

NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Non-Current Assets		
Financial Assets		
(i) Investments	3	100.00
Total Non Current Assets		100.00
Current assets		
Financial Assets		
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	4	25.00
Total Current Assets		25.00
TOTAL ASSETS		125.00
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
Equity		
Equity Share capital	5	100.00
Other Equity	6	(25.00)
Total Equity		75.00
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	7	25.00
(ii) Trade Payables	8	
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		25.00
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		-
		50.00
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		125.00

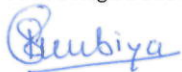
Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 29

As per our report of even date attached

For Ghosh Mirani & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 132331W



Pravin Purbiya

Partner

Membership No.: 154777

UDIN :

Place : Mumbai

Date : August 5, 2024

For and on behalf of the board of

Nure Mediatech Limited

CIN no. U62099MH2023PLC399503


Mr. Harish Shenoy

Director

DIN :07288534

Place : Mumbai

Date : August 5, 2024



Mr. Ramu Bodathula

Director

DIN : 09805118

Place : Mumbai

Date : August 5, 2024



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 TO MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No	For the period ended March 31, 2024
REVENUE		
Revenue from operations		-
Total Income(I)		-
EXPENSES		
Other expenses	9	25.00
Total Expenses		25.00
Loss Before Tax		(25.00)
Tax expense		-
(Loss) for the period		(25.00)
Other Comprehensive Income		-
Other Comprehensive Income for the period, net of tax		(25.00)
Earnings per share for profit attributable to equity shareholders (face Value of Rs. 10 per share)		
(1) Basic EPS in Rs.	10	(2.50)
(2) Dilluted EPS in Rs.		(2.50)

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NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to
MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2024
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Loss before income tax from:	(25.00)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:	
Increase in trade payables	25.00
Cash generated from operations	-
Less: Income taxes paid	-
Net cash inflow from operating activities (A)	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Acquisition of a Subsidiary, net of cash acquired	(100.00)
Net cash outflow from investing activities (B)	(100.00)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Proceeds from borrowings	25.00
Increase in Equity	100.00
Net cash inflow (outflow) from financing activities (C)	125.00
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	25.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the financial year	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents at end of the year	25.00

Note:

1. The above Cash flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in IND AS 7 on "Statement of Cashflow " notified by the Companies Act ,2013.

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 29

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NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

A Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Balance at the Beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
March 31, 2024			
Numbers	-	10,000	10,000
Amount	-	100.00	100.00

B Other Equity

Reserves and Surplus		
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total other equity
As at March 23, 2023	-	-
(Loss) for the period	(25.00)	(25.00)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period	(25.00)	(25.00)
As at March 31, 2024	(25.00)	(25.00)

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes forming part of the Financial Statements 1 to 29

As per our report of even date attached

For Ghosh Mirani & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 132331W

For and on behalf of the board of

Nure Mediatech Limited

CIN no. U62099MH2023PLC399503


Pravin Purbiya

Partner

Membership No.: 154777

UDIN :

Place : Mumbai

Date : August 5, 2024


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Director

DIN :07288534

Place : Mumbai

Date : August 5, 2024


Mr. Ramu Bodathula

Director

DIN : 09805118

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Date : August 5, 2024



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

3i Nure Mediatech Limited (referred to as "the Company") is a wholly owned subsidiary of 3i Infotech Limited. The Company is the holding company of Nure Bharat Network Ltd.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on June , 2024.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

a) Statement of compliance

In accordance with the notification issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the Company has adopted with effect from April 1, 2016 Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013.

b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

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

Key sources of estimation of uncertainty at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are in respect of impairment of investments, useful lives of property, plant and equipment, valuation of deferred tax assets, provisions and contingent liabilities.

(i) Impairment of investments

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is an indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

(iii) Provision for Income Tax and Deferred Tax Assets

The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of allocation of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Accordingly, the company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

(iv) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resource will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset in neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

There are no contingent liabilities as of March 31, 2024

(v) Revenue Recognition

The Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple products and services to a customer. Revenues from customer contracts are considered for recognition and measurement when the contract has been approved, in writing, by the parties to the contract, the parties to contract are committed to perform their respective obligations under the contract, and the contract is legally enforceable. The Company assesses the services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligations to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables, and allocation of transaction price to these distinct performance obligations involves significant judgement.

Fixed-price maintenance revenue is recognized rateably on a straight-line basis when services are performed through an indefinite number of repetitive acts over a specified period. Revenue from fixed-price maintenance contract is recognized rateably using a percentage of completion method when the pattern of benefits from the services rendered to the customer and the Company's costs to fulfil the contract is not even through the period of the contract because the services are generally discrete in nature and not repetitive. The use of method to recognize the maintenance revenues requires judgment and is based on the promises in the contract and nature of the deliverables.

The Company uses the percentage-of-completion method in accounting for other fixed-price contracts. Use of the percentage-of-completion method requires the Company to determine the actual efforts or costs expended to date as a proportion of the estimated total efforts or costs to be incurred. Efforts or costs expended have been used to measure progress towards completion as there is a direct relationship between input and productivity. The estimation of total efforts or costs involves significant judgement and is assessed throughout the period of the contract to reflect any changes based on the latest available information.

Contracts with customers include subcontractor services or third-party vendor equipment or software in certain integrated services arrangements. In these types of arrangements, revenue from sales of third-party vendor products or services is recorded net of costs when the Company is acting as an agent between the customer and the vendor, and gross when the Company is the principal for the transaction. In doing so, the Company first evaluates whether it controls the good or service before it is transferred to the customer. The Company considers whether it has the primary obligation to fulfil the contract, inventory risk, pricing discretion and other factors to determine whether it controls the goods or service and therefore, is acting as a principal or an agent.

Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on incomplete contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable, based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

d) Revenue Recognition

The Company earns primarily from earning dividend income from its subsidiary

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

- Revenue from time and material and job contracts is recognised on output basis measured by units delivered, efforts expended, number of transactions processed, etc.
- Revenue related to fixed price maintenance and support services contracts where the Company is standing ready to provide services is recognised based on time elapsed mode and revenue is straight lined over the period of performance.
- Revenue from Staff augmentation services are recognized based on number of manpower deployed as per the terms of the relevant agreements.
- Unbilled Revenue is recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Unbilled Revenue is classified as unbilled revenue (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms. Unearned revenue is recognised when there is billings in excess of revenues. The billing schedules agreed with customers include periodic performance based payments and / or milestone based progress payments. Invoices are payable within contractually agreed credit period. In accordance with Ind AS 37, the Company recognises an onerous contract provision when the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits to be received. Contracts are subject to modification to account for changes in contract specification and requirements. The Company reviews modification to contract in conjunction with the original contract, basis which the transaction price could be allocated to a new performance obligation, or transaction price of an existing obligation could undergo a change. In the event transaction price is revised for existing obligation, a cumulative adjustment is accounted for.

Performance Obligation and remaining performance obligation

The remaining performance obligations disclosure provides the aggregate amount of the transaction price yet to be recognized as at the end of the reporting period and an explanation as to when the Group expects to recognize these amounts in revenue. Applying the practical expedient as given in Ind AS 115, the Group has not disclosed the remaining performance obligation-related disclosures for contracts where the revenue recognized corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the entity's performance completed to date, typically those contracts where invoicing is on time and material basis or fixed price basis. Remaining performance obligation estimates are subject to change and are affected by several factors, including terminations, changes in the scope of contracts, periodic revaluations, adjustment for revenue that has not materialized and adjustments for currency.

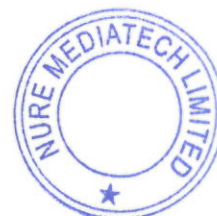
e) Interest / Dividend Income

Dividend income is recorded when the right to receive payment is established. Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method on time proportion basis.

f) Cost recognition

Costs and expenses are recognised when incurred and have been classified according to their nature.

The costs of the Company are broadly categorised in employee benefit expenses, finance costs, depreciation and amortisation and other expenses. Employee benefit expenses include employee compensation, allowances paid, contribution to various funds and staff welfare expenses. Finance cost includes interest and other borrowing cost. Other expenses is an aggregation of costs which are individually not material such as commission and brokerage, printing and stationery, communication, repairs and maintenance etc.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

g) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in net profit in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity or other comprehensive income. Current income tax for current and prior periods is recognized at the amount expected to be paid to or recovered from the tax authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities, and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. These are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the period that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized. Deferred income taxes are not provided on the undistributed earnings of subsidiaries and branches where it is expected that the earnings of the subsidiary or branch will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The Company offsets current tax assets and current tax liabilities; deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities; where it has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. Tax benefits of deductions earned on exercise of employee share options in excess of compensation charged to income are credited to equity. The Company has not accounted for any deferred tax asset in the books as on March 31, 2024

h) 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.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

(ii) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement

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

- Debt instruments at amortised cost

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

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

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 Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

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

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

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the group recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

- Debt instrument at Fair value through profit and loss (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.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

- Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such election on an instrument by- instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

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

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

Interest in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are accounted at cost.

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.

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 assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 26 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

(iii) 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 designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, 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. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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 fair value through profit and loss.

- Loans and borrowings

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.

- Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

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



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

(vi) Reclassification of financial assets

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

(v) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i) Impairment

(i) Financial assets (other than at fair value)

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

(ii) Non-financial assets

Tangible and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets within finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

j) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

k) Provisions, Contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are recognised 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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

l) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity



NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD MARCH 23, 2023 to MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

m) Current/non current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

n) Events occurring after Balance Sheet

There were no significant events that occurred after the Balance sheet date.

- o) The company is a holding company which is primary business segment based on the nature of service provided. Accordingly the segment information as required by IND AS 108 Operating Segment is not required to be disclosed.

p) Cash Flows

Cash Flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the company are segregated. The company considers all highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash to be cash equivalents.

q) Recent Accounting developments

Recent pronouncements Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

r) Going Concern

The Company's financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of obligations in the normal course of business. However, the Company has not generated any revenues to date and has accumulated losses to date. The Company does not currently have any revenue generating operations.

s) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest rupee as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

3. Investments

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Unquoted (at amortised cost)	
Investment in subsidiary (10,000 fully paid equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Nure Bharat Network Limited)	100.00
Total	100.00

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Balances with banks:	
On current accounts	25.00
Total	25.00



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

5.EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	AS AT 31.03.2024	
	No. of shares	Rupees
(a) Authorised Capital		
Equity Shares (INR 10 Each)	50,000	500.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up shares		
Equity Shares of Rs 10 Each fully paid up	10,000	100.00

(i) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(ii) Reconciliation of the Share outstanding at the begining and at the end of the year

Particulars	Opening Balance	Issued during the period	Closing Balance
Equity shares			
Period ended 31st March, 2024			
Number of shares	-	10,000	10,000
Amount (Rs. In Thousands)	-	100.00	100.00

(iii) Shares held by parent company

Out of equity issued by the company, shares held by its holding company, ultimate holding company and their subsidiaries/ associates are as below:

Particulars	March 31, 2024
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company)	
Equity shares (Number of Shares)	9,994
Amount (Rs. In thousands)	99.94
Face Value Per share	10/-

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	Relationship	March 31, 2024	
		Number	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid 3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company)	Holding Company	9,994	99.94%

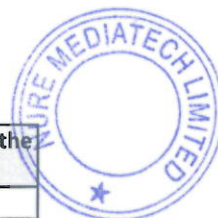
(v) Aggregate number of equity shares issued as bonus, shares issued for consideration other than cash and shares bought back during the period of five years immediately preceding the reporting date are Nil.

(vi) Shares reserved for issue under options

Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment, including the terms and amounts are Nil.

(vii) Shares held by the promoter for the period ended March 31, 2024

Particular	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the period
3i Infotech Limited (The Holding company)	9,994	99.94%	NA
Total	9,994	99.94%	-



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

6. OTHER EQUITY**(a) Retained Earnings**

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024
Opening balance	-
(Loss) for the year	(25.00)
Closing balance	(25.00)

7. BORROWINGS

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Current Borrowings	
Unsecured	
(a) Loans repayable on demand	25.00
Total	25.00

* Loan from Related party carries no interest and are repayable on demand.



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

7. BORROWINGS

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Current Borrowings	
Unsecured	
(a) Loans from Related Parties	25.00
Total	25.00

* Loan from Related party carries no interest and are repayable on demand.



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

8. TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Current	
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	25.00
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-
Total	25.00

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

Based on the information available with the company, there are no outstanding dues and payments made to any supplier of goods and services beyond the specified period under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act)

There is no interest payable or paid to any suppliers under the said Act.

Trade payable ageing schedule for the year ended March 31, 2024 as follows :

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	25.00	-	-	-	-	25.00



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

9. OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Payments to auditors (Refer note (a) below)	25.00
Total	25.00

(a) Details of Payments to auditors

Particulars	March 31, 2024
As auditor	
Audit Fee	25.00
Total	25.00

(b) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 , the Company does not meet the applicability threshold . Hence the provision of the said section are not applicable during the current financial year.



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

10. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Particulars	March 31, 2024
(a) Basic earnings per share	(2.50)
(b) Diluted earnings per share	(2.50)
(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share	
Basic earnings per share	
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	(25,000.00)
Diluted earnings per share	
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	(25,000.00)
(d) Face value per share	10
(e) Weighted average number of shares used as the denominator	
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	10,000



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(i) List of related parties as per the requirements of Ind-AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Name of Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Country of Incorporation
3i Infotech Limited	Holding Company	India

a) Name of Related Party	Remarks
1. Harish Shenoy	Director
2. Ramu Bodathula	Director
3. Varika Rastogi - Additional director wef 31/3/2024	Additional Director

b) Transactions during the year	Amount as at 31st March, 2024
Short term loan received from 3i Infotech Limited	25.00

c) Balances due from related party	Amount as at 31st March, 2024
3i Infotech Limited - Short term borrowing	25.00

(ii) Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The short term loan received from 3i Infotech Limited is repayable on demand and carries no interest



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

12. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**i. Financial Instruments by Category**

March 31, 2024	Carrying Amount			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	
FINANCIAL ASSETS				
Investments	-	-	100.00	100.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	25.00	25.00
Total	-	-	125.00	125.00
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES				
Trade Payables	-	-	25.00	25.00
Borrowing	-	-	25.00	25.00
Total	-	-	50.00	50.00

The management assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalent, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short term maturities of these instruments.

The fair values for loans, security deposits and investments 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 counterparty 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.

ii. Fair Value Hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measure at fair value. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurement: advance received from related parties

Particulars	March 31, 2024			
	Carrying Amount	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Financial Assets				
Investments	100.00	-	-	-
Cash & cash equivalents	25.00	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	125.00	-	-	-
Total Assets	125	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
Trade Payables	25.00	-	-	-
Borrowings	25.00	-	-	-
Total Financial Liabilities	50.00	-	-	-

The Fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consist of the following three levels :

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

Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3 - If one or more of the significant inputs are not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity shares, contingent consideration and indemnification assets included in level 3.

iii. Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific Valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments
- the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

iv. Valuation inputs and relationships to fair value

The finance department of the company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values. This team reports directly to the chief financial officer (CFO) and the audit committee. Discussions of valuation processes and results are held between the CFO, AC and the valuation team at least once every three months, in line with the company's quarterly reporting periods.



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

13. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates ,credit ,liquidity and interest rate risk ,which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management policy which covers risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities . The risk management policy is approved by Board of Directors . The focus of the risk management committee is to assess the unpredictability of the financial environment and to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

I. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of the change in market prices . Such changes in the value of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange, interest rates ,credit ,liquidity and other market changes. The Company's exposure to market risk is primarily on account of foreign currency exchange rate risk.

(a) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rate may have potential impact on the statement of profit and loss and the other comprehensive income and equity ,where any transaction reference more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company.

Considering the countries and the economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risk arising from fluctuations in exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relates to fluctuations in US Dollar, Great Britain Pound and Euro against the functional currency of the Company.

The Company , as per its current risk management policy ,does not use any derivatives instruments to hedge foreign exchange . Further ,any movement in the functional currency of the various operations of the Company against major foreign currencies may impact the Company's revenue in international business.

The Company evaluates the impact of the foreign exchange rate fluctuation by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks. Apart from exposures of foreign currency payables and receivables, which partially are naturally hedged against each other, the Company does not use any hedging instruments to hedge its foreign currency exposures; in line with the current risk management policies.

(b) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any borrowings. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables and unbilled revenues.

(1) Credit risk management**- Trade receivables and Unbilled revenues**

The credit risk has always been managed by the group through an assessment of the companies financials , market intelligence and customers credibility. The Company makes provisions for Debtors and Unbilled based on a critical assessment of the amount in relation to the ageing combined with the historical trend observed in the respective geography, the past history of the client and comparison with similar projects to determine the recoverability of the receivables.

- Other Financials Assets

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 throughout each reporting period. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the company compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

(2) Credit risk exposure**-Cash & Cash Equivalents and Other Financial Assets**

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions. The credit worthiness of the such bank is evaluated by management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

(iii) Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company consistently generated sufficient cash flow from operations to meet its financial obligation as and when they fall due .

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at :

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Due in 1 year	Due in 1-2 year	Due in 2-5 year	Due after 5 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Short term loan	25.00	-	-	-	25.00
Trade and other payables	25.00	-	-	-	25.00
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	50.00	-	-	-	50.00

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard continuity, maintain a strong credit rating and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and provide adequate return to shareholders through continuing growth. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from previous year.

The funding requirements are met through a mixture of equity, unsecured perpetual securities, internal fund generation and other long term borrowings. The Company monitors capital and long term debt on the basis of debt to equity ratio



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, convertible preference shares, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the parent. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

Particular	March 31, 2024
Trade payables	25.00
Other payables	-
Less: cash and cash equivalents	(25.00)
Net Debt	-
Equity	100.00
Other Equity	(25.00)
Total Capital	75.00
Capital and net debt	75.00
Gearing ratio	-



NURE MEDIATECH LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024**

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

15. Ratio Analysis

Sr No.	Particulars	AS AT 31.03.2024
1	Current ratio	0.50
2	Debt- Equity Ratio	-
3	Return on Equity Ratio	-33%
4	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	-
5	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	-
6	Return on Capital Employed	-33%

B. Components of Ratio

Sr. No.	Particulars	AS AT 31.03.2024	
		Numerator	Denominator
1	Current Ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities
2	Debt – Equity ratio	Debt	Equity
3	Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profit After tax	Average Shareholder Equity
4	Trade Payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payable
5	Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	working capital
6	Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and tax	Capital Employed
		25.00	50.00
		-	75.00
		(25.00)	75.00
		-	25.00
		-	(25.00)
		(25.00)	75.00

16. This being the first financial year of the Company, previous year figures are not applicable.

NURE BHARAT NETWORK LTD

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

(Amount in Rs. Thousands, unless otherwise stated)

17. DETAILS OF DUES TO MICRO AND SMALL ENTERPRISES AS DEFINED UNDER MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006 (MSMED ACT, 2006)

Particulars	March 31, 2024
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006*	25.00
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (other than Section 16)	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, (Section 16)	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payment already made	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-

* Amount includes due and unpaid of INR NIL.

The information has been given in respect of such vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro and Small" enterprises on the basis of information available with the Company.

18. The accounts of certain Trade Receivables, Trade Payables, Loans and Advances and Banks are however, subject to formal confirmations / reconciliations and consequent adjustments, if any. However, the management does not expect any material difference affecting the current years financial statements on such reconciliations / adjustments.

19.Details of Benami Property held

The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

20. Details of Loans and advances

Loans and advances granted to promoters, directors, key managerial personnel (KMPs) and the related parties which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

Type of borrower	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total loans and advances in the nature of loans
Promoters	-	-
Directors	-	-
KMPs	-	-

21.Wilful Defaulter

The company has not been declared as a wilful Defaulter by any Financial Institution or bank as at the date of Balance Sheet.

22. Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company has not identified any transactions or balances in any reporting periods with companies whose name is struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

23. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The company has no pending charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the ROC beyond the Statutory period.

24. Discrepancy in utilization of borrowings

The company has not used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.

The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- 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.

25. Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

There are no Immovable Properties held in name of the Company, therefore title deeds clause is not applicable in this company.

26. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the provision of the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

27. Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of Arrangements

There are no Schemes of Arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

28. Additional Information

Undisclosed income

The Company has no transaction that is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

29. Audit trail

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 applicable from 1st April 2023. Based on our examination, company has maintained proper accounting software in the form of Tally (Version-9), this version is subject to any feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction including edit logs.

As per our report of even date attached

For Ghosh Mirani & Co

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 132331W



Pravin Purbiya

Partner

Membership No.: 154777

UDIN :

Place : Mumbai

Date : September 30, 2024

For and on behalf of the board

Nure Bhart Network Ltd

CIN No. U62099MH2023PLC401316



Mr. Harish Shenoy

Director

DIN :07288534

Place : Mumbai

Date : September 30, 2024



Mr. Ramu Bodathula

Director

DIN 09805118

Place : Mumbai

Date : September 30, 2024

