NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C.
OMAN
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 MARCH 2022

H. C. Shah
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 MARCH 2022 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies, as set out on pages 2 to 15.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at 31 MARCH 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs and the disclosure requirements of the Oman Commercial Companies Law and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN (Continued)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

H. C. SHAH
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

محاسبون قانونيون
شاه للتدقيق
(ايتش. سي. شاه)
H.C. Shah
CR No: 1300724
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2022

	NOTE	31-03-2022 R.O.	31-03-2021 R.O.
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	3.	189,754	836,313
Investments	4.	173,340	173,340
		363,094	1,009,653
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	5.	208,339	755,546
Contract Assets		136,022	6,281,072
Financial Assets	6.	4,414,125	6,542,380
Other Financial Assets	7.	3,195	15,776
Other Current Assets	8.	1,065,264	935,314
Amount Due from Related Parties	9.	47,771	47,771
Bank Balances and Cash	10.	426,301	1,916,140
		6,301,017	16,493,999
TOTAL ASSETS	R.O.	**6,664,111**	**17,503,652**
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES			
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Share Capital		12,818,000	12,818,000
Legal Reserve		1,303,810	1,303,810
Retained Profit / (Loss)		(13,796,390)	(8,535,630)
		325,420	5,586,180
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Staff Terminal Benefits Payable		52,555	56,040
		52,555	56,040
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry Creditors	11.	2,205,534	4,112,972
Bank Loans and Overdrafts	12.	0	2,733,725
Amounts Due to Related Parties	13.	4,018,881	5,014,735
Loan from Holding Companies		61,721	--
		6,286,136	11,861,432
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	R.O.	**6,664,111**	**17,503,652**

The notes on pages 6 to 15 form part of these financial statements

Auditor: Authorised Signatory:

NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	NOTE	1-04-2021 TO 31-03-2022 R.O.	1-04-2020 TO 31-03-2021 R.O.
TURNOVER	14.	(3,212,903)	7,054,208
COST OF TURNOVER	15.	(1,483,723)	(6,659,779)
GROSS PROFIT / (LOSS)		(4,696,626)	394,429
PROFIT / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS		(34,101)	(39,244)
OTHER INCOME		38,715	50,760
		(4,692,012)	405,945
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	16.	(326,867)	(141,877)
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE CHARGES & DEPRECIATION		(5,018,879)	264,068
FINANCE CHARGES		(117,459)	(28,897)
PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE DEPRECIATION		(5,136,338)	235,171
DEPRECIATION		(124,375)	(266,700)
NET PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		(5,260,713)	(31,529)
INCOME TAX PAID FOR EARLIER YEARS		(47)	--
RETAINED PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR	**R.O.**	**(5,260,760)**	**(31,529)**

The notes on pages 6 to 15 form part of these financial statements

Auditor:

Authorised Signatory:

NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

	Share Capital R.O.	Legal Reserve R.O.	Retained Profit/(Loss) R.O.	Total R.O.
Year to 31 March 2021				
At 31 March 2020	12,818,000	1,303,810	(8,504,101)	5,617,709
Net (Loss) for the year	--	--	(31,529)	(31,529)
At 31 March 2021 R.O.	**12,818,000**	**1,303,810**	**(8,535,630)**	**5,586,180**
Year to 31 March 2022				
At 31 March 2021	12,818,000	1,303,810	(8,535,630)	5,586.180
Net (Loss) for the year	--	--	(5,260,713)	(5,260,713)
Tax Paid for earlier years	--	--	(47)	(47)
At 31 March 2022 R.O.	**12,818,000**	**1,303,810**	**(13,796,390)**	**325,420**

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Auditor:

Authorised Signatory:

NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

		31-03-2022 R.O.	31-03-2021 R.O.
1. Cash Flow from Operating Activities.			
a) Net (Loss) for the year		(5,260,713)	(31,529)
Add: Non - Cash charges - Depreciation		124,375	266,700
Add: (Profit)/Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets		34,101	39,244
Inome Tax for earlier years		(47)	--
Net Changes due to Operating Profit / (Loss)		(5,102,284)	274,415
b) Changes in Working Capital			
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories		547,207	43,496
(Increase) / Decrease in Work-in-Progress		6,145,050	694,601
(Increase) / Decrease in Financial Assets		2,128,255	5,450,927
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets		12,581	4,687
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets		(129,950)	(152,895)
(Decrease) / Increase in Accounts Payable & Accruals		(1,907,438)	(4,290,332)
Amount Due to Related Parties		(995,854)	(157,260)
Net Changes in Working Capital		5,799,851	1,593,224
Net Cash Flow (used in) / from Operating Activities (A)	1a - 1b	697,567	1,867,639
2. Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
a) Purchase of Tangible Fixed Assets		(1,087)	(726)
b) Sale of Fixed Assets		489,170	91,024
Net Cash (used in) / from Investing Activities (B)	2a - 2b	488,083	90,298
3. Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
a) Loan from Holding Companies		61,721	(217,525)
b) Staff Terminal Benefits		(3,485)	(410,220)
Net Cash (used in) / from Financing Activities (C)	3a - 3b	58,236	(627,745)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)		1,243,886	1,330,192
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		(817,585)	(2,147,777)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	**R.O.**	**426,301**	**(817,585)**
COMPRISING OF:			
1. Cash in Hand		4,415	1,367
2. Bank Balances		421,886	1,914,773
3. Bank Loans and Overdrafts		0	(2,733,725)
	R.O.	**426,301**	**(817,585)**

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Auditor:

Authorised Signatory:

NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022

1. GENERAL

Nagarjuna Construction Co. International L.L.C. - Oman is a Limited Liability Company with 100% Foreign ownership registered under the Commercial Laws of the Sultanate of Oman. The Company is engaged in Building Installation Contracts, Water, Electricity & Telephone Network & Stations, Construction Contracts, Tunnels, Construction & Maintenance of Seaports, Electrical & Mechanical & Sewerage Systems Construction and Road Construction.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The principal accounting policies are summarised below. These policies have been consistently applied to each of the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 BASIS OF PREPARATION:

a. These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost convention and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Oman Commercial Companies Law 1974, as amended. The financial statements have been presented in Omani Rial ("R.O.").

b. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The areas where accounting assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in the accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

c. *Standards and Amendments effective in 2021 and relevant for the company's operation:*
For the period ended 31 March 2022, the company has adopted all of the new and revised standards and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB that are relevant to its operations and effective for the periods beginning on 1 April 2021.

d. *Standards, Amendments and Interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the company:*
The following Standards, Amendments & Interpretations to the existing Standards have been published and are mandatory for the companies accounting period beginning on or after 01 April 2021 or later periods, but the company has not early adopted them.

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTD.)

2.2 **NEW IFRS ADOPTED AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

IFRS 16 - LEASES

IFRS 16 Leases supersedes the requirements in IAS 17 Leases and related interpretations, and is applicable for the first time for entities with an annual reporting period beginning on or after 01 January 2019.

The standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases and requires lessees to recognise most leases on the statement of financial position. It introduces significant changes to lessee accounting by applying a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short term leases and leases of low-value assets when such recognition exemptions are adopted. The standard recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets. In contrast to lessee accounting, the requirements for lessor accounting have remained largely unchanged,

2.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Depreciation is charged on a Striaght Line Basis to the income statement and the rate of Depreciation charged is as follows:

	During the year
Plant and Machinery (Except Cranes)	9 to 12 years
Plant and Machinery (Cranes)	15 to 20 years
Construction Vehicles	8 to 9 years
Construction Accessories	6 years
Tools & Equipments	12 Years
Vehicles - Office	8 years
Furniture & Fixtures	10 years
Office Equipment	3 to 6 years

2.4 INVENTORIES:

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value with due allowance for slow-moving items. Cost is determined on the weighted average cost basis and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring inventory and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the price at which inventories can be sold in the normal course of business after allowing for the costs of realisation.

2.5 CONTRACT ASSET

Work in Progress includes expenses incurred on projects for which no billing has been made. Amount certified by the Consultant as on 31 March 2022 includes only completed work but Work-in-progress pertains to work which is incomplete and hence not certified by the Consultant.

2.6 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

Accounts receivable are stated at original invoice amounts less a provision for any uncollectible amounts. An estimation for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off when there is no possibility of recovery.

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTD.)

2.7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The Company has entered into transactions with entities over which certain Directors are able to exercise significant influence. In the ordinary course of business, such related parties provide goods and render services to the Company. The Company believes that the terms of purchases, and provision of services are comparable with those that could be obtained from third parties.

2.8 IMPAIRMENT:

The carrying amounts of the Company's assets, other than stocks are reviewed at each financial position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income whenever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment is determined as follows:

a. For assets carried at fair value, impairment is the difference between cost and fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognised in the income statement.
b. For assets carried at cost, impairment is the difference between the carrying value and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the current market rate of return for similar assets.
c. For assets carried at amortised cost, impairment is the difference between the carrying value and the present value of future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate.

2.9 LEGAL RESERVE:

The Commercial Companies Law requires that 10% of a Company's Net Profit be transferred to a non-distributable legal reserve until the amount of the legal reserve equals one-third of the Company's issued share capital.

2.10 BANK BORROWINGS:

Bank Dhofar borrowings are secured either / and - or as:

a. Assignment of Project Receivables.
b. Corporate Guarantees from NCC Ltd. India, to the extent of R.O. 5.10 Million against which bank has extended limits of R.O. 5.1 million (Utilization as on 31.03.2022 is R.O. 25,000).

2.11 END OF SERVICE BENEFITS AND LEAVE ENTITLEMENTS:

Contributions to defined contribution retirement plan, for Omani employees in accordance with Oman

Social Insurance Scheme, are recognised as expense in the profit and loss account as incurred.
Provision for non-Omani employee end of service benefit is accrued in accordance with the terms of employment of the company's employees at the balance sheet date, having regard to the requirement of the Oman Labour Law 1973. Employee entitlements to annual leave are recognised when they accrue to employees and an accrual is made for the estimated liability for the annual leave as result of services by employees upto the balance sheet date.

2.12 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS:

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid for goods and services rendered during the period ended 31 March 2022, whether or not billed to the company. Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation arising from past events, and the cost to settle the obligation are both probable and able to be reliably measured.

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2.13 **FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:**

Classification of financial assets

To determine their classification and measurement category, IFRS 9 requires all financial assets, except equity instruments and derivatives, to be assessed based on a combination of the entity's business model for managing the assets and the instruments' contractual cash flow characteristics. The IAS 39 measurement categories of financial assets: fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), available for sale (AFS), held-to-maturity and amortised cost have been replaced by:

Financial assets carried at amortised cost;

Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI); and

Financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Impairment of financial assets

The adoption of IFRS 9 has fundamentally changed the Company's accounting for impairment losses for financial assets by replacing IAS 39's incurred loss approach with a forward-looking expected credit loss (ECL) approach. IFRS 9 requires the Company to record an allowance for ECLs for all debt financial assets not held at FVTPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive.

The Company has applied the standard's simplified approach and has calculated ECLs based on lifetime expected credit losses. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on the Company's historical credit loss experience as adjusted for forward-looking factors.

2.14 BORROWING COSTS:

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of such asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue.

2.15 **REVENUE RECOGNITION:**

IFRS 15 outlines a single comprehensive model of accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes current revenue guidance, which is found currently across several Standards and Interpretations within IFRS. It established a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer.

Income from operations

Income from operations represents sale of goods in normal course of business and is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied and is based on the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to the customer.

The consideration expected by the Company may include fixed or variable amounts which can be impacted by sales returns, trade discounts and volume rebates. Income from operations is recognized when control of the asset is transferred to the buyer and only when it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue will not occur when uncertainties related to a variable consideration are resolved.

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTD.)

2.16 INCOME TAX:

The Company's assessments order for the year ending 31 March 2019 to 31 March 2021 have not yet been finalised with the Department of Taxation Affairs at the Ministry of Finance The Company believes that additional taxes, if any, in respect of open tax assessments would not be material to the its financial position.

2.17 RISK MANAGEMENT:

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk in its normal course of business.

a) Credit risk: Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial contract fails to meet the contractual obligations. The exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by the management and these amounts are considered recoverable by the Company's management.

b) Liquidity risk: Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company can default in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company assures that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

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

2.18 FOREIGN CURRENCY:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Rials Omani at the exchange rates prevailing on the transaction date. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into Rials Omani at the exchange rates prevailing at the financial position date. Differences on exchange are dealt with in the statement of comprehensive income as they arise.

2.19 QATAR OPERATIONS

During the year 2012 the Company had opened a Branch Office in Qatar for execution of "NGL Support Campus Project" awarded by Qatar Petroleum, under joint venture with Diplomat Group WLL. NCCIL, Oman has 50% interest in the above joint venture. The Operating results of the Branch & the JV have been incorporated in the Financial Statements.

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTD.)

3. FIXED ASSETS

	PLANT & MACHINERY R.O.	CONST--RUCTION VEHICLES R.O.	CONST--RUCTION ACCESS--ORIES R.O.	TOOLS & EQUIP--MENT R.O.	VEHICLES OFFICE R.O.	FURNIT--URE & FIXT--URES R.O.	OFFICE EQUIP--MENT R.O.	TOTAL R.O.
COST :								
At 31 March 2021	2,595,476	133,445	522,093	438,006	133,525	40,922	508,187	**4,371,654**
Purchase during the year	133			186	768			**1,087**
Disposals	(1,968,910)	(126,647)	(405,800)	(419,735)	(92,283)	(16,777)	(454,735)	**(3,484,887)**
At 31 March 2022	626,699	6,798	116,293	18,457	42,010	24,145	53,452	**887,854**
DEPRECIATION:								
At 31 March 2021	2,017,256	95,330	462,523	321,517	119,187	38,201	481,327	**3,535,341**
Charge for the year	79,535	9,550	6,107	24,264	3,231	720	968	**124,375**
Related to Disposals	(1,629,796)	(98,772)	(366,237)	(332,638)	(86,501)	(15,867)	(431,805)	**(2,961,616)**
At 31 March 2022	466,995	6,108	102,393	13,143	35,917	23,054	50,490	**698,100**
NET BOOK VALUE AT 31 MARCH 2022 R.O.	**159,704**	**690**	**13,900**	**5,314**	**6,093**	**1,091**	**2,962**	**189,754**
AT 31 MARCH 2021 R.O.	578,220	38,115	59,570	116,489	14,338	2,721	26,860	**836,313**

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTD.)

		31-03-2022 R.O.	31-03-2021 R.O.
4. INVESTMENTS			
49% Investment in NCCA International Kuwait Co. - Kuwait		173,340	173,340
	R.O.	**173,340**	**173,340**
5. INVENTORY			
Materials		132,883	420,717
Consumables		75,456	332,636
Small Tools & Equipment		-	2,193
	R.O.	**208,339**	**755,546**
6. FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Trade Receivables		3,718,913	5,847,168
Other Financial Assets		-	0
Retentions Receivable		695,212	695,212
	R.O.	**4,414,125**	**6,542,380**
7. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS			
Staff Advances		3,195	15,776
	R.O.	**3,195**	**15,776**
8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances to Sub Contractors		1,010,340	853,578
Prepaid Expenses		15,774	24,192
Other Deposits & Advances		39,150	57,544
Income Tax		-	0
	R.O.	**1,065,264**	**935,314**
9. DUE FROM RELATED PARTIES			
NCC Urban Infrastruture Co. Ltd.		47,771	47,771
	R.O.	**47,771**	**47,771**

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTD.)

		31-03-2022 R.O.	31-03-2021 R.O.
10. BANK BALANCES AND CASH			
Bank Muscat - Current Accounts		380,695	149,727
Commercial Bank of Qatar		1,634	997
Mashreq Bank		2,449	1,475
Bank Muscat - Margin Accounts		--	62,440
Bank Dhofar - Term Deposits		--	1,698,265
Bank Dhofar - Current Account		37,108	1,869
Cash on Hand		4,415	1,367
	R.O.	**426,301**	**1,916,140**
11. CREDITORS			
Sundry Creditors for Purchases		12,060	436,616
Sundry Creditors for Expenses		496,608	477,106
Retention Money - Sub Contractors		1,128,484	1,873,536
Mobilisation Advances		8,834	49,137
Accrued Expenses		559,548	1,276,577
	R.O.	**2,205,534**	**4,112,972**
12. BANK LOANS AND OVERDRAFTS			
Bank Dhofar - Overdrafts		--	288,581
Bank Dhofar - Bill Discounted			2,445,144
	R.O.	**0**	**2,733,725**
13. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES			
NCCL Hyderabad		89,634	1,025,227
NCC Infrastructure Holding Mauritius Pte. Ltd		3,929,247	3,929,247
NCC Limited - Al Amerat		--	60,261
	R.O.	**4,018,881**	**5,014,735**
14. TURNOVER			
Contract Revenue		2,840,751	7,519,956
Increase/Decrease in WIP		(6,145,049)	(694,601)
Net Contract Revenue		**(3,304,298)**	**6,825,355**
Hire Charges		-	1,157
Other Operating Income		25,000	140,000
Miscellaneous Receipts		66,395	87,696
	R.O.	**(3,212,903)**	**7,054,208**

Note:

The Contract Assets of R.O. 5,878,043 was under dispute and the company decided to go for Arbitration as per the exisiting Clause of the Standard Contract. The Arbitrator has Certified a claim of R.O. 2,437,722/- to be paid by the Client.

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTD.)

		31-03-2022 R.O.	31-03-2021 R.O.
15. COST OF TURNOVER			
Materials		178,269	13,575
Salaries & Benefits		319,567	1,693,314
Rent		10,505	64,190
Sub-Contract Expenses.		292,877	4,771,842
Consumable Tools		10,270	11,983
Telephone, Fax & Postage		2,233	2,440
Electricity and Water		1,496	2,362
Visa, Immigration and Labour Tax		2,854	2,676
Travelling and Conveyance		1,968	15,412
Testing Charges		-	1,000
Vehicle Expenses		4,044	3,467
Hire Charges		5,585	7,922
Insurance		-	585
Printing and Stationery		177	563
Repairs & Maintenance		388	871
Consultancy Charges		11,904	8,404
Lease Charges		8,491	15,948
Royalties		308,537	0
Bad Debts		33,313	29,911
Miscellaneous		291,245	13,314
	R.O.	**1,483,723**	**6,659,779**
16. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES			
Salaries & Benefits		105,653	62,074
Rent		2,610	6,877
Telephone, Fax & Postage		519	1,213
Printing and Stationery		33	43
Electricity and Water		-	247
Advertisement & Sales Promotion		100	40
Vehicle Expenses		644	2,617
Travelling & Conveyance		3,315	295
Visa, Immigration and Labour Tax		-	0
Repairs & Maintenance		886	1,834
Establishment Expenses		7,452	8,044
Legal & Professional Fees		192,857	48,710
Rates and Taxes		4,046	9,183
Miscellaneous		8,752	700
	R.O.	**326,867**	**141,877**

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2022 (CONTD.)

		31-03-2022 R.O.	31-03-2021 R.O.
17. CONTIGENT LIABILITIES			
Performance Guarantees		--	1,933,615
Advance Payment Guarantees		--	352,750
Other Guarantees		25,000	107,000
	R.O.	**25,000**	**2,393,365**

Except for the above and ongoing business obligations which are under normal course of business against which no loss is expected, there has been no known contingent liabilty in the Entity's Financial Statements as of the Reporting date.

18. PREVIOUS YEAR'S FIGURES

Previous year's figures have been regrouped wherever necessary to conform to current year's presentation.