co

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of
POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the State of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024 and its Loss, total comprehensive Loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Management discussion and analysis, Shareholder's Information etc., 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.





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In connection with our audit of the Standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information, which is not available to us as on the date of this report. In the absence of the said other information, we are unable to comment upon whether the other information is materially misstated or not.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial statements

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are





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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.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.





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- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the company has not paid any remuneration to its managerial personnel.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company didn't have any long term contracts including derivative contracts, for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31st March, 2024.
 - 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 or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures that have 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), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.





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- v. No dividend was declared by the company during the financial year 2023-24 either related to the previous financial year or for the current financial year.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.
- As provision to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11 (g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.



For K.S.RAO & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.no.003109S

Place: Vijayawada
Date : 20.05.2024
UDIN: 24235528BKBEX8221

(GopiKrishna Chowdary Manchinella)
(Partner)
ICAI Membership No.235528



K.S. RAO & Co

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ANNEXURE-A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Annexure referred to in our report to the members of **POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") for the year ended March 31, 2024, we report that:

We report that:

1. The Company has no property, plant and equipment during the year under report and hence reporting requirement in terms of para. 3(i) of the order does not arise.
2. The Company does not maintain any inventory at any point of time during the year under report and hence reporting requirement in terms of para. 3(ii) of the order does not arise.
3. The Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties. Consequently, reporting under clauses (iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.
4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has neither granted any loans to directors or to any person in whom the director is interested nor made any inter corporate loans and investments nor provided any security or guarantee during the year under report. Hence the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act are not applicable.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and consequently, the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under are not applicable.
6. The requirement of maintaining cost records under section 148(1) of the Act does not arise during the year under report.
7.
 - a) The company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Customs Duty, GST, Cess, and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
 - b) There were no undisputed statutory dues in arrears as at the date of the Balance Sheet under report, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - c) According to the information furnished to us and records of the Company examined by us, at the date of Balance Sheet, there were no amounts of GST, Income-tax, and any other taxes and duties that were disputed by the Company and hence were not remitted to the concerned authorities.





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- 8) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- 9) a) The Company does not have borrowings from banks or financial institutions during the year under report and hence reporting requirement in terms of clauses (a), (b), (c), (d) of para. 3(ix) of the order does not arise.
- b) The company does not have any subsidiaries, associates and Joint ventures and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- 10) The Company has neither raised any funds by way of initial public offer nor made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x) of the Order is not applicable.
- 11)
- 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 under report.
- c) According to the information and explanations furnished to us by the company, no whistle blower complaints has been received by the Company during the year.
- 12) The company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, reporting under provisions of para 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- 13) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on examination of records of the company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with the provisions of section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- 14) The Company is not required to have an internal audit system as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and hence, reporting requirements under this clause is not applicable for the year under report.
- 15) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has not entered into non-cash transactions during the year with its Directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.





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16)

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

17) The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and also in 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) The provisions of sec 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company for the year under consideration and hence reporting requirement under this clause is not applicable.



For K.S.RAO & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.no.003109S

(GopiKrishna Chowdary Manchinella)
(Partner)

ICAI Membership No.235528

Place: Vijayawada

Date : 20.05.2024

UDIN: 24235528BKBEHX8221



K.S. RAO & Co

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ANNEXURE-B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Independent Auditors' 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 **POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2024.

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 ('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 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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





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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st 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.



For K.S.RAO & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn.no.003109S

Place: Vijayawada
Date : 20.05.2024
UDIN: 24235528BKBEHX8221

(Gopi Krishna Chowdary Manchinella)
(Partner)
ICAI Membership No.235528

**POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
HYDERABAD**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024

		Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
1		Assets			
		Non-Current Assets			
	(a)	Financial Assets			
		(i) Other Financial assets	3	-	-
		Total Non-Current assets		-	-
2		Current Assets			
	(a)	Financial Assets			
		(i) Trade Receivables	5	277.95	4,602.99
		(ii) Other Financial assets	3	3,398.12	3,398.12
		(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	0.36	0.12
	(b)	Other Current Assets	4	76.64	76.59
	(c)	Current tax assets (Net)	11	185.71	185.71
		Total Current assets		3,938.78	8,263.53
		Total Assets		3,938.78	8,263.53
1		EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
		Equity			
	(a)	Equity Share Capital	7	1.00	1.00
	(b)	Other Equity	8	127.64	128.29
				128.64	129.29
		Liabilities			
2		Non-current liabilities			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Other financial liabilities	9	-	-
		Total Non-Current liabilities		-	-
3		Current liabilities			
	(a)	Financial Liabilities			
		(i) Trade payables	10		
		a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
		b) Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		412.02	4,730.95
		(ii) other financial liabilities	9	3,398.12	3,403.29
	(b)	Current tax liabilities (Net)	11	-	-
		Total current liabilities		3,810.14	8,134.24
		Total Liabilities		3,810.14	8,134.24
		Total Equity and Liabilities		3,938.78	8,263.53

Corporate Information

1

Basis of Preparation and Material Accounting Policies

2

The accompanying notes 14-26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For K S Rao & Co

Chartered Accountants


Firm's Registration Number: 0031095



(Gopi Krishna Chowdary Manchinella)
Partner

Membership Number: 235528

UDIN:24235528BKBEHX8221

For and on behalf of the Board


T. Dayakar
Director
DIN (00545124)


Kamohampati Satyanarayana
Director
DIN (00939664)



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 20.05.2024

POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
HYDERABAD

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March, 2024

	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31.03.2024	Year ended 31.03.2023
I	Revenue from Operations	12	-	-
	Total Income (I)		-	-
II	<u>Expenses</u>			
	Other Expense	13	0.65	0.36
	Total Expenses (II)		0.65	0.36
III	Loss before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(0.65)	(0.36)
IV	Exceptional Items		-	-
V	Loss before tax (III-IV)		(0.65)	(0.36)
VI	Tax expense:			
	Current tax		-	-
VII	Loss for the year (V-VI)		(0.65)	(0.36)
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
IX	Total Comprehensive Loss for the year (VII+VIII)		(0.65)	(0.36)
X	Earnings per Share - Basic and Diluted	22	(6.50)	(3.63)

Corporate Information

1

Basis of Preparation and Material Accounting Policies

2

The accompanying notes 14-26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For K S Rao & CO

Chartered Accountants


Firm's Registration Number: 0031095


(Gopi Krishna Chowdary Manchinnella)
 Partner

Membership Number: 235528

UDIN:24235528BKBEX8221




T. Dayakar
 Director
 DIN (00545124)


Kambhampati Satyanarayana
 Director
 DIN (00939664)



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 20.05.2024

**POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
HYDERABAD**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Cash Flow Statement for the Year ending 31st March 2024

PARTICULARS	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
I. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before tax	(0.65)	(0.36)
Add/Less:		
Adjustments	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(0.65)	(0.36)
<u>Movements in Working Capital</u>		
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
- Trade Receivables	4,325.05	-
- Other Assets	(0.05)	160.38
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
- Trade Payables	(4,318.94)	(76.79)
- Other Liabilities and Provisions	(5.17)	(83.23)
Cash generated from operations	0.24	0.00
Less: Direct taxes paid	-	-
Net cash from Operating activities (A)	0.24	0.00
II. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES (B)	-	-
III. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Increase in Share capital	-	-
Net cash from Financing activities (C)	-	-
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.24	0.00
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	0.12	0.12
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	0.36	0.12
Net Increase in cash and cash equivalents	0.24	-

Components of cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Balances with banks In Current accounts	0.36	0.12
Total	0.36	0.12

Corporate Information 1
Basis of Preparation and Material Accounting Policies 2
The accompanying notes 14-26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For K S Rao & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 003109S



(Gopi Krishna Chowdary Manchinnella)
Partner

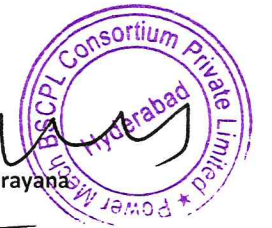
Membership Number: 235528
UDIN:24235528BKBEX8221



For and on behalf of the Board


T. Dayakar
Director
DIN (00545124)


Rambhadracharya Satyanarayana
Director
DIN (00939664)



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 20.05.2024

**POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
HYDERABAD**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March, 2024

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	No's	Total
As at 31 st March, 2022	10,000	1.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 st March, 2023	10,000	1.00
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31 st March, 2024	10,000	1.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 31 st March 2022	128.65	128.65
Loss for the year transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.36)	(0.36)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	(0.36)	(0.36)
Less: Appropriations	-	-
Balance as at 31 st March 2023	128.29	128.29
Loss for the year transferred from Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.65)	(0.65)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	(0.65)	(0.65)
Less: Appropriations	-	-
Balance as at 31 st March 2024	127.64	127.64

Corporate Information

1

Basis of Preparation and Material Accounting Policies

2

The accompanying notes 14-26 form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For K S Rao & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 003109S

(Gopi Krishna Chowdary Manchinella)

Partner

Membership Number: 235528

UDIN:24235528BKBEXH8221



T. Dayakar
Director
DIN (00545124)

Kambhampati Satyanarayana
Director
DIN (00939664)



Place: Hyderabad

Date: 20.05.2024

POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED

COMPANY OVERVIEW AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2023-24

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Note no: 1

The Company is incorporated in the year 2017 to undertake the infrastructure development works required for the development of medical device manufacturing park as a JV company to Power Mech Projects Limited and BSCPL Infrastructure Limited. It is also engaged in the business of construction of buildings and designing of all the internal services connected with construction works. At present, the company is doing the construction work of AP Medtech Zone Limited at Visakhapatnam.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Note no: 2

2.1 a) Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under historical cost convention on accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'). The Ind AS are prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Use of estimates and judgements:

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

The following are the critical judgements and estimates that have been made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

i) Recoverability of trade receivable:

Judgements are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

ii) Fair value measurement of financial instruments:

The Company's assets and liabilities are measured at fair value for financial reporting purposes. In estimating the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses market-observable data to the extent available. Where Level 1 inputs are not available, the fair value is measured using valuation



techniques, including the discounted cash flow model, which involves various judgments and assumptions. The Company also engages third party qualified valuers to perform the valuation in certain cases. The appropriateness of valuation techniques and inputs to the valuation model are reviewed by the Management.

iii) Provisions:

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

iv) Impairment of financial assets:

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

v) Income Taxes:

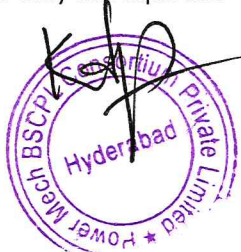
The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgments are involved in estimating budgeted profits for the purpose of paying advance tax, determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/ recovered for uncertain tax positions.

vi) Revenue recognition:

The company uses the percentage of completion method in accounting for its fixed price contracts and is measured with reference to actual completion of physical proportion of the work to the extent of work certified by the customer. Measurement of physical quantum of work completed is based on estimates at the reporting date.

vii) Other estimates:

The preparation of financial statements involves estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Specifically, the Company estimates the probability of collection of accounts receivable by analyzing customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends. If the financial condition of a customer deteriorates, additional allowances may be required.



2.2 Material accounting policies

a. **Impairment of Assets**

i) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

The company assesses at each balance sheet date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The company recognises lifetime expected losses for all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

b) **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

Identifying Performance Obligation:

A performance obligation is identified in the construction projects that the Company engages in, owing to the high degree of integration and customization of the various goods and services to provide a combined output which is transferred to the customer over time and not at a specific point in time. Performance obligation is satisfied over time when the transfer of control of asset (good or service) to a customer is done over time and in other cases, performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time.

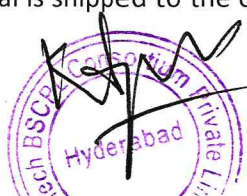
Determination of Transaction Price:

Transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring good or service to a customer excluding amounts collected on behalf of a third party(GST). Variable consideration is estimated using the expected value method or most likely amount as appropriate in a given circumstance. Payment terms agreed with a customer are as per business practice and there is no financing component involved in the transaction price.

Recognition of Revenue:

In case of sale of goods:

Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the control on the goods have been transferred to the customer. The performance obligation in case of sale of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e., when the material is shipped to the customer or on delivery to the customer, as may be specified in the contract.



In case of construction services:

Revenue from services is recognized over time by measuring progress towards satisfaction of performance obligation for the services rendered.

Revenue from contracts is recognized by following the percentage of completion method and is measured with reference to actual completion of physical proportion of the work to the extent of work certified by the customer and acknowledged by the customer. The portion of the work which was completed, but pending for certification by the customer, is also recognized as revenue by treating the same as uncertified revenue. Any claims, variations and incentives is recognized as revenue only when the customer accepts the same. Provision for expected loss is recognized immediately when it is probable that the total estimated cost will exceed total contract revenue.

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.

c) Income-Taxes

Income tax expense comprises the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income.

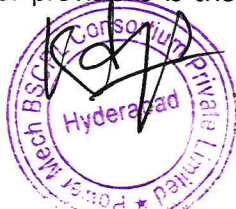
Current tax is determined at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the assets to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or subsequently enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized as income or expense in the year of enactment. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

d) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent assets

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation as a result of past events and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made. Where the effect of time value of money is material, the amount of provisions is the present value of the expenditure required to



settle the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liability is disclosed for (i) Possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. The company does not recognize contingent liabilities but the same are disclosed in the Notes.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized.

e) Dividends

Provision for dividends payable (including income tax thereon) is accounted in the books of accounts in the year when they are approved by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

f) Earnings per share

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

g) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and items of income or expenses associated with investing and financing activities. The cash flows are segregated into Operating, investing and financing activities.

h) Financial instruments

Initial recognition:

The company recognizes financial assets and liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities (other than the financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement:

i) Financial assets carried at amortized cost:

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual



terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income.

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election

based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial asset

The company de-recognizes financial assets when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expires or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

(iv) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective method is a method of calculating the amortization cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

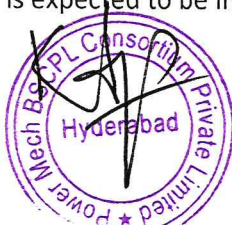
De-recognition of financial liability

The company de-recognizes financial liabilities when the company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the initial carrying amount of the financial liabilities and their redemption value is recognized in the statement of profit and loss over the contractual terms using the effective interest method.

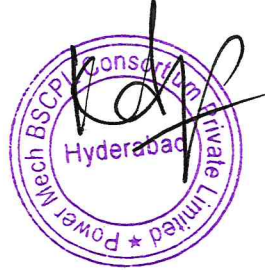
i) Recent Accounting pronouncements

The Company has applied the following Ind AS pronouncements pursuant to issuance of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 with effect from April 1, 2023. The effect is described as below:

- Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements – The amendment requires disclosure of material accounting policies instead of significant accounting policies. In the financial statements, the disclosure of accounting policies has been accordingly modified. The impact of such modifications to the accounting policies is expected to be insignificant.



- Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors – The amendment has defined accounting estimate as well as laid down the treatment of accounting estimate to achieve the objective set out by accounting policy. There is no impact of the amendment on the Financial Statements.
- Ind AS 12 – Income taxes – the definition of deferred tax asset and deferred tax liability is amended to apply initial recognition exception on assets and liabilities that does not give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. There is no impact of the amendment on the Financial Statements.



All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS

Note: 3

Particulars	Current		Non-Current	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
a) Security deposits with Customers	111.60	111.60	-	-
b) Retention Money and Security Deposit with customers	3,286.52	3,286.52	-	-
Total	3,398.12	3,398.12	-	-

OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Note: 4

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
a) GST Receivables	14.68	14.63
b) GST TDS Receivables	61.96	61.96
Total	76.64	76.59

TRADE RECEIVABLES

Note: 5

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Others	277.95	4,602.99
Total	277.95	4,602.99

Note :

- a) The average credit period is 30 days which is due from the certification of RA Bill . No Interest is charged on overdue receivables .
- b) Entire trade receivables ₹.277.95 lakhs is due from Company's Single customer .
- c) In arriving the provision for trade receivables , the company has used practical expedients based on the financial conditions of the customer, possible outcome of negotiations with customer etc ., the concentration of credit risk to trade receivables is reasonably low as company had a Single customer that too a government company though there may be normal delay in collection . Considering the above factors , the management is of the view that no provision for expected credit loss is to be made .

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) undisputed trade Receivables - considered good	-	-			277.95	277.95
(ii) undisputed trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) undisputed trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						277.95

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as on 31.03.2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction					
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) undisputed trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	4,602.99	4,602.99
(ii) undisputed trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) undisputed trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total						4,602.99

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Note: 6

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
(i) Balances with banks in Current accounts		
a) In Current accounts	0.36	0.12
Total	0.36	0.12



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**POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
HYDERABAD**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

SHARE CAPITAL

Note: 7

Authorised Share Capital

Particulars	Equity	
	No's	INR
As at 31 st March, 2022	10,000	1.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 st March, 2023	10,000	1.00
Changes during the year	-	-
As at 31 st March, 2024	10,000	1.00

Issued Share Capital

Equity shares of ₹.10/- each issued, subscribed and fully paid.

Particulars	No's	INR
As at 31 st March, 2022	10,000	1.00
Changes during the Year	-	-
As at 31 st March, 2023	10,000	1.00
Changes during the Year	-	-
As at 31 st March, 2024	10,000	1.00

Rights, Preferences and restrictions attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having a face value of ₹.10/- each. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of share holders in the Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of Company, the holders of equity share will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the share holders.

Details of share holders holding more than 5% of total number of shares

Name of the Share Holder	As at 31 st March, 2024		As at 31 st March, 2023	
	No of Shares held	% out of total number of shares of the Company	No of Shares held	% out of total number of shares of the Company
M/s Power Mech Projects Limited (Holding company)	5,100	51.00%	5,100	0.01%
M/s BSCPL Infrastrucutre Limited	4,900	49.00%	4,900	0.00%
	10,000	100.00%	10,000	0.01%

e) Details of shares held by promoters as on 31.03.2024

Name of the promoters	As at 31 st March 2024		% Change during the FY 2023-24
	No. of shares	% of total shares	
M/s Power Mech Projects Limited	5,100	51.00%	-
M/s BSCPL Infrastrucutre Limited	4,900	49.00%	-

e) Details of shares held by promoters as on 31.03.2023

Name of the promoters	As at 31 st March 2023		% Change during the FY 2022-23
	No. of shares	% of total shares	
M/s Power Mech Projects Limited	5,100	51.00%	-
M/s BSCPL Infrastrucutre Limited	4,900	49.00%	-

f) The company is a subsidiary company to M/s Power Mech Projects Limited and the company does not hold any shares in its holding company.

g) Aggregate number of bonus shares issued during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the reporting date:
No Bonus shares were issued during the period of five immediately preceding financial Years.

h) No shares were issued pursuant to a contract without payment being received in cash

OTHER EQUITY

Note: 8

Retained Earnings

Particulars	Amount
As at 31 st March, 2022	128.65
Add: Loss for the year transferred from statement of profit and loss	(0.36)
As at 31 st March, 2023	128.29
Add: Loss for the year transferred from statement of profit and loss	(0.65)
As at 31 st March, 2024	127.64

Summary of Other Equity

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Retained Earnings	127.64	128.29
	127.64	128.29

Nature of reserves:

a) Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date less dividends paid to share holders if any.



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**POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
HYDERABAD**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Note: 9

Particulars	Non-Current		Current	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
a) Refundable deposits from Sub-Contractors	-	-	111.60	116.77
b) Retention Money & Security deposits recovered from Sub-Contractors	-	-	3,286.52	3,286.52
Total	-	-	3,398.12	3,403.29

Note : The segregation of above Retention Money & Security deposits are based on the time schedule in execution of works, estimated works undertaken in the next year and terms of release as agreed with sub contractors .

TRADE PAYABLES

Note: 10

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Dues to : Small and Micro Enterprises	-	-
: Other than Small and Micro Enterprises	412.02	4,730.95
	412.02	4,730.95

Note: The company had only two sub-contractors one of which is a holding company and the other sub-contractor is not registered under under MSME. Hence the disclosure requirements in terms of MSMED Act 2006 does not apply.

Ageing of Trade Payables as on 31.03.2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	412.02	412.02
(iii) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues others	-	-	-	-	-

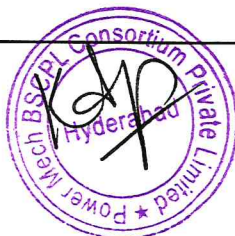
Ageing of Trade Payables as on 31.03.2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the date of transaction				
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	4,730.95	-	4,730.95
(iii) Unbilled Dues	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues others	-	-	-	-	-

CURRENT INCOME-TAX(ASSET)/LIABILITY (Net)

Note: 11

Particulars	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Provision for Income-tax	4.83	4.83
Less: Advance Income-tax and TDS	190.54	190.54
Total	(185.71)	(185.71)



**POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
HYDERABAD**

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

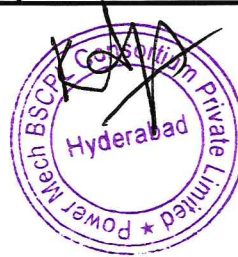
Note: 12

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
Contract receipts:		
Civil Works	-	-
TOTAL	-	-

OTHER EXPENSE

Note: 13

Particulars	Year Ended 31 st March, 2024	Year Ended 31 st March, 2023
Audit Fee towards statutory audit	0.25	0.25
Professional charges	-	0.08
GST Late Fee	0.40	0.03
TOTAL	0.65	0.36



POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Categories of Financial Instruments

Note: 14

The Carrying amounts and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value		Carrying value	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Financial assets				
<u>Measured at Amortised cost</u>				
(i) Other financial assets	3,398.12	3,398.12	3,398.12	3,398.12
Total assets	3,398.12	3,398.12	3,398.12	3,398.12
Financial liabilities				
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>				
(i) Other financial liabilities	3,398.12	3,403.29	3,398.12	3,403.29
Total liabilities	3,398.12	3,403.29	3,398.12	3,403.29

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to above note have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identified assets or liabilities [Level 1 measurements] and lowest priority to unobservable inputs [Level 3 measurements]

The categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identified instruments in an active market.

Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data.

This note provides information about how the Company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

Fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

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

The Company has disclosed financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables at carrying value because their carrying amounts approximate the fair value because of their short term nature. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank borrowings, other financial assets and financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented.

The Company regularly maintains the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short-term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits.

All the amounts due to trade payables falls due within one year and the company is able to meet its obligations within the due dates.



POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Categories of Financial instruments

Note: 14

The Carrying amounts and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 are as follows:

Particulars	Carrying value		Carrying value	
	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023	As at 31 st March, 2024	As at 31 st March, 2023
Financial assets				
<u>Measured at Amortised cost</u>				
(i) Other financial assets	3,398.12	3,398.12	3,398.12	3,398.12
Total assets	3,398.12	3,398.12	3,398.12	3,398.12
Financial liabilities				
<u>Measured at amortised cost</u>				
(i) Other financial liabilities	3,398.12	3,403.29	3,398.12	3,403.29
Total liabilities	3,398.12	3,403.29	3,398.12	3,403.29

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value of financial instruments as referred to above note have been classified into three categories depending on the inputs used in the valuation technique. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identified assets or liabilities [Level 1 measurements] and lowest priority to unobservable inputs [Level 3 measurements]

The categories used are as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identified instruments in an active market.

Level 2: Directly or indirectly observable market inputs, other than Level 1 inputs; and

Level 3: Inputs which are not based on observable market data.

This note provides information about how the Company determines fair values of various financial assets and financial liabilities.

Fair value of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

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

The Company has disclosed financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables at carrying value because their carrying amounts approximate the fair value because of their short term nature. Difference between carrying amounts and fair values of bank borrowings, other financial assets and financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each of the years presented.

The Company regularly maintains the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short-term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits.

All the amounts due to trade payables falls due within one year and the company is able to meet its obligations within the due dates.



**POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
HYDERABAD**

Notes forming part of Financial Statements

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Note: 15

Financial Risk Management

The Company's business activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks namely credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management has the overall responsibility for establishing and governing the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set and monitor appropriate risk limits and controls, periodically review the changes in market conditions and reflect the changes in the policy accordingly. The key risks and mitigating actions are also planned before the Board of Directors of the Company.

A. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer fails to meet its contractual obligation. Credit risk encompasses of both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness. Credit risk is controlled by monitoring and interaction with the customers on a continuous basis.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consists of trade receivables, retentions, deposits with customers and unbilled revenue.

Receivables from customers

Concentration of credit risk with respect to trade receivables are limited since Company had a Single Customer being owned by state Government Company and accounts for 100% of its trade receivables. All trade receivables are reviewed and assessed for default on a monthly basis. On historical experience of collecting receivables, credit risk is low.

The following table gives details in respect of dues from trade receivables including retentions and Security deposits.

Particulars	Year ended 31 st March, 2024	Year ended 31 st March, 2023
Turnover from top Customer	-	-
Dues from top customer (Including Retention Money and Security Deposits)	3,676.07	8,001.10

Other financial assets

The Company maintains exposure in cash and cash equivalents, and retention money and security deposits with customers which are to be released on fulfillment of conditions as given in the work orders.

The Company's maximum exposure of credit risk as at March 31, 2024 is the carrying value of each class of financial assets.

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year ended March 31, 2024.

The Company regularly maintains the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short-term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required) and any excess is invested in interest bearing term deposits.

All the amounts due to trade payables falls due within one year and the company is able to meet its obligations within the due dates.

The Company has not availed and borrowed any loans from banks/financial institutions as at the date of Balance Sheet.

Capital Management

Equity share capital and other equity are considered for the purpose of Company's capital management.

The Company manages its capital so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on Management's judgment of its strategic day-to-day needs with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence.

The Management and the Board of Directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to shareholders. The Company may take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or is necessary, adjust its capital structure.



POWER MECH BSCPL CONSORTIUM PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes forming part of Financial Statements

All amounts are in ₹ Lakhs, except share data and where otherwise stated

Note No.	Notes to Accounts	31-03-2024	31-03-2023
16	Guarantees given by company's bankers and outstanding.	-	-
17	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	-
18	Expenditure in foreign currency	-	-

19 Particulars disclosed pursuant to Ind AS-24 "Related party disclosures"

A) Name of the Related Parties

i) Key Managerial personnel	T. Dayakar-Director, Kambhampati Satyanarayana,
ii) Holding Company	Power Mech Projects Limited,
iii) Fellow Subsidiary Companies	Power Mech Industri Private Limited, Power Mech Projects LLC Hydro Magus Private Limited Power Mech SSA Structures Private Limited, Aashm Avenues Private Limited Power Mech Projects(BR) FZE., Power Mech Environmental Protection Private Limited Energy Advisory and Consulting Services Private Limited. KBP Mining Private Limited. Kalyaneswari Tasra Mining Private Limited PMTS Private Limited Vindhyasini Mining Works LLP Vanshika Mining Works LLP Kailash River Bed Minerals LLP Velocity Mining Works LLP

B) Transactions with related parties

C) Balances outstanding as on 31.03.2024

(i) Due to Power Mech Projects Limited	
(a) Trade Payables	216.91 (4,541.08)
(b) Deposits Outstanding	111.60 (111.60)
(c) Retention Money and Security Deposits Outstanding	3,286.52 (3,286.52)
ii) Share Capital of the company held by in the form of	
A) Equity:-	
a) Power Mech Projects Limited	0.51 (0.51)

20 Segment reporting:

Business Segment : The company predominantly operates only in construction and maintenance activities. This in the context of IND AS - 108 "Operating Segments " is considered to constitute only one business segment.

21 Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit of Measurement	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	Variation in %
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	No. of times	1.03	1.02	2%

Since the company has no operating revenue for the financial years ending 31st March,2024, 31st March,2023, disclosure of other ratios as required under shedule III of the Companies Act,2013 is not applicable.

22 Calculation of Earnings per Share:

Particulars	31-03-2024	31-03-2023
Basic and Diluted Earning per share		
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Loss attributable to equity share holders	(0.65)	(0.36)
Basic and diluted Earning per share	(6.50)	(3.63)

23 Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115 " Revenue from contracts with customers "

a) Movement in contract balances :

Particulars	31.03.2024	31.03.2023	Net increase /Decrease
Contract Receivables			
Dues from customers	277.95	4,602.99	(4,325)
Contract assets			
Retention & SD amounts due from customers	3,286.52	3,286.52	-
Contract payables			
Due to Sub Contractors	412.02	4,730.95	(4,319)
Contract Liabilities			
Retention & SD amount due to Sub Contractors	3,286.52	3,286.52	-



b) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price :

There is no difference in the contract price negotiated and the revenue recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the current year. There is no significant revenue recognized in the current year from performance obligations satisfied in the previous periods .

c) Performance obligation :

The transaction price allocated to the remaining performance obligations is ₹.Nil /-

24 Balances in Trade receivables and other receivables are subject to confirmation and reconciliation with parties.

25 Other disclosures: Additional regulatory and other information as required by the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013

(a) Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company did not have any transactions with Companies struck off under Section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 considering the information available with the Company.

(b) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company do not have any parent company and accordingly, compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable for the year under consideration.

(c) Scheme of arrangements

There are no Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year.

(d) Advance or loan or investment to intermediaries and receipt of funds from intermediaries

The company has not 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) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The company has also not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(e) Undisclosed Income

The Company do not have any transaction which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 during any of the years.

(f) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company did not trade or invest in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year. Hence, disclosures relating to it are not applicable.

26 Previous year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current year classification.

As per our report of even date

For K S Rao & CO

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 0031095



(Gopi Krishna Chowdary Manchinella)

Partner

Membership Number: 235528

UDIN:242355288KBEHX8221

Place: Hyderabad

Date: 20.05.2024

For and on behalf of the Board


Talluri Dayakar
Director
DIN (00545124)


Rambhadracharya Satyanarayana
Director
DIN (00939664)

