NRC Limited

Financial Statements for the FY 2021-22

303/304, "Milestone"
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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of NRC Limited

Report on the audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Financial Statements of **NRC Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Standalone Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone 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 31st March, 2022, the income and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, 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 standalone financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, 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 standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Independent Auditors' Report
To the Members of NRC Limited (Continue)

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 and presentation of these Standalone 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 the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)prescribed 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 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 Responsibility

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

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

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of NRC Limited (Continue)

- 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 standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

Other Matter

The Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2021 was audited by the previous auditor, whose audit report dated 8th November 2021 on these comparative Financial Statements, expressed a qualified opinion.

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 Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 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 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, the Statement Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

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Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of NRC Limited (Continue)

d. In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act;

f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in 'Annexure B";

g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with 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:

   A. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements. Refer Note Nos 22, 25, 26, 27 and 29 to the financial statements;

   B. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   C. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   D. (i) The management of the company has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;

   (ii) The management of the company has represented that, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, no funds 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

   (iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

Independent Auditor's Report
To the Members of NRC Limited (Continue)

E. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

F. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has amended the Rule 3 of Companies (Accounts) rules, 2014 by way of notification dated 31st March, 2022. Accordingly requirement to have accounting software with a feature of recording audit trail is extended till 1st April, 2023. Therefore, nothing is required to be reported under this para for the year under review.

3. **With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended**:
According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/W100725

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 05/05/2022

Rachana Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 109428
UDIN -

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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: NRC Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022, we report that:

i. a). (A) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification the company doesn`t have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (i) (a) of the Order are not applicable.

b). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment's by which all Property, Plant and Equipments are verified by the management in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Based on our verification, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

c). The title deeds of immovable properties as disclosed in Note 2 on Property, Plant and Equipment, to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company. Refer note no. 25 of the financial statements in connection with disputed matters pertaining to Land.

d). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, the provision of paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order are not applicable.

e). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

ii. a). According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, The Company does not carry any inventory, Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii)(a) & (b) of the Order are not applicable.

iii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the company has not made any investments in, provide any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable.

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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: NRC Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and representations made by the Management, the Company has not done any transactions covered under section 185 and 186 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and security. Accordingly the provisions of paragraph 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable.

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vi. According to the information and explanation given to us, the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act as prescribed by the Central Government is not applicable to the company for the year under consideration. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.

vii. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax, and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Income-Tax, Goods and Service Tax and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. However Pursuant to the resolution plan as approved by NCLT, the undisputed liability in respect of statutory dues mentioned above which were unpaid but has been extinguished are not reported.

b). According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues as referred in sub-clause (a) as at 31 March 2022, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute. However Pursuant to the resolution plan as approved by NCLT, the disputed liability in respect of statutory dues mentioned above which were unpaid but has been extinguished are not reported.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not surrendered or disclosed transactions as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(viii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

ix. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. Perpetual Debt and interest thereon is payable at the discretion of the company, hence no comment is being made on the regularity of the same.

b). According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority or any other lender post approval of the resolution plan. The company was undergoing Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process and has got approval by NCLT during the previous year.

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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: NRC Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

c). In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not received any money by way of term loans during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

d). According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds were raised on a short-term basis by the company during the year under consideration. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

e). According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

f). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

x. a). According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or debentures during the period under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xi. a). During the course of our examination of the books and records of the company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practice in India, and according to the information and explanation given to us, we have neither come across any instance of any fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

b). No report on any matter under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

c). As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.

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

xiii. As per the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, all the transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act 2013, where applicable, and all the details have been disclosed in Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

xiv. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: NRC Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 of our Report of even date)

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions, within the meaning of Section 192 of the Act, with directors or persons connected with them. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of paragraph 3(xvi) (c) & (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash loss during the financial year and however it has incurred cash loss of Rs. 94,638.90 Lacs in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. However, in terms of the approved Resolution Plan, the term of the Previous Statutory Auditors was terminated during the year.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and 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, 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 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.

xx. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, section 135 is not applicable on the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/W100725

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 05/05/2022

Rachana Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 109428
UDIN -

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Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: NRC Limited

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act 2013 (the act).

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **NRC Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Financial Statements of the company for the year ended on that date.

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

Management's Responsibilities 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
[LLPIN: AAW-6517]

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Annexure – B to the Independent Auditor's Report
RE: NRC Limited (Continue)

(Referred to in Paragraph 2(f) of our Report of even date)

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.

Other Matter

In terms of the approved resolution plan, during the year, certain operations of the Company were being managed by the Implementation and Monitoring Committee (IMC) which was created for the purpose of giving effect of the approved Resolution Plan. We could not verify the effectiveness of the internal financial controls for the operations being done by IMC.

However, considering the nature of operations being undertaken by IMC and as explained to us, the same are not material to the overall operations of the company. Hence our report is not modified in respect of the same.

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.

For, **DHARMESH PARIKH & CO LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No: 112054W/ W100725

Place: Ahmedabad
Date : 05/05/2022

Rachana Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 109428
UDIN -

NRC LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022
(All Amounts are in lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	16,337.04	16,219.40
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3	4,102.20	-
(c) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	4	6,069.68	6,081.17
(d) Other non - current assets	5	-	7.49
Total Non Current Assets		**26,508.92**	**22,308.06**
Current assets			
(a) Financial assets :			
(i) Trade Receivables		-	-
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	2,548.08	866.88
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	7	10,748.22	9,150.00
(iv) Other financial assets	8	84.16	41.56
(b) Income tax assets (net)	9	85.32	89.87
(c) Other current assets	10	5.41	74.10
Total current assets		**13,471.19**	**10,222.41**
Total Assets		**39,980.11**	**32,530.47**
Equity And Liabilities			
Equity			
a) Share capital	11	1,000.00	1,000.00
b) Other equity	12	27,783.80	20,408.66
Total equity		**28,783.80**	**21,408.66**
Non Current liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	13	125.00	125.00
Total Non current liabilities		**125.00**	**125.00**
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i)Trade payables			
a) Due to Micro & Small Enterprises	14	-	-
b) Due to creditors other than Micro & Small Enterprises		10,368.27	10,697.84
(b) Other current liabilities	15	703.04	298.97
Total current liabilities		**11,071.31**	**10,996.81**
Total Liabilities		**11,196.31**	**11,121.81**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**39,980.11**	**32,530.47**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of NRC Limited

Rachana Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 109428

Bhavik Shah
Director
(DIN: 00005781)

Sunil Sharma
Director
(DIN: 2372553)

Krunal Jain
Company Secretary

Ashok Kumar Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

NRC LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March ,2022

(All Amounts are in lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
INCOME			
Other Income	16	7,546.84	1,141.27
Total income		**7,546.84**	**1,141.27**
EXPENSES			
Employee benefits expense	17	-	3.82
Finance Cost	18	4.25	92,127.94
Depreciation expense	19	-	0.48
Other expenses	20	113.78	2,965.67
Total expense		**118.03**	**95,097.91**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**7,428.81**	**(93,956.64)**
Exceptional Item	21	**-**	**(682.74)**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**7,428.81**	**(94,639.38)**
Tax expense:			
Current tax		-	-
Taxation of earlier years	34	53.68	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		-	-
Income tax expense		**53.68**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**7,375.13**	**(94,639.38)**
Other comprehensive income/(Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent year		-	-
Re-measurement Gain/(Loss) on defined benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect (charge)		-	-
Total other comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year (net of tax)		**7,375.13**	**(94,639.38)**
Basis and Diluted Earning per share (face value of Rs. 10 each)	30	**737.51**	**(315.57)**

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NRC Limited

Rachana Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 109428

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Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

NRC LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2022
(All Amounts are in lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

(a) EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**3,727.31**
Add: Share Issued during the year	100.00
Less: Capital Redemption During the year	3,727.31
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**100.00**
Add: Share Issued during the year	-
Less: Capital Redemption During the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**100.00**

(b) **PREFERENCE EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL**

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	**-**
Add: Share Issued during the year	900.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	**900.00**
Add: Share Issued during the year	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	**900.00**

(c) OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus						Other comprehensive income	Perpetual Debt	Perpetual Equity	Total
	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Security Premium	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Retained Earnings				
Balance as at 31st March, 2020	180.41	453.73	999.60	243.50	16,150.00	(52,914.34)	1,083.75	-	-	(33,803.35)
Opening Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(93,317.29)	-	-	-	(93,317.29)
Add: Share Capital Forfeitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition / Deduction during the year	4,064.54	-	-	(243.50)	-	-	(1,083.75)	37,546.02	1,07,246.00	1,47,529.30
Balance as at 31st March, 2021	4,244.95	453.73	999.60	-	16,150.00	(1,46,231.63)	-	37,546.02	1,07,246.00	20,408.66
Opening Adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	7,375.13	-	-	-	7,375.13
Add: Share Capital Forfeitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Addition / Deduction during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	4,244.95	453.73	999.60	-	16,150.00	(1,38,856.49)	-	37,546.02	1,07,246.00	27,783.80

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

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NRC Limited

Rachana Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 109428

Bhavik Shah
Director
(DIN: 00005781)

Sunil Sharma
Director
(DIN: 2372553)

Krunal Jain
Company Secretary

Ashok Kumar Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

NRC LIMITED

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2022

(All Amounts are in lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

	Particulars		For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
A	**CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**			
	Profit / (Loss) before Tax		7,428.81	(94,646.10)
	Adjustments for :			
	Depreciation expense		-	0.48
	Interest Income		(578.58)	(486.80)
	Finance Cost		4.25	92,127.94
	Liability no longer required		(50.00)	-
	Liability write back		66.28	-
	Remeasurment of the net defined benefit liabilities/(assets)		-	678.68
	Operating Profit / (Loss) before Working Capital Changes		6,870.76	(2,325.80)
	Adjustments for :			
	(Increase) / decrease in Trade and other Receivables		-	(15,175.67)
	(Increase) / decrease in Other Non Current Assets		7.49	-
	(Increase) / decrease in Other Current Financial Assets		(36.77)	-
	(Increase) / decrease in Other Non Current Financial Assets		11.49	-
	(Increase) / decrease in Other Current Assets		68.69	-
	Increase / (decrease) in Other Current Liability		404.07	-
	Increase / (decrease) in Trade and other Payables		-345.85	(8,672.13)
			109.12	(23,847.80)
	Cash Generated from / (used in) Operations		6979.88	(26,173.60)
	Less:			
	Direct Taxes		49.12	40.66
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**A**	6930.76	(26,214.26)
B	**CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**			
	Purchase of Property, plant and equipment (includin Capital Work in Progress)		(4,219.84)	(10.98)
	(Increase) / decrease in Fixed deposits (net)		(1,598.22)	-
	Interest received		572.75	486.33
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**B**	**(5,245.31)**	**475.35**
C	**CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
	Issue of Equity Share Capital		-	100.00
	Issue of Perference Share Capital			900.00
	Perpetual Debt Received		-	25,546.02
	Finance Cost Paid		(4.25)	-
	NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**C**	**(4.25)**	**26,546.02**
	NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	**A+B+C**	1,681.20	807.10
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR		866.88	59.78
	CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR (Refer Note no. 6)		**2,548.08**	**866.88**
	Significant accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements	1 to 42		

Notes:

1 The Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

2 Disclosure with regards to changes in liabilities arising from Financing activities as set out in Ind AS 7 – Statement of Cash flows is presented under.

Disclosure under Para 44A as set out in Ind AS 7 on cash flow statements under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	As at March 31, 2021	Net cash flows	Other changes	As at March 31, 2022
Issue of Equity Share Capital	100.00	-	-	100.00
Issue of Perference Share Capital	900.00	-	-	900.00
Perpetual Debt Received	25,546.02	-	-	25,546.02
Finance Cost Paid	-	(4.25)	-	(4.25)
Total	**26,546.02**	**(4.25)**	**-**	**26,541.77**

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars of liabilities arising from financing activity	As at April 01, 2020	Net cash flows	Other changes	As at March 31, 2021
Issue of Equity Share Capital	-	100.00	-	100.00
Issue of Perference Share Capital	-	900.00	-	900.00
Perpetual Debt Received	-	25,546.02	-	25,546.02
Total	**-**	**26,546.02**	**-**	**26,546.02**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Dharmesh Parikh & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W/W100725

Rachana Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 109428

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2022

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NRC Limited

Bhavik Shah
Director
(DIN: 00005781)

Sunil Sharma
Director
(DIN: 2372553)

Krunal Jain
Company Secretary

Ashok Kumar Prasad
Chief Financial Office

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

NRC LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

A COMPANY OVERVIEW

NRC Limited (CIN : L17120MH1946PLC005227) ("the Company") is public limited company incorporated in the year 1946 and has its registered office at 67, Ground Floor, Surajmal Building, 75, Nakoda Street, Pydhone, Mumbai-400003. NRC Limited (formerly known as National Rayon Corporation Ltd) was engaged in the manufacturing of Viscose Filament Yarn, Nylon tyre cord Fabric and Chemicals such as Caustic Soda, Sulphuric acid, Carbon-di-sulphide etc. The Company has its integrated plant situated at Kalyan, on the outskirts of Mumbai. The Company's plants are situated on freehold land of about 450 acres and had infrastructure such as Railway-siding, Water works, Staffs and Officers colony, School, Hospital, Shopping complex. In June, 1999 Company had commissioned cogeneration captive D.G. Power Plant of 24 MW. The Company's operations were suspended since November 2009 due to lockout in the Plant. Later on Punjab National Bank one of the secured lender to the Company filed petition u/s 7 of Insolvency Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC, 2016) which was admitted by the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 27th November, 2018. Pursuant to the admission of the said petition and under CIRP process, Mr. Vikas Gupta was appointed and confirmed as Resolution Professional (RP) to manage the operations in terms of the provisions of IBC, 2016. Thus, upon admission of the insolvency petition, the powers of the Board of Directors of the Company stood suspended. Thereafter, under the CIRP process, resolution plans for NRC Limited were invited and received by the resolution professional including a resolution plan filed by Adani Properties Private Limited (APPL). The final resolution plan of APPL was approved by 99.88% of the Members of CoC, which was further approved by Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 13th March, 2020, the copy of which was published on 5th June, 2020. As per the approved resolution plan by Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai, Implementation and Monitoring Committee (IMC) comprising of representative of CoC members, Resolution Professional Mr. Vikas Gupta and one representative of successful Resolution Applicant was formed to monitor the implementations of the approved resolution plan.

As per the resolution plan, Sulochana Pedestal Pvt. Ltd. (SPPL) - a 100% subsidiary of APPL has infused Rs. 10 crores towards investment in the Company and the existing pre-CIRP shareholding in the Company stands cancelled immediately and hence, SPPL has become Holding Company of the Company w.e.f. 18 January 2021.

Further, pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") entered into between Adani Properties Pvt. Ltd., Adani Power Ltd., Adani Logistics Ltd. and Sulochana Pedestal Pvt. Ltd. ("Holding Company") dated 31st March, 2021, the ownership of the company is now vested with Adani Logistics Limited (Subsidiary of "Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited").

The objective of the Company has been changed to construct, develop, maintain and operate Multi Mode Logistics Park (MMLP) in District Kalyan-Dombivali, Mumbai wherein it is providing logistics services related to Domestic and EXIM operations.

B SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1 **Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements**

The financial statements of the Company has been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time. 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 accounting policy as mentioned in note [-] hitherto in use.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value or revalued amount:

• Defined Benefit Plans - Plan Assets measured at fair value; and

• Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments).

The financial statements are presented in INR and all values are rounded to the nearest lacs (INR 00,000), except

2 **Summary of Significant Policies**

The preparation of the financial statements requires that the Management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. The recognition, measurement, classification or disclosure of an item or information in the financial statements is made relying on these estimates.

NRC LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements as at 31st March, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

A. Current versus 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; or
• Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
• Held primarily for the purpose of trading; 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; or
• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading: or
• 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 has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

B. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

C. Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, The company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Further, pursuant to the notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective 01st April, 2014, the management has internally reassessed and changed, wherever necessary the useful lives to compute depreciation, to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

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

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

Depreciation/amortisation:

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is calculated on Straight Line Method (SLM) using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management. Further, pursuant to the notification of Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013, by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs effective 01st April, 2014, the management has internally reassessed and changed, wherever necessary the useful lives to compute depreciation, to conform to the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.
The range of estimated useful lives of Property, Plant & Equipment's are as under:

Category	Useful life
Plant & Machinery	15 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
Computer	3 Years

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

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

3 **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. 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 of assets. When 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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of The Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover 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 of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at year end at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

4 **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 specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

i) Rendering of services

Revenue from services are recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered on proportionate completion method basis based on services completed till reporting date. Revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of reporting period as a proportion of total services to be provided.

In cases, where the contracts include multiple contract obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the standalone selling prices. Where these prices are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost plus margin.

The amount recognized as revenue is exclusive of goods & service tax where applicable.

ii) Interest Income

For all financial assets measured either at amortized 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 amortized 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

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

5 **Retirement and other Employee Benefits**

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid.

The company operates a defined benefit gratuity plan in India, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (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.

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

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next twelve months, is treated as short term employee benefits. The Company measures the expected cost of such absence as the additional amount that is expected to pay as a result of the unused estimate that has accumulated at the reporting date. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months as long term compensated absences which are provided for based on actuarial valuation as at the end of the period. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method. The Company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer it's settlement for twelve month after the reporting date.

6 **Borrowing costs**

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

7 **Leases**

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

8 **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference share dividends and attributable taxes) 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.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

9 **Taxes**

i) **Current income tax**

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

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

ii) **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach 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 recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except

> When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized 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 utilized, 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 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 future taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized 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 realized 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 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.

10 **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. 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 of assets. When 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 fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of The Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover 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 of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation surplus taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation surplus.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually as at year end at the CGU level, as appropriate, and when circumstances indicate that the carrying value may be impaired.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

11 **Provisions, Contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of the money is material). The increase in the provisions due to passage of time is recognised as interest expense. Provisions are reviewed as at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are not disclosed in the financial statements unless an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

12 **Government Grants**

Government grants and subsidies are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants and subsidies will be received. Government grants whose primary condition is that the Company should purchase, construct or otherwise acquire non-current assets are recognised as deferred revenue in the Balance sheet and transferred to profit or loss on systematic and rational basis over the useful lives of the related asset. Other government grants and subsidies are recognised as income over the periods necessary to match them with the costs which they are intended to compensate on a systematic basis.

13 **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.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are 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 recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

The Company's Management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value.

External valuers are involved for valuation of unquoted financial assets and financial liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the Management. Selection criteria includes market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. The Management decides, after discussions with The Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

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

The Company , in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, 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 a yearly basis.

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.

14 **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. The Company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets

Initial recognition

All financial assets, except investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognised initially at fair value.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

> Debt instruments at amortised cost

> Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

> Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

> Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the 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 finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Debt instrument at FVTOCI

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

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 FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

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 not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

Equity investments at FVTOCI

All equity instruments are subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognised in statement of profit and loss, except for those equity instruments for which the company has elected to present value changes in " other comprehensive income". If an equity instrument is not held for trading, the company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income.

Perpetual debt

The Company invests in a subordinated perpetual debt, redeemable at the issuer's option, with a fixed coupon that can be deferred indefinitely if the issuer does not pay a dividend on its equity shares. The Company classifies these instruments as equity under Ind AS 32.

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 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.

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2022

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

The Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure ;

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balances

b) Financial assets that are debt instruments and are measured as at other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

c) Lease receivables under relevant Indian accounting standard

d) 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 115

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

> Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables; and

> All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of relevant Indian accounting standard

Under the simplified approach the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises 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 said 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.

ECL is the difference between all contracted cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original EIR. ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income / (expense) in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected under the head " Other Expense" in the P&L.

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, payables, or as derivatives, 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, financial guarantee contracts 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. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. 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 recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, The Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at FVTPL.

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 profit or 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 amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

NRC Limited

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

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

Note 2 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Freehold Land	Plant & Equipment	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Computer	IT Infra	Total
Gross Carrying Amount :							
As at 1st April, 2021	16,208.90	9.40	0.72	-	0.86	-	**16,219.88**
Additions	-	7.27	4.42	107.35	7.88	12.32	**139.25**
As at 31st March, 2022	**16,208.90**	**16.67**	**5.14**	**107.35**	**8.74**	**12.32**	**16,359.13**
Accumulated Depreciation :							
As at 1st April, 2021	-	0.11	0.13	-	0.24	-	**0.48**
Depreciation	-	2.81	1.82	11.60	4.46	0.92	**21.61**
As at 31st March, 2022	-	2.92	1.95	11.60	4.70	0.92	22.09
Net Carring Amount:							
As at 31st March, 2021	**16,208.90**	**9.29**	**0.60**	**-**	**0.61**	**-**	**16,219.40**
As at 31st March, 2022	**16,208.90**	**13.75**	**3.19**	**95.75**	**4.04**	**11.40**	**16,337.04**

Particulars	Freehold Land	Plant & Equipment	Office Equipment & Computer	Railway Siding / Water works	Total
Gross Carrying Amount :					
As at 1st April, 2020	16,208.90	2,159.33	8.17	40.59	**18,416.99**
Additions	-	9.40	1.58	-	**10.98**
Deduction - Refer below Note		2,159.33	8.17	40.59	**2,208.09**
As at 31st March, 2021	**16,208.90**	**9.40**	**1.58**	**-**	**16,219.88**
Accumulated Depreciation :					
As at 1st April, 2020	-	1,518.23	5.54	5.65	**1,529.41**
Depreciation	-	0.11	0.37	-	**0.48**
Reductions	-	1,518.23	5.54	5.65	**1,529.41**
As at 31st March, 2021	-	0.11	0.37	-	0.48
Net Carring Amount:					
As at 31st March, 2020	**16,208.90**	**641.10**	**2.63**	**34.94**	**16,887.59**
As at 31st March, 2021	**16,208.90**	**9.29**	**1.21**	**-**	**16,219.40**

* Refer Note no. 25(B) & 25(C)

Note : Since the Company has been taken over by Adani Group with an intention to construct MMLP on the land parcels owned by the Company, the new management of the Company believes that there are no future economic benefit expected from the several assets. Hence, as per IndAS - 36 - Impairment of Assets, the Company has carried out Impairment assessment and has concluded that Assets are to be impaired. Therefore, the carrying value of the following assets i.e. Plant & Equipment, Furniture & Fixtures & Office Equipment/ Computers, Railway Siding / Waterworks have been written off and accordingly necessary adjustments have been made in the books of accounts. Accordingly, expense as an Impairment of Rs. 678.68 Lakhs has been recorded in the current year and has been disclosed under Exceptional item. (Refer Note 21)

NRC Limited

Notes to Financials statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

Note - 3 Capital work-in-progress

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening	-	-
Additions	4,102.20	-
Capitalised during the year	-	-
Closing	**4,102.20**	**-**

Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP) Ageing
As at March 31, 2022

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	4,102.20	-	-	-	4,102.20
Project Temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**4,102.20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,102.20**

As at March 31, 2021

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Project Temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NRC Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

4 Other Financial Assets - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
<u>Non-current</u>		
Considered good		
Security Deposits	1130.53	8.10
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(1,095.83)	-
Capital Advances	5894.08	5932.17
Considered doubtful		
Term Deposits with maturities more than one year (refer note below)	140.90	140.90
	6,069.68	**6,081.17**

Note :
Term deposits as above are in the process of being located as per Management Contention these Term Deposits are fully recoverable in nature.

5 Other non - current assets

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Balances with Government authorities	495.17	495.17
Loans and advances to employees/officers /Others	185.08	183.03
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(680.25)	(670.71)
	-	**7.49**

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

6 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Balances with Banks		
In current accounts (Refer Note no. 28)	2,548.08	866.88
Total	**2,548.08**	**866.88**

7 Other Bank Balance

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Term deposits with original maturity of less than 12 months	10,748.22	9,150.00
Total	10,748.22	9,150.00

8 Other financial assets - Current

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Interest accrued on term deposit	47.39	41.56
Other Receivables	36.77	-
Total	**84.16**	**41.56**

9 Income tax asssets (net)

Particuars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Income Tax Assets (net)	85.32	89.87
Total	**85.32**	**89.87**

10 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Advance to Others	1.04	0.93
Advance to Supplier	4.37	73.18
Total	**5.41**	**74.10**

11 Share capital

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Authorised:		
Equity shares, of Rs.10 each		
5,00,00,000 shares (Previous Year - 5,00,00,000 shares)	5,000	5,000
Preference shares, of Rs. 100 each		
2500000 Shares (Previous Year - 2500000 shares)	2,500	2,500
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up:		
Equity shares: 10,00,000 (Previous Year 10,00,000) shares of Rs. 10 each	100.00	100.00
Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares: 9,00,000 (Previous Year 9,00,000) Share of Rs. 100 each	900.00	900.00
Total	**1,000.00**	**1,000.00**

Rights of Equity Shareholders

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 each. Each shareholder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of preferential amounts.

Right of Preference share holder

The Preference shares are Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (CRPS) having par value of Rs. 100 each having priority with respect to payment of dividend or repayment of capital over equity shares of the Company. These CRPS are Non participatory and payment of Dividend is on Cumulative basis. Each CRPS shall be redeemed no later than the earlier of (i) 10 days prior to the 19th anniversary of the date of issue of the CRPS or (ii) 10 days from the issuance of a redemption notice by the Company, to the extent that any CRPS are specified in such redemption notice. Dividend rate is 0.001% per annum. The CRPS shall carry voting rights as prescribed under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Reconciliation of number of equity shares

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Shares at the beginning of the year	10,00,000	3,72,37,413
Shares issued during the year	-	10,00,000
Capital reduction during the year (Refer Note 11 (a) below)	-	3,72,37,413
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	10,00,000	10,00,000

Details of members holding equity shares more than 5%

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31st, 2022		As at March 31st, 2021	
	% of holding	**No Of Shares held**	**% of holding**	**No Of Shares held**
Sulochana Pedestal Pvt Ltd	100.00%	10,00,000	100.00%	10,00,000

In the preceding five years, the Company had not issued bonus shares/ bought back shares/ issued shares for consideration other than cash.

Details of members holding Preference shares more than 5%

Name of Shareholders	As at March 31st, 2022		As at March 31st, 2021	
	% of holding	**No Of Shares held**	**% of holding**	**No Of Shares held**
Sulochana Pedestal Pvt Ltd	100.00%	9,00,000	100.00%	9,00,000

Shareholding of Promoters

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2022

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Sulochana Pedestal Pvt Ltd	10,00,000	100%	0%
Total	**10,00,000**	**100%**	**0%**

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2021

Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Sulochana Pedestal Pvt Ltd	10,00,000	100%	0%
Total	**10,00,000**	**100%**	**0%**

11 (a) Note:

During the previous year, the equity shares and preference shares of the Company existed as mentioned hereafter but subsequent to the approval of the Resolution Plan of APPL for NRC Ltd. by Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 13th March, 2020 (copy of which was published on 5th June, 2020) (refer Section 2.2 and Section 4.1 of the Approved Resolution Plan), Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of APPL) infused fresh equity of Rs.1,00,00,000/- (Rupees One Crore Only) divided into 10,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each and invested into fresh preference shares of Rs.9,00,00,000/- (Rupees Nine Crore Only) divided into 9,00,000 cumulative redeemable preference shares of Rs.100/- each on 18th January, 2021, as a part of resolution plan.

Accordingly, the Company has issued and allotted 10,00,000 fresh equity shares and 9,00,000 fresh preference shares to Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited and its nominees and cancelled the existing paid-up share capital of the Company (i.e. pre-CIRP shareholding both equity and preference shares) and reduced to zero ("Capital Reduction") and as per the approved Resolution Plan, such reduction of capital is done without any further act, deed or instrument without adding and reduced in the name of the Company and this shall be sufficient compliance for all provisions of the applicable laws in this regard.

12 Other Equity

(i) Summary of other equity balance

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
A. Capital Reserve	4,244.95	4,244.95
B. Capital Redemption Reserve	453.73	453.73
C. Securities Premium	999.60	999.60
D. Revaluation Reserve	16,150.00	16,150.00
E. Retained Earnings	(1,38,856.49)	(1,46,231.63)
F. Perpetual Equity	1,07,246.00	1,07,246.00
G. Perpetual Debt	37,546.02	37,546.02
Total Other Equity	**27,783.80**	**20,408.66**

Add all note regarding to all reserves as per last financials also add the sepearte tables for each items and give A to G no.

(ii) Other equity balance

A

Capital Reserve	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening Balance	4,244.95	180.41
Add During the year	-	4,064.54
Less During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	**4,244.95**	**4,244.95**

Note :
Capital Reserve: Includes (I) Surplus arises on amalgamation of Erstwhile stage Investment Limited in 1996, (II) As per approved resolution plan the entire pre-CRIP share capital of the company has been reduced. Hence all equity share, preference shares, unclaimed bonus and preference shares existing as on 01.04.2020 has been fortified and transfer to capital reserve as per resolution plan & as per compliances mentioned as per Companies Act 2013. Also refer note 11 (a).

B

Capital Redemption Reserve	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening Balance	453.73	453.73
Add During the year	-	-
Less During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	**453.73**	**453.73**

Note : Captial Redemption Reserve was created for redeeming 8% and 14% Cumulative Redeemable Prefernce shares of Rs.100 each.

C

Securities Premium	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening Balance	999.60	999.60
Add During the year	-	-
Less During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	**999.60**	**999.60**

Note : Securities Premium was created as and when Equity shares were issued to IDBI and IFCI on conversion of Preference shares.

D

Revaluation Reserve	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening Balance	16,150.00	16,150.00
Add During the year	-	-
Less During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	**16,150.00**	**16,150.00**

Note : Revaluation Reserve it was created at the time of revluing of Freehold land.

E

Retained Earnings	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening Balance	(1,46,231.63)	(52,914.34)
Add During the year	7,375.13	(93,317.29)
Less During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	**(1,38,856.49)**	**(1,46,231.63)**

F

Perpetual Equity	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening Balance	1,07,246.00	-
Add During the year	-	1,07,246.00
Less During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	**1,07,246.00**	**1,07,246.00**

G

Perpetual Debt	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening Balance	37,546.02	-
Add During the year	-	37,546.02
Less During the Year	-	-
Closing Balance	**37,546.02**	**37,546.02**

Note :
The Holding company (SPPL) has granted Perpetual Debt of Rs. 37,546 lacs, As per assignment agreement entered into between the Company, Financial creditors of the company and SPPL, the Debt of Company is assigned to SPPL at a value of Rs.12,000 lacs. Further, SPPL has also funded Rs. 25,546 lacs for its operational litigations and day to day operations. As per the loan agreement, the company has a flexibility to repay the loan at its discretion and hence the same is classified as other equity.
Further, pursuant to the settlement of Financial creditors of Rs. 1,18,902 Lakhs by the Holding Company, difference of Rs.92,127.94 Lakhs has been booked as a Finance cost and liability has been assigned to SPPL. The difference has been recorded as Perpetual Equity and has been classified as other equity.

H

Debenture Redemption Reserve	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Opening Balance	-	243.50
Add During the year	-	-
Less During the Year	-	(243.50)
Closing Balance	**-**	**-**

Note: Debenture Redemption Reserve: It was created for redeeming Zero % Redeemable non-convertible Debenture of Rs.100 each. Debenture redemption reserve as on 01.04.2020 transfer to Retained earnings as debentures taken over by holding company as per resolution plan.

13 Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March,2022	As at 31st March,2021
Payable towards Holding Co. 1,25,000 debentures (Previous Year 1,25,000 debentures) Zero % Secured Redeemable non - convertible Debenture of Rs. 100 each.(as per assignment agreement)	125.00	125.00
Total	**125.00**	**125.00**

Notes:

(a) Redemption/Conversion of the said Redeemable NCDs would have been made earlier, but subsequent to the approval of the Resolution Plan of APPL for NRC Ltd. by Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 13th March, 2020 (copy of which was published on 5th June, 2020), the said Redeemable NCDs having a value of Rs. 316.80 Lakhs were assigned to Sulochana Pedestal Private Limited (wholly owned subsidiary of APPL) at a value of Rs. 125 Lakhs and difference has been recorded as Perpetual equity in the books of accounts. The same has been classified as other equity.

14 Trade Payable

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10,368.27	10,697.84
Total	**10,368.27**	**10,697.84**

Note: Refer Note No. 32 for the Related Party Transactions.

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2022

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						Total
		Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	1,047.92	-	126.04	17.55	3.97	9,172.79	10,368.27
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**1,047.92**	**-**	**126.04**	**17.55**	**3.97**	**9,172.79**	**10,368.27**

As at March 31, 2021

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						Total
		Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	-	-	1,083.99	9.39	-	9,604.46	10,697.84
3	Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	**-**	**-**	**1,083.99**	**9.39**	**-**	**9,604.46**	**10,697.84**

Information required to be furnished as per Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) and Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended March 31, 2022. This information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company and relied upon by auditors.

Sr No	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
1	Principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. Principal Interest	 Nil Nil	 Nil Nil
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	Nil	Nil
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	Nil	Nil
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act 2006.	Nil	Nil

15 Other Current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March,2022	As at 31st March,2021
Advance received towards scrap sale	20.15	23.84
Statutory Dues	474.20	213.56
Retention Money	58.00	-
Deposits	150.69	61.56
Total	**703.04**	**298.97**

NRC Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022
(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

16 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
License Fees on immovable properties	18.80	49.78
Scrap Sale	6,897.52	578.82
Interest Income		
- on fixed deposit	578.26	510.98
- on income tax refund	0.32	-
Liability no longer required	50.00	-
Misc income	1.94	1.69
Total	**7,546.84**	**1,141.27**

17 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Salaries and incentives	-	2.35
Staff welfare expenses	-	1.47
Total	**-**	**3.82**

18 FINANCE COST

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Borrowing Cost (Refer Note 12 (ii) (g))	-	92,127.94
Bank Charges	4.04	-
Interest on Stat Liabilities	0.21	-
Total	4.25	92,127.94

19 DEPRECIATION EXPENSE

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.48
Total	**-**	**0.48**

20 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	For the Year Ended March 31, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31, 2021
Rent	17.93	3.79
Auditors Remuneration		
- Statutory audit	2.90	2.00
Business Promotion	-	25.16
Donation	-	34.17
Insurance Premium	-	2.16
Insolvency Resolution Process expenses	-	1,238.17
Hiring Charges	-	5.84
Professional charges	10.14	1,276.32
Legal charges	-	62.42
Security Expenses	-	122.14
Electric material and spare parts	-	12.54
Power & Fuel Expenses	-	110.43
Other Operating Expenses	-	10.07
Liabilities Written Back	66.28	-
Travelling & Conveyance	-	14.16
Repair & Maintanance		
- to building	-	1.77
- to others	-	12.50
Rates & Taxes	-	0.42
Miscellaneous Expenses	16.52	31.62
Total	**113.78**	**2965.67**

21 Exceptional Items

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2022	For the year ended March 31, 2021
Assets written off		
(i) Impairment of Property, plant & equipment	-	678.68
(ii) Trade & Other Receivable	-	4.06
Total	**-**	**682.74**

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

22 Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of (including interest up to the date of Demand/ Claim)

(a) The Company was indebted to various lenders and was under lockout since 2009. Punjab National Bank one of the lender to the Company initiated Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process under Section 7 of Insolvency and Bankruptcy code, 2016 against the Company. The application of Punjab National Bank was duly admitted by Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 27th November 2018 and Mr. Vikas Gupta was appointed and confirmed as resolution professional of the Company who invited and received various resolution plans including resolution plan of Adani Properties Private Limited which was approved by 99.88% of Members of Committee of Creditors of the Company and the said resolution plan was later on approved by the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on (13th March 2020). As per the terms of Approved Resolution Plan all the past liabilities and claims against the Company including but not limited to tax and all other statutory and non-statutory liabilities, whether contingent, asserted or unasserted, crystallised or uncrystallised, known or unknown, disputed or undisputed shall be deemed written off and permanently extinguished. in relation to any period prior to the Effective Date. In addition to above the Approved Resolution also provides that all the claims, inquiry, investigations, notices, suits, disputes, proceedings, litigations against the Company in relation to any matter whatsoever, whether pending or threatened, present or future, (including without limitation, any investigation by any Government or Statutory Authority) that have been initiated or are threatened to be initiated against the Corporate Debtor (including those proceedings that relate to claims of Workmen / Employees) shall stand automatically abated, withdrawn, dismissed (as the case may be) with effect from the NCLT Approval Date.

(b) Subsequent to the approval of the Resolution Plan of Adani Properties Private Limited for the Company by the Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai, unrecognized unions, namely, All India Industrial General Workmen Union ('AIIGWU'), NRC Employees Union and certain Members of Maharashtra Kamgar Union (MKU) have filed their appeals before Hon'ble National Company Law Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi against the order dated 13th March, 2020 of Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai approving the said Resolution Plan. Also, the approved resolution plan has been challenged by Kalyan Dombivali Municipal Corporation (KDMC), Employee Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO), NRC Credit Society on various dates & certain ex employees of the previous management.

23

Commitments	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Capital Commitments	Nil	Nil
Others Commitments - Refer note below:	6,375.00	6,375.00

Note:

The Company has entered into an Consultancy agreement with the Holding company - SPPL towards land clearances and settlement of dues with the workers.

24 Disclosure in respect of Operating Leases:

(a) The Company has taken and also given various commercial premises under cancellable Operating Leases. The Lease Agreements are usually renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms. Since the leases are Short term and the leases are of low value; and hence requirement of para 22 to 49 of IndAS 116 does not apply.

(b) The rental expense in respect of Operating Leases is charged as rent under Note 20. The rental income is included in other income under Note 16.

25 Rehabilitation Scheme and Sale of Land:

(a) The Company has been a Sick Industrial Undertaking within the meaning of Section 3(1)(0) of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) and registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). As per the notification issued by Central Government the SICA is repealed and thus the reference, enquiry or Proceeding pending before BIFR under SICA stands abated with effect from 1st December 2016. The Labor Union has filed a writ petition with Hon'ble Bombay High Court seeking early disposal of surplus land and payment of dues which is pending. However, pursuant to the CIRP proceedings and terms of the Approved Resolution Plan for the Company all the above matters have been rendered infructuous and abated.

(b) The Company had entered into an Agreement for Sale with a developer in year 2007 for its 339 acres of land adjacent to its plant at Mohone, Dist. Thane, out of which possession of non-colony land of 272 acres was given to the developer pursuant to AAIFR's order in year 2010. Subsequently in the year 2011, Hon. Bombay High Court set aside the AAIFR order. Hon Supreme Court upheld Bombay High Court order in the year 2012. The possession is continuing with developer. The said Developer also started proceeding under Arbitration Act for specific performance of the Agreement for Sale in the year 2014 and the said proceeding is pending adjudication. Meanwhile on 1st Dec 2016, on the effective date of the SICA Repeal Act, 2003 the said developer executed the conveyance deed of the subject land, using the Power of Attorney given simultaneously with signing the Agreement for Sale in March 2007. The contention of the Company is that the said Agreement for sale became void and accordingly, the Power of Attorney stood revoked.

The Company has consequently filed its counter claim before the Arbitration Tribunal for cancellation of the deed of Conveyance illegally executed by the Developer and also for repossession of Land. As per the Hon'ble NCLT order dated 13th March, 2020, the new management of the Company is perusing the said proceedings. During the year, financial transactions have also happened within the parties towards settlement of the disputes under arbitration.

(c) Based on the Agreement for Sale ("AFS") dated 01.03.2007, the Sub Divisional Officer, Government of Maharashtra, without giving proper hearing, cancelled the allotment of the land (approx. 68 acre) allotted by the Government of Maharashtra to the Company, on the premise that the act of entering in to AFS violated the conditions of allotment of said land allotted by the Government and accordingly directed the restoration of the Land. The fact of such cancellation came to the knowledge of the Company later in 2017 and appeal before the appellate authority namely the Collector, Thane was filed. Subsequently, vide orders dated 6th August, 2020, the said appellate authority has dismissed the appeal and upheld the actions of the Sub Divisional Officer. Both the Hon'ble Bombay High court as well as Hon'ble Supreme Court, in relation to the said AFS, has held that it does not create any rights on the land and therefore the Company expect to succeed in the pending appeals and consequent restoration of the said Land. Company has filed an appeal before Additional Commissioner, Konkan Division, to set aside the impugned order. Matter is pending before Additional Commissioner, Konkan Division.

(d) The Company had received Rs.7425.92 lakhs from a developer, towards advance against the disputed "Agreement for sale" of surplus land. Out of which Rs.2450 lakhs (previous year Rs.2450 lakhs) were deposited and lying in separate account with a bank. The Lenders have already adjusted these deposit with outstanding loan payable by the company and during year the effect of the same is given in the books of accounts. During the year the company has made necessary adjustments to the advance received against the disputed "Agreement for sale" of surplus land as company is pursuing the said proceedings.

26 The Company had recently came out of CIRP process; and there were some cases filed by certain Labor Unions which is pending at Industrial Court (Thane), however pursuant to the approved resolution plan, all such pending litigations would stand abated, dismissed, deemed infructuous, etc. as the case may be.

27 The Resolution Plan filed by Adani Properties Pvt. Ltd. ('Successful Resolution Applicant') was approved by Hon'ble NCLT, Mumbai on 13th March, 2020 (copy of which was published on 5th June, 2020), accordingly, the management of the company has now been taken over by the Successful Resolution Applicant. As per the resolution plan, Sulochana Pedestal Pvt. Ltd. (SPPL) - a 100% subsidiary of APPL has infused Rs. 10 crores towards investment in the Company and the existing pre-CIRP shareholding in the Company stands cancelled immediately and hence, SPPL has become Holding Company of the Company.

Further, pursuant to the Share Purchase Agreement ("SPA") entered into between Adani Properties Pvt. Ltd., Adani Power Ltd., Adani Logistics Ltd. and Sulochana Pedestal Pvt. Ltd. ("Holding Company") dated 31st March, 2021, the ownership of the company is now vested with Adani Logistics Limited (Subsidiary of "Adani Ports and Special Economic Zone Limited").

The objective of the Company has been changed to construct, develop, maintain and operate Multi Mode Logistics Park (MMLP) in District Kalyan-Dombivali, Mumbai wherein it is providing logistics services related to Domestic and EXIM operations and considering the continued financial, technical and admnistrattive support from the holding company, these Financial Statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

28 Confirmation / reconciliation of balances of certain Banks, Loans & Advances, Other non-current assets, Other liabilities are also not available. However, on receipt of the same, will be reviewed by the Company. Consequential adjustments arising thereon, which are presently not ascertainable, will be made.

29 During the previous year, Adani Properties Pvt. Ltd. entered into Settlement Agreement with NRC Mazdoor Sangh, the recognised union of the Company for paying additional amount of Rs.68 crs. towards the settlement amount, over and above Rs.32.16 cr provided in the Resolution Plan, towards full and final settlement of all the outstanding's claims of the workers and employees of the company, which is applicable to all the workers and employees of the company, whether forming part of a recognised union or unrecognised union. The amount payable to employees has been disclosed under the head - Other Current liabilities. Refer Note 15.

30 Calculation in respect of Earnings per Share:

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Net Profit / (Loss) as per Profit and Loss Account (Rs. In Lakhs)	7,375.13	(94,639.38)
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,00,000	2,99,89,930
Nominal value per equity share (in Rs.)	10	10
Basic and Diluted earning per share (in Rs.)	737.51	(315.57)

31 Post retirement benefit plans

During F.Y. 2021-22 the Provision for Gratuity for Rs. NIL (F.Y. 2020-21, Rs. Nil) is made up to the date of commencement of Corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP). Since, the gratuity fund was not maintained since 2006, no provision for gratuity is made after commencement of CIRP. Presently, since there are no employees and hence no gratuity has been provided.

32 Disclosure on Related Party Transactions

(a) Holding company
Sulochana Pedestal Pvt. Ltd.

The following transactions were carried out with the associates / group companies in the ordinary course of business and at arm's length:

S. No	Name of Party	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2022	For the Year Ended March 31st, 2021
Transaction during the Year			
1	Sulochna Pedestal Pvt Ltd		
	Issue of Shares	-	1,000.00
	Perpetual Debt -		
	Assigned Liability (Refer note 12)	-	12,000.00
	Other Loan (Refer note 12)	-	25,546.02
	Professional fees	-	1,125.00

S. No	Closing Balance of Related Parties	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
1	Debentures	125.00	125.00
2	Perpetual Debt	37,546.02	37,546.02
3	Trade Payables	-	1,040.63

33 As per the approved resolution plan of the Company, Implementation and Monitoring Committee (IMC) was created for giving effect the approved resolution plan and in relation thereto the IMC approved the appointment of new Board of Directors namely, (i) Mr. Pankaj Modi appointed w.e.f 10th June, 2020, (ii) Mr. Bhavik Shah appointed w.e.f. 1st July, 2020 and (iii) Mr. Sunil Sharma appointed w.e.f. 16th September, 2020. Subsequently after the appointment of new board the Company in its board meeting dated 17th September, 2020 appointed Mr. Nitin Agrawal as CFO and Mr. Krunal Jain as Company Secretary of the Company.

NRC LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended March 31st, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

34 Income Taxes

Tax expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	**For The Year Ended 31st March, 2022**	**For The Year Ended 31st March, 2021**
Current tax	-	-
Taxation of earlier year	53.68	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total income tax expense/(credit)	**53.68**	-

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before income taxes is summarized below:		
Profit before tax	7,428.81	(94,639.38)
Enacted income tax rate in India	25.20%	25.20%
Computed Expected Tax Expense	1,872.1	(23,849.1)
Tax Expense Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Taxation of earlier year	53.68	-
Allowance for deferred tax assets not recognised on profit	-	-
Total income tax expense/(credit)	**53.68**	-

Deferred Tax

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
Unabsorbed losses/depreciation	-	-
Fixed assets (Depreciation/ amortisation)	-	-
fair valuation of financial assets	-	-
Remeasurements of net defined benefit plans	-	-
	-	-
Allowance for deferred tax assets not recognised on losses	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

NRC LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

35 Fair Value measurement

Financial Instrument by category and hierarchy

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Fair value of cash and short-term deposits, trade and other short term receivables, trade payables, other current liabilities, short term loans from banks and other financial institutions approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

2. Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

The fair values for loans, security deposits and investment in preference shares were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the inclusion of unobservable inputs including counter party credit risk.

The fair values of non-current borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including own credit risk.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

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

Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 2022

Particulars				Routed through P & L				Routed through OCI	Carrying at amortised cost	At Cost	Total
	Non Current	Current	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total				
Financial Assets											
Other Financial Assets	6,069.68	84.16	6,153.84	-	-	-	-	-	6,153.84	-	6,153.84
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	2,548.08	2,548.08	-	-	-	-	-	2,548.08	-	2,548.08
Other Bank Balance	-	10,748.22	10,748.22	-	-	-	-	-	10,748.22	-	10,748.22
	6,069.68	**13,380.46**	**19,450.15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**19,450.15**	**-**	**19,450.15**
Financial Liabilities				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings - Non Current	-	125.00	125.00	-	-	-	-	-	125.00	-	125.00
Trade Payables	-	10,368.27	10,368.27	-	-	-	-	-	10,368.27	-	10,368.27
	-	**10,493.27**	**10,493.27**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,493.27**		**10,493.27**

Financial Assets and Liabilities as at 31st March, 2021

Particulars				Routed through P & L				Routed through OCI	Carrying at amortised cost	At Cost	Total
	Non Current	Current	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total				
Financial Assets											
Other Financial Assets	6,081.17	41.56	6,122.73	-	-	-	-	-	6,122.73	-	6,122.73
Cash and Cash equivalents	-	866.88	866.88	-	-	-	-	-	866.88	-	866.88
Other Bank Balance	-	9,150.00	9,150.00	-	-	-	-	-	9,150.00	-	9,150.00
	6,081.17	**10,058.44**	**16,139.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**16,139.61**	**-**	**16,139.61**
Financial Liabilities											
Borrowings - Non Current	-	125.00	125.00	-	-	-	-	-	125.00	-	125.00
Trade Payables	-	10,697.84	10,697.84	-	-	-	-	-	10,697.84	-	10,697.84
	-	**10,822.84**	**10,822.84**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10,822.84**	**-**	**10,822.84**

NRC LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022		As at 31st March, 2021	
	Carrying amount	Fair Value	Carrying amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Other Financial Assets	6,153.84	6,153.84	6,122.73	6,122.73
Other Bank Balance	10,748.22	10,748.22	9,150.00	9,150.00
Cash and Cash equivalents	2,548.08	2,548.08	866.88	866.88
	19,450.15	**19,450.15**	**16,139.61**	**16,139.61**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Trade Payables	10,368.27	10,368.27	10,697.84	10,697.84
	10,493.27	**10,493.27**	**10,822.84**	**10,822.84**

Basis of Fair Valuation:

Above financial Assets and Liabilities are given at carrying cost.

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

36 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management policy is set by the Directors of the Company.

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, equity prices and other market changes that affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments including investments and deposits , foreign currency receivables, payables and loans and borrowings.

The Company is not carrying out manufacturing operations and it has declared lockout w.e.f. 15th November, 2009 is continued to be in force.

i. Market Risk- Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. The Company's borrowings are perpetual debt and hence, they are therefore not subject to interest rate risks, since neither the carrying amount not the future cash flows will fluctuate because of change in the market interest rate.

Exposure to interest rate risk

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022	As at 31st March, 2021
Borrowings (From Holding Company)	125.00	125.00

ii. Market Risk- Foreign currency risk.

The Company does not operate internationally and no portion of the business is transacted in foreign currencies and consequently the Company is not exposed to foreign exchange risk.

iii. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that the counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. To manage this, the Company periodically assess financial reliability of customs, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis through each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the Company compares the risk of default occurring on asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information such as:

i) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business,
ii) Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the counterparty,
iii) Financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the
iv) Significant increase in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same counterparty,
v) Significant changes in the value of the collateral supporting the obligation or in the quality of the third-party guarantees or credit enhancements.

Exposure to the Credit risks	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
Trade receivables	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Movement in provisions of doubtful debts

Particulars	**As at 31st March, 2022**	**As at 31st March, 2021**
Opening provision	-	-
Add:- Additional provision made	-	-
Less:- Provision write off/ reversed/Utilised against Bad Debts	-	-
Add:- Additional provision made routed through Exceptional Ite	-	-
Less:- Provision utilised against bad debts	-	-
Closing provision	**-**	**-**

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

iv. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time, or at a reasonable price. The Company's operational department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related such risk are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to following undrawn Borrowing facilities at end of reporting period:

Maturity patterns of borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022				
	Overdue	0-1 years	1-5 years	beyond 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	125.00	125.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**125.00**	**125.00**

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2021				
	Overdue	0-1 years	1-5 years	beyond 5 years	Total
Borrowings	-	-	-	125.00	125.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**125.00**	**125.00**

Maturity patterns of other Financial Liabilities

As at 31st March, 2022	Unbilled	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	1,047.92	-	-	126.04	9,194.31	10,368.27
Total	**1,047.92**	**-**	**-**	**126.04**	**9,194.31**	**10,368.27**

As at 31st March, 2021	Unbilled	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	beyond 12 months	Total
Trade Payable	-	-	-	1,083.99	9,613.85	10,697.84
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,083.99**	**9,613.85**	**10,697.84**

NRC LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022

(All amounts are in Lakhs unless and otherwise stated)

37 Capital risk management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to

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

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

The Company's strategy is to maintain a gearing ratio within the industry average. The gearing ratios were as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021
Net Debt (Less: Cash & Cash equivalent & Bank Balance)	(13,171.30)	(9,891.88)
Total Equity	28,783.80	21,408.66
Total Capital Employed	15,612.50	11,516.79
Gearing Ratio	(0.84)	(0.86)

38 The Group's management has made assessment of likely impact from the COVID-19 pandemic on business and financial risks based on internal and external sources. The Group has also considered the possible effects of COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of its financial and non financial assets and debt covenants using reasonably available information, estimates and judgments and has determined that none of these balances require a material adjustment to their carrying values. Further, The management does not see any medium to long term risks in the ability of the group to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due.

39 Ratios analysis

Sr No.	Ratio Name	Formula	As at March 31st, 2022	As at March 31st, 2021	% Variance	Reason for variance
1	Current	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	1.22	0.93	30.89	Due to Increase in Current Assets
2	Debt-Equity	Total Debts / Shareholder's Equity	0.00	0.01	(25.62)	Due to increase in Retained earnings
3	Debt Service Coverage	Earnings before Interest, Depreciation & Amortisation, Tax and Foreign Exchange Loss or (Gain) (net) / (Interest + repayment of long-term debt made during the period net of refinance)	NA	NA	-	-
4	Return on Equity	Profit after Tax / Avg Equity Shareholder's Fund	0.29	21.84	(98.65)	Due to increase in Profit
5	Inventory Turnover	**NA**	-	-	-	-
6	Trade Receivables Turnover	Revenue from operation / Average Accounts Receivable	NA	NA	-	-
7	Trade Payable Turnover	Operating Expenses and Other Expenses / Average Trade Payable	0.01	0.28	(96.09)	Due to decrease in Other Expenses
8	Net Capital Turnover	Revenue from Operation / Avg Net Assets	NA	NA	-	-
9	Net Profit	Profit after Tax / Revenue from operation	NA	NA	-	-
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Finance Cost, Taxes and Forex / Capital Employed (Shareholders Fund+Long Term Borrowing)	125.26	120.58	3.88	-
11	Return on Investment	Profit after Tax / Investments include PPE	0.45	(5.83)	(107.74)	Due to increase in other Income

Note: Either numerator or denominator is not available for computing above ratios.Hence not apllicable (NA) is mentioned.

40 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and recognise the same when the Code becomes effective.

41 Standards issued but not effective

The amendments to standards that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are disclosed below. The Company intends to adopt these standards, if applicable, as and when they become effective. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has notified certain amendments to Ind AS, through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022 on 23rd March, 2022. These amendments maintain convergence with IFRS by incorporating amendments issued by International Accounting Standards Board(IASB) into Ind AS and has amended the following standards:

1. Ind AS 101 - First-time adoption of Ind AS
2. Ind AS 103 – Business Combinations
3. Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments
4. Ind AS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
5. Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
6. Ind AS 41 – Agriculture

These amendments shall come into force with effect from April 01, 2022.

The Company is assessing the potential effect of the amendments on its financial statements. The Company will adopt these amendments, if applicable, from applicability date.

42 Previous year's figure has been re-grouped/ re-arranged, wherever necessary to conform to current year's classification.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 42 which form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our attached Report of even date
For Dharmesh Parikh & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration number 112054W/W100725

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
NRC Limited

Rachana Mehta
Partner
Membership No.: 109428

Bhavik Shah
Director
(DIN: 00005781)

Sunil Sharma
Director
(DIN: 2372553)

Krunal Jain
Company Secretary

Ashok Kumar Prasad
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : May 05, 2022