

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

31 MARCH 2026

Ref: 7836

Date: 10 March 2026

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS 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 2026 and the statements of comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the period then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information, as set out on pages 3 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 2026, 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.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2.19 in the financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of R.O.57,884/- during the period ended 31 December 2025 and Net Liabilities of R.O. 790,628/- as on that date. As stated in Note 2.19, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2.19, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

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.

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

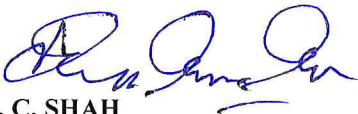
Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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.

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



NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 MARCH 2026**

	NOTE	31-03-2026 OMR	31-03-2025 OMR
ASSETS			
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Fixed Assets	3.	0	555
Investments	4.	173,340	173,340
		<u>173,340</u>	<u>173,895</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	5.	-	-
Contract Assets		389,836	389,836
Financial Assets	6.	624,448	624,939
Other Financial Assets	7.	1,166	1,166
Other Current Assets	8.	1,874,754	1,649,090
Bank Balances and Cash	9.	17,887	59,856
		<u>2,908,091</u>	<u>2,724,887</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		3,081,431 =====	2,898,782 =====
EQUITIES AND LIABILITIES			
MEMBERS' FUNDS			
Share Capital		12,818,000	12,818,000
Legal Reserve		1,303,810	1,303,810
Retained Profit / (Loss)		(15,135,320)	(14,854,554)
		<u>(1,013,510)</u>	<u>(732,744)</u>
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Staff Terminal Benefits Payable		23,913	22,081
		<u>23,913</u>	<u>22,081</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Sundry Creditors	10.	1,069,320	747,897
Amounts Due to Related Parties	11.	1,787,480	1,751,371
Loan from Holding Companies		1,214,228	1,110,177
		<u>4,071,028</u>	<u>3,609,445</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		3,081,431 =====	2,898,782 =====

The notes on pages 7 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 FROM 1 APRIL 2025 TO 31 MARCH 2026

	NOTE	1-04-2025 TO 31-03-2026 OMR	1-04-2024 TO 31-03-2025 OMR
TURNOVER	12.	302	349
COST OF TURNOVER	13.	<u>(234,639)</u>	<u>(54,439)</u>
GROSS PROFIT / (LOSS)		(234,337)	(54,090)
PROFIT / (LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF FIXED ASSETS		(48)	(26,216)
OTHER INCOME		<u>-</u>	<u>491</u>
		(234,385)	(79,815)
ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES	14.	<u>(32,869)</u>	<u>(15,011)</u>
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE FINANCE CHARGES & DEPRECIATION		(267,254)	(94,826)
FINANCE CHARGES		<u>(13,418)</u>	<u>(23,576)</u>
PROFIT / (LOSS) BEFORE DEPRECIATION		(280,672)	(118,402)
DEPRECIATION		<u>(94)</u>	<u>(268)</u>
NET PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		(280,766)	(118,670)
INCOME TAX PAID FOR EARLIER YEARS		<u>-</u>	<u>(348,820)</u>
RETAINED PROFIT / (LOSS) FOR THE YEAR		<u><u>(280,766)</u></u>	<u><u>(467,490)</u></u>

The notes on pages 7 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 PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026**

	Share Capital OMR	Legal Reserve OMR	Retained Profit/(Loss) OMR	Total OMR
Year to 31 March 2025				
At 31 March 2024	12,818,000	1,303,810	(14,387,064)	(265,254)
Net (Loss) for the year	-	-	(118,670)	(118,670)
Tax Paid for earlier years	-	-	(348,820)	(348,820)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2025	12,818,000	1,303,810	(14,854,554)	(732,744)
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Year to 31 March 2026				
At 31 March 2025	12,818,000	1,303,810	(14,854,554)	(732,744)
Net (Loss) for the year	-	-	(280,766)	(280,766)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 March 2026	12,818,000	1,303,810	(15,135,320)	(1,013,510)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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Auditor:



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

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2026

	31-03-2026 OMR	31-03-2025 OMR
1. Cash Flow from Operating Activities.		
a) Net Profit / (Loss) for the period / year	(280,766)	(118,670)
Add: Non - Cash charges - Depreciation	94	268
Add: (Profit) / Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets	48.00	26,216
Income Tax for earlier years	-	(348,820)
Net Changes due to Operating Profit / (Loss)	<u>(280,624)</u>	<u>(441,006)</u>
b) Changes in Working Capital		
(Increase) / Decrease in Financial Assets	491	113,789
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	(225,664)	(163,964)
(Decrease) / Increase in Accounts Payable & Accruals	321,423	(9,009)
Amount Due to Related Parties	36,109	(235,432)
Net Changes in Working Capital	<u>132,359</u>	<u>(294,616)</u>
Net Cash Flow (used in) / from Operating Activities (A)	<u>(148,265)</u>	<u>(735,622)</u>
2. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
a) Sale of Fixed Assets	<u>413.00</u>	<u>270</u>
Net Cash (used in) / from Investing Activities (B)	<u>413.00</u>	<u>270</u>
3. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
a) Loan from Holding Companies	104,051	704,900
b) Staff Terminal Benefits	<u>1,832</u>	<u>1,757</u>
Net Cash (used in) / from Financing Activities (C)	<u>105,883</u>	<u>706,657</u>
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(41,969)	(28,695)
Cash and Cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	<u>59,856</u>	<u>88551</u>
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>17,887</u>	<u>59,856</u>
	=====	=====
COMPRISING OF:		
1. Cash in Hand	1,061	2,610
2. Bank Balances	16,826	57,246
3. Bank Loans and Overdrafts	-	-
	<u>17,887</u>	<u>59,856</u>
	=====	=====

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Auditor



Authorised Signatory:

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026

1. GENERAL

Nagarjuna Construction Company 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. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SUMMARY OF MATERIAL 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 2025-26 and relevant for the company's operation:*
For the year ended 31 March 2026, 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 2025.
- 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 2025 or later periods, but the company has not early adopted them.

2.2 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTD.)

2.3 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,

2.4 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 Straight 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

2.5 CONTRACT ASSETS

Work in Progress includes expenses incurred on projects for which no billing has been made. Amount certified by the Consultant as on 30 September 2025 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.

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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTD.)

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
- 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 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.

2.11 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS:

Liabilities are recognised for amounts to be paid for goods and services rendered during the period ended 31 December 2025, 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.

2.12 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.

2.13 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTD.)

2.14 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.

2.15 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.

2.16 INCOME TAX:

The Company's assessments order for the year ending 31 March 2023 to 31 March 2025 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.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTD.)

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 GOING CONCERN:

At 31 March 2026, the Company had Accumulated Losses of R.O.14,928,754/- (March 2025: R.O. 14,854,554/-) and loss for the year ended 31 March 2026 amounted to R.O. 74,200/- (March 2025: R.O. 118,670/-). These factors, amongst others, indicate that the Company shall require continued financial support from its Members.

The Company's Members have confirmed that they shall continue to support and provide the necessary financial assistance to the Company and on the strength of this assurance, these financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis.

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTD.)

3. FIXED ASSETS

	PLANT & MACHINERY OMR	CONST- RUCTION ACCESS- ORIES OMR	VEHICLES OFFICE OMR	TOTAL OMR
COST :				
At 31 March 2025	2,437	629	453	3,519
Disposals	(2,437)	(629)	(453)	(3,519)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2025	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
DEPRECIATION:				
At 31 March 2025	2,268	566	130	2,964
Charge for the period	49		45	94
Related to Disposals	(2,317)	(566)	(175)	(3,058)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
At 31 December 2025	-	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----	-----
NET BOOK VALUE AT 31 MARCH 2026	-	-	-	-
	=====	=====	=====	=====
AT 31 MARCH 2025	169	63	323	555
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTD.)**

	31-03-2026 OMR	31-03-2025 OMR
4. INVESTMENTS		
49% Investment in NCCA International Kuwait Co. - Kuwait	173,340	173,340
	<u>173,340</u>	<u>173,340</u>
5. INVENTORY		
Materials	-	-
Consumables	-	-
Small Tools & Equipment	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
6. FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Trade Receivables	624,448	624,448
Advance to Others	-	491
	<u>624,448</u>	<u>624,939</u>
7. OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS		
Staff Advances	1,166	1,166
	<u>1,166</u>	<u>1,166</u>
8. OTHER CURRENT ASSETS		
Advances to Sub Contractors	1,727,603	1,643,693
Prepaid Expenses	8,949	5,397
Other Deposits & Advances	138,202	-
	<u>1,874,754</u>	<u>1,649,090</u>
9. BANK BALANCES AND CASH		
Bank Muscat - Current Accounts	13,019	54,467
Commercial Bank of Qatar	2,781	1,628
Bank Dhofar - Current Account	1,026	1,151
Cash on Hand	1,061	2,610
	<u>17,887</u>	<u>59,856</u>

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTD.)**

	31-03-2026 OMR	31-03-2025 OMR
10. CREDITORS		
Sundry Creditors for Purchases	9,551	9,551
Sundry Creditors for Expenses	221,524	211,095
Retention Money - Sub Contractors	185,746	193,845
Accrued Expenses	652,499	333,406
	<u>1,069,320</u>	<u>747,897</u>
11. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES		
NCCL Hyderabad	116,615	80,506
NCC Infrastructure Holding Mauritius Pte. Ltd	1,670,865	1,670,865
	<u>1,787,480</u>	<u>1,751,371</u>
12. TURNOVER		
Contract Revenue	-	-
Increase / Decrease in WIP	-	-
Net Contract Revenue	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Other Operating Income	-	-
Miscellaneous Receipts	302	349
	<u>302.00</u>	<u>349</u>
13. COST OF TURNOVER		
Materials	192	514
Salaries & Benefits	27,287	33,453
Rent	1,706	2,297
Sub-Contract Expenses	3,825	10,982
Telephone, Fax & Postage	265	406
Electricity and Water	-	204
Visa, Immigration and Labour Tax	-	477
Travelling and Conveyance	1,236	302
Vehicle Expenses	870	1,426
Hire Charges	1,386	1,319
Insurance	15	70
Printing and Stationery	319	115
Repairs & Maintenance	-	136
Consultancy Charges	196,569	2,571
Miscellaneous	969	167
	<u>234,639</u>	<u>54,439</u>

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NAGARJUNA CONSTRUCTION COMPANY INTERNATIONAL L.L.C. - OMAN**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - 31 MARCH 2026 (CONTD.)**

	31-03-2026 OMR	31-03-2025 OMR
14. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES		
Rent	4,440	4,415
Electricity and Water	-	161.00
Travelling & Conveyance	30	255
Repairs & Maintenance	863	1,294
Establishment Expenses	6,121	4,896
Legal & Professional Fees	20,217	2,279
Rates & Taxes	1,198	130.00
Miscellaneous	-	1,581.00
	<u>32,869</u>	<u>15,011</u>

15. COMPARATIVES

Certain prior year figures have been regrouped, as the revised classification adopted in the current year is considered to more appropriately present the state of affairs and results of operations. This regrouping did not affect the previously reported profit, comprehensive income, or equity.