

**K M P S & ASSOCIATES**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

H. O.: 102, Yashwant Tower CHS, Dharmaveer Marg, Panchpakhadi, Thane (W), Thane - 400602. Tel: 25412102  
Branch: 46, R. K. Building, Manorama Nagarkar Road, Taikalwadi, Shivaji Park, Mumbai - 400016. Tel: 243700476

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To

The Members of **CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statement of Chavare Engineering Private Limited**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Chavare Engineering Private Limited** (*"the Company"*), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the statements of Change in Equity and Statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to financial statement, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements".)

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principle generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2024 and its Profits, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

**Basis for Opinion**

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



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### **Other Matters:**

We have been appointed as auditors for the financial year 2023-24, hence the figures of the previous period (April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023) are not been audited by us.

- i) Statement of account for current account maintained with Bank of India was not produced before us for verification. In the absence of statement of account, we cannot comment on the accuracy of Cash and Cash Equivalents to such extent. Therefore, the impact of the same cannot be determined.
- ii) We draw attention to note no. 14 and 24 of the financial statements. We have not received the balance confirmation letters from Trade Receivables and Trade Payables from some of the customers and suppliers of the company. In the absence of balance confirmation, we are unable to comment on the impact of the same on the financial statements.

### **Information other than the financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Report of Management including other explanatory information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any forms of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report on this regard.

### **Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

The company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements, that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting frauds





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and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate and effective controls in respect of use of accounting software that entails the requisite features as specified by the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, as amended from time to time, including an evaluation and assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the company's accounting software in terms of recording and maintaining audit trail (edit log) of each and every transaction and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled and has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

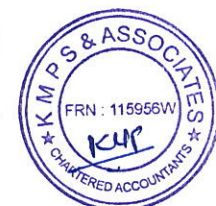
The company's Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone Ind AS 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.





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- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.





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### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 taken on record by Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls over standalone financial statements.
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, we report that section 197 is not applicable on private company. Hence reporting as per section 197 (16) is not required.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. The Company does not have pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements in accordance with the generally accepted accounting practice.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no requirement for transferring amounts to the Investor Education and Protection Fund at Company Level.
  - iv. Based on our examination, the company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. However, said feature was not activated in the software.



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- v. The Company has declared and paid dividend during the year and is in accordance with Section 123 of Companies Act, 2013.

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

**For K M P S & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**(F.R.N. No. 115956W)**

*Kukate*



**CA. Kamlesh L. Kate**  
**Partner**

**Mem. No.117656**

**UDIN: 24117656BKCMCL7617**

Place: Thane

Date: 08/08/2024



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**ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment, rights of use Assets and Intangible Assets :
  - a. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
  - b. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
  - c. According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of two years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of it's assets; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
  - d. According to the information and explanations given by the management, the title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the company is lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in name of the Company.
  - e. The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2024.
  - f. According to the information and explanations given by the management, there are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made there under.
- (ii) a. According to the explanation given to us, the inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is adequate compared to the value of Inventory on the date of verification. Based on the explanation given the discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stock and the book records were not material.



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b. The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs.5 Crores in aggregate from banks. The monthly statements filed by the Company with the Bank are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except for the month of March'2024. There is difference in Stock amounting to Rs. 40.07 Lacs from the statements submitted to the bank.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has made investment, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year as specified below:

(i) To Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Associates:

Nature	Aggregate amount during the year	Balance outstanding as on 31.03.2024
Endress + Hauser & Chavare Engineering (JV) Private Limited	NIL	Rs. 2,45,000/-

(ii) To other than Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures, Associates: NIL.

(iv) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the company has not made any investment, given any loans, guarantee or security which attract compliance of section 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not, clause accepted any deposit from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year within the meaning of Sections 73 and 76 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products manufactured by it (and/or services provided by it). Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

a. The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and other statutory dues applicable to it.





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- b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, cess and other statutory dues were outstanding, at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except Local Body Tax (LBT) dues payable Rs. 56,426/- and duty drawback under Customs Act paid under protest Rs. 2,21,206/-.
- (viii) According to the records of the Company and the information and explanation given to us, there are no such transactions which is not recorded in books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, in our opinion, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or in the payment of interest thereon to banks or financial institutions or debenture holders during the year.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company did not have any term loans outstanding during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company did not raise any funds during the year hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix) (d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix) (e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Hence, the requirement to report on clause (ix) (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) is not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares / fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) In respect to fraud and whistle-blower complaints.



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- (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no report under sub section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year. No fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xii) (a) to (e) of the order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by the management, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act; 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, there is no internal audit system in the company. Therefore, paragraph 3(xiv)(b) of the order is not applicable.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given by the management, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in Section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- (xvi) a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.
- b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- d) The Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.





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- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and we have taken into consideration the issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, as per our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which cause us to believe that there is any material uncertainty exist as on date of the audit report, that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In our Opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts and records the Company is not liable to spend amount as specified under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 in pursuance of Corporate Social Responsibility policy.

**For K M P S & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**(F.R.N. No. 115956W)**

*Kurate*  
**CA. Kamlesh L. Kate**  
**Partner**  
**Mem. No.117656**  
**UDIN: 24117656BKCMCL7617**



Place: Thane  
Date: 08/08/2024

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### ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the Chavare Engineering Private Limited)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of subsection 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s Chavare Engineering Private Limited ( "the company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the company for the year ended on that date which includes a jointly controlled operation.

#### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial controls. Over financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting the (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting including obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness





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of internal control based on the assessed risk, the procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that,

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting**

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

### **Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control



**K M P S & ASSOCIATES**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

**H. O.:** 102, Yashwant Tower CHS, Dharmaveer Marg, Panchpakhadi, Thane (W), Thane - 400602. Tel: 25412102  
**Branch:** 46, R. K. Building, Manorama Nagarkar Road, Taikalwadi, Shivaji Park, Mumbai - 400016. Tel: 243700476

stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For K M P S & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
(F.R.N. No. 115956W)



**CA. Kamlesh L. Kate**  
**Partner**  
**Mem. No.117656**  
**UDIN: 24117656BKCMCL7617**

Place: Thane  
Date: 08/08/2024



CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

CIN : U29100MH1996PTC100426

(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	As at	As at
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>1 Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	5	422.77	443.53
(b) Capital work-in-progress	5.1	18.95	-
(c) Intangible Assets	6	10.55	2.87
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	8.55	8.62
(ii) Trade Receivables	8	18.90	56.85
(iii) Other financial assets	9	381.83	296.74
(e) Deferred tax assets (Net)	10	31.70	30.62
(f) Income tax assets (Net)	11	-	-
(g) Other non-current assets	12	34.97	25.68
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>928.23</b>	<b>864.91</b>
<b>2 Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	13	940.59	1,758.11
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	14	1,532.60	1,566.36
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	15	312.09	48.06
(iii) Other bank balances	16	173.90	165.77
(iv) Loans	17	6.27	9.67
(v) Other Financial Assets	18	247.66	-
(c) Other current assets	19	104.67	116.45
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>3,317.78</b>	<b>3,664.43</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>4,246.00</b>	<b>4,529.34</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	20	400.00	400.00
(b) Other equity	21	1,717.34	1,419.48
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>2,117.34</b>	<b>1,819.48</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>1 Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	22	39.00	39.00
(b) Provisions	23	34.14	27.31
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>73.14</b>	<b>66.31</b>
<b>2 Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	24	247.00	23.01
(ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	25	649.65	772.91
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	25	821.98	1,350.93
(iii) Other financial liabilities	26	114.55	91.74
(b) Other current liabilities	27	217.28	376.07
(c) Provisions	28	10.00	7.50
(d) Current tax liabilities	29	-4.95	21.38
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>2,055.51</b>	<b>2,643.54</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>2,128.66</b>	<b>2,709.85</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>4,246.00</b>	<b>4,529.34</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached  
For K M P S & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No: 115956W

CA. KAMLESH L. KATE  
Partner  
Membership No: 117656  
Place: Thane  
Date: 08/08/2024  
UDIN : 24117656BKCMCL7617



For and on behalf of Board of Directors  
CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Rajesh Chavare  
Director  
DIN: 01278267  
Place: Dombivli  
Date: 08/08/2024

Sanjay Chavare  
Director  
DIN: 01278218  
Place: Dombivli  
Date: 08/08/2024



CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

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

CIN : U29100MH1996PTC100426

(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Income</b>			
I Revenue from operations	30	9,278.77	7,376.11
II Other income	31	71.54	11.74
III Impairment gains on financial assets	32	17.87	-
IV Total income (I+II+III)		9,368.18	7,387.85
<b>V Expenses</b>			
Cost of material consumed	33	6,670.84	6,245.98
Changes in inventories of Work in Progress	34	779.46	(215.26)
Employee benefits expense	35	663.56	581.54
Finance costs	36	21.70	16.26
Depreciation and amortization expense	37	38.99	42.51
Impairment losses on financial assets	38	-	4.99
Other expenses	39	637.57	443.60
V Total expenses		8,812.12	7,119.62
VI Profit before tax (IV-V)		556.06	268.23
<b>VII Tax expense</b>			
Current tax	40	145.24	79.82
Short/(Excess) provision of income tax of earlier years	40	-	-
Deferred tax	40	8.07	(2.25)
Total tax expense		153.31	77.57
VIII Profit for the year (VI-VII)		402.74	190.66
<b>IX Other comprehensive income (OCI)</b>			
a) <i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>			
Re-measurement loss on defined benefit liabilities		(35.76)	1.30
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		9.15	(0.33)
		(26.61)	0.97
Other comprehensive losses for the year, net of tax		(26.61)	0.97
X Total comprehensive income for the year (VIII+IX)		376.13	191.63
<b>Earnings per share face value of ₹100 each fully paid up</b>			
Basic earnings per share (₹)	41	100.69	47.67
Diluted earnings per share (₹)	41	100.69	47.67

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For K M P S & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 115956W

Kukate



CA. KAMLESH L. KATE  
Partner  
Membership No: 117656  
Place: Thane  
Date: 08/08/2024  
UDIN : 24117656BKCMCL7617



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Rajesh Chavare      Sanjay Chavare  
Director                      Director  
DIN: 01278267          DIN: 01278218  
Place: Dombivli          Place: Dombivli  
Date: 08/08/2024      Date: 08/08/2024



CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED  
Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2024  
(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit for the year before tax	556.06	268.23
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	38.99	42.51
Interest on bank overdraft	17.80	9.05
Interest on loan from related party	3.90	4.49
Interest on car loan	-	0.20
Interest income	(32.35)	(6.64)
Bad Debts	65.61	31.56
Impairment gain/(loss) on financial assets	-	4.99
Impairment gain/(loss) on financial assets	(17.87)	-
Share of profit/(loss) of joint venture	(0.00)	0.15
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>632.14</b>	<b>354.53</b>
Working capital adjustments :		
(Decrease)/ increase in other current liabilities	(158.80)	49.93
(Decrease)/ increase in trade payables	-652.21	926.30
(Decrease)/ increase in other financial liabilities	22.43	(25.40)
(Decrease)/ increase in provisions	(17.28)	1.57
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	817.52	(422.73)
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	23.97	(405.95)
Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets	(0.93)	7.98
Decrease/ (increase) in other current assets	12.11	(17.60)
Decrease/ (increase) in other financial assets	(247.66)	-
Decrease/ (increase) in non-current assets	(10.04)	(0.47)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>421.26</b>	<b>468.16</b>
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(180.72)	(12.76)
<b>Net cash from operating activities (A)</b>	<b>240.54</b>	<b>455.40</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Loan given/repayment related to employees	3.40	5.64
Dividend Received	0.43	-
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment including intangible assets	(44.87)	(5.16)
Bank deposits placed	(90.56)	(383.03)
Payment from disposal of JV	0.07	-
Interest received	32.35	6.64
<b>Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities (B)</b>	<b>(99.19)</b>	<b>(375.91)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Loan from related party	-	-
Repayment of loan from related party	-	(20.00)
Proceeds from borrowings	247.00	-
Repayment of borrowings	(23.01)	(603.59)
Dividend Paid	(80.00)	-
Repayment of Car loan	-	(6.38)
Interest paid on loan from related party	(3.93)	(6.49)
Interest paid on bank overdraft	(17.38)	(8.28)
Interest on car loan	-	(0.20)
<b>Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)</b>	<b>122.68</b>	<b>(644.93)</b>
<b>Net increase(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)</b>	<b>264.03</b>	<b>(565.44)</b>
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	48.05	613.49
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 15)</b>	<b>312.08</b>	<b>48.05</b>
<b>Components of Cash and cash equivalents -</b>		
Cash in hand	4.11	4.55
Balances with bank	307.97	43.50
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents (refer note 15)</b>	<b>312.08</b>	<b>48.05</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached  
For K M P S & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No: 115956W

KKATE

CA. KAMLESH L. KATE  
Partner  
Membership No:117656  
Place:Thane  
Date:08/08/2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Rajesh Chavare  
Director  
DIN: 01278267  
Place:Dombivli  
Date: 08/08/2024

Sanjay Chavare  
Director  
DIN: 01278218  
Place:Dombivli  
Date:08/08/2024



CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED  
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2024  
CIN : U29100MH1996PTC100426  
(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

(A) Equity share capital

	No. of shares	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2023	4,00,000.00	400.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	4,00,000.00	400.00

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	998.72	423.00	(2.24)	1,419.48
Profit for the year	402.74	-	-	402.74
Re-measurement gain/(loss) on defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	(26.61)	(26.61)
Dividend Paid	80.00	-	-	80.00
Prior Period Impact	1.72	-	-	1.72
Total comprehensive income for the year	324.47	-	(26.61)	297.86
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,323.19	423.00	(28.85)	1,717.34

Particulars	Reserve and surplus			Total
	Retained earnings	Securities Premium	Other Comprehensive Income	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	808.06	423.00	(3.21)	1,227.85
Securities premium credited on share issue	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	190.66	-	-	190.66
Re-measurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-	0.97	0.97
Total comprehensive income for the year	190.66	-	0.97	191.63
Balance as at March 31, 2023	998.72	423.00	(2.24)	1,419.48

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

The description of nature and purpose of each reserve within equity is as follows:

**Retained earnings:**

Retained earnings are the profit that the company has earned till date.

**Securities premium:**

Securities premium is credited when shares are issued at premium. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Act, to issue bonus shares, utilise equity related expenses like share issue expenses, etc.

As per our report of even date attached  
For K M P S & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No: 115956W



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

CA. KAMLESH L. KATE  
Partner  
Membership No: 117656  
Place: Thane  
Date: 08/08/2024



Rajesh Chavare  
Director  
DIN: 01278267  
Place: Dombivli  
Date: 08/08/2024

Sanjay Chavare  
Director  
DIN: 01278218  
Place: Dombivli  
Date: 08/08/2024



**CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED**

Notes to financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN : U29100MH1996PTC100426

(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

**1 Company Overview**

CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED (CEPL) is a company established on 21st June, 1996 having its registered office situated at Thane. The main activity of company is to carry on business of Designing, Manufacture, Supply, Installation & Commissioning of process automation systems, which include control panels, programmable logic controllers, power panels, operating stations, distribution boards, M.C.C.'s. P.C.C.'s & affiliated activities.

**2 Basis for Preparation**

The company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in respect of Section 133 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. In addition, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except if compliance with other statutory promulgations require a different treatment. These financials statements have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 08th August, 2024.

**2.1 Statement of Compliance**

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs in respect of Section 133 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter. In addition, the guidance notes/announcements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) are also applied except if compliance with other statutory promulgations require a different treatment. These financials statements have been approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on 08th August, 2024.

**2.2 Basis of accounting and preparation and presentation of financial statements**

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

- i) Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments)
- ii) Employee's Defined Benefit Plan as per actuarial valuation

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, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.





### 2.3 Functional & Presentation Currency

The financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) which is the functional currency of the Company and the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. All values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs (INR 00,000), unless otherwise indicated.

### 2.4 Use of estimates and Judgements

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 assumptions and judgments that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates considering different assumptions and conditions. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Impact on account of revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected. The following are the critical estimates, assumptions and judgements that the management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

#### (a) Useful lives of Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by the Management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically.

#### (b) Leases:

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term and the applicable discount rate.

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances. After considering current and future economic conditions, the Company has concluded that no changes are required to lease period relating to the existing lease contracts.

#### (c) Employee benefits:

Employee benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, employee benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

#### (d) Provision for income tax and deferred tax assets

The Company uses estimates and judgements based on the relevant rulings in the areas of revenue, costs, allowances and disallowances which is exercised while determining the provision for income tax. A deferred 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. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.





(e) Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Company uses significant judgements to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements.

(f) Provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventories

The Company reviews the condition of its inventories and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving inventory items which are identified as no longer suitable for sale or use. Company estimates the net realizable value for such inventories based primarily on the latest invoice prices and current market conditions. The Company carries out an inventory review at each balance sheet date and makes provision against obsolete and slow-moving items. The Company reassesses the estimation on each balance sheet date.

(g) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

(h) Allowance for credit losses on receivables

The Company determines the allowance for credit losses based on historical loss experience adjusted to reflect current and estimated future economic conditions. The Company considered current and anticipated future economic conditions relating to industries the Company deals with and the countries where it operates.

(i) Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share price for publicly traded subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.





## 2.5 Classification of Assets and Liabilities into Current/Non-Current

The Operating Cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisitions of the assets for processing and their realisation in cash & cash equivalents. The company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle for the purpose of current and non current classification of assets and liabilities.

For the purpose of Balance Sheet, an asset is classified as current if:

- (i) It is expected to be realized, or is intended to be sold or consumed, in the normal operating cycle; or
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- (iii) It is expected to realise the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The asset is a cash or cash equivalent unless it is 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.

Similarly, a liability is classified as current if:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in the normal operating cycle; or
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- (iv) The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments at the option of the counterparty does not affect this classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

## 3 Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the Financials Statements.

### 3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Group and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably. The Company recognized the revenue where the performance obligations are satisfied at a time.

Accrued revenue are classified as Unbilled receivables when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms and is accordingly classified under 'other financial assets'.

Costs to obtain a contract which are incurred regardless of whether the contract was obtained are charged off in Statement of Profit and Loss immediately in the period in which such costs are incurred.

The scrap sales arising directly due to operating activity is a part of revenue from operations.

### 3.2 Recognition of Dividend Income, Interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognized using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortized cost of the financial liability

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortized cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortized cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

#### Other income

Interest income from other financial assets is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.

Interest income is recognized on time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the interest rate applicable.





### 3.3 Property, Plant & Equipment

PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, and any directly attributable costs of bringing an asset to working condition and location for its intended use, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost includes professional fees related to the acquisition of PPE and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs capitalised in accordance with the Company's accounting policy.

Expenditure incurred after the PPE have been put into use such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred.

Subsequent costs are included in the assets's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance cost are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they were incurred.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

#### Depreciation:

Depreciation is the systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of PPE over its useful life and is provided using straight line method, so as to write off the cost of the assets (other than freehold land and capital work-in-progress) less their residual values over their useful lives specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, or in the case of assets where the useful life was determined by technical evaluation, over the useful life so determined. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset. The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end and the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis. In respect of additions to /deletions from the PPE, depreciation is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the month of addition/deletion of the Assets.

In case of assets retired from active use, accelerated depreciation is provided on the same.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of a Property, Plant and Equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The Company uses useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act. The estimated useful life is reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

The company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on the following assets:

Property, Plant & Equipment	Management's estimate of useful life	Useful life as per schedule II
Plant and machinery	12 years	12 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years	10 years
Office equipment	5 years	5 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Building	30 years	30 years
Solar Power Plant	12 years	12 years
Electrical installations	12 years	12 years
Vehicles	8 years	8 years

The useful lives of Property, Plant & Equipment are based on lives prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 and

### 3.4 Investment in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture

Investments are classified into current and non-current investments. Investments that are readily realizable and are intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as "Current investments". All other investments are classified as "Non-current investments". Current investments are stated at the lower of cost and fair value. Long-term investments are stated at cost. A provision for diminution is made to recognize a decline, other than temporary, in the value of long-term investments.

Investments in Subsidiaries, Associates and Joint Venture are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of the investment is assessed and written down immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture, the difference between net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.





### 3.5 Financial Instruments

#### i) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognized when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset (unless it is a trade receivable without a significant financing component) or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus or minus, for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. A trade receivable without a significant financing component is initially measured at the transaction price.

#### ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

##### Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at:

- amortized cost
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first reporting period following the change in the business model.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortized cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets (see Note 41). On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets	Subsequent measurement and gains and losses
Financial assets at FVTPL	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at amortized cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The amortized cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognized in profit or loss.
------------------------------------	--

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in profit or loss.

#### iii) Derecognition

##### a) Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when:

- the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire; or
- it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which either:
  - substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred; or
  - the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and it does not retain control of the financial asset.





The Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets. In these cases, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

**b) Financial Liabilities**

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows of the modified liability are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value

On derecognition of a financial liability, the difference between the carrying amount extinguished and the consideration paid (including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed) is recognized in profit or loss.

**3.6 Impairment of assets**

**i) Non-derivative financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financial assets measured at fair valued through profit and loss (FVTPL). For Trade Receivables the Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of trade receivables. At every reporting date these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed. For other financial assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk since its initial recognition. If there is significant increase in credit risk since its initial recognition full lifetime ECL is used.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

**ii) Impairment of non-financial Asset**

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets (other than inventories, contract assets and deferred tax assets) to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of an individual asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs of disposal. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

**3.7 Inventories**

Inventories which comprise raw material and work-in-progress are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost of inventories comprises all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value; cost is determined on First-In-First-Out basis. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale.





### 3.8 Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that is reasonably estimable, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is a possible obligation arising from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is not recognized unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent asset are disclosed in the financial statements.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

### 3.9 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund and gratuity fund.

#### i) Defined Contribution Plans:

The Company's contributions towards provident fund is defined contribution scheme. The Company's contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognized as expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

#### ii) Short-Term Employee Benefits:

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, and short term compensated absences, etc. and the expected cost of ex-gratia are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

#### iii) Defined benefit plan:

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan which is funded. The Company's net obligation in respect of the gratuity benefit scheme is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any plan assets is deducted.

The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on actuarial valuation at each balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognizes each period of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation.

The obligation is measured at the present value of the estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of the obligation under defined benefit plans are based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the statement of other comprehensive income.

### 3.10 Taxes on income

The tax expenses comprise of current tax and deferred income tax charge or credit. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income or in Equity. In which case, the tax is also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or Equity.

#### Current Tax

Current tax is determined as the amount of tax payable in respect of taxable income for the period. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.





### Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the company's financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit and quantified using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets relating to unabsorbed depreciation/business losses are recognised and carried forward to the extent of available taxable temporary differences or where there is convincing other evidence that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the end of reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Transaction or event which is recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or in equity, is recorded along with the tax as applicable.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

### 3.11 Foreign currency translations

The company's financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees which is also the company's functional currency. Foreign exchange transactions are recorded at spot rates on the date of respective transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign exchange transactions settled during the year are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the closing exchange rates on that date; the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary foreign currency items are carried at cost.

### 3.12 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash, cheque in hand, cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### 3.13 Leases:

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

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116-Leases, using the Full retrospective method.

#### As a lessee

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative standalone prices. However, for the leases of property the Company has elected not to separate non-lease components and account for the lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.





The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Company by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Company will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense in profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### 3.14 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year and equity shares to be issued on conversion of mandatorily convertible instruments. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events such as bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.





### 3.15 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby the net profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Cash and cash equivalents in the cash flow statement comprise cash on hand, bank balance available on demand and bank deposits with original maturity of three months or less.

### 3.16 Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. All operating segments' operating results are reviewed regularly by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), i.e. Board of Directors (BOD) in case of the company to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

### 3.17 Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted with financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

## 4 Recent pronouncement

Recent pronouncements: Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

#### (i) Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments require companies to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. Accounting policy information, together with other information, is material when it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions of primary users of general purpose financial statements. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements

#### (iii) Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The Group does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

#### (iii) Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty. The company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.





5 Property, plant and equipment

Description of Assets	Land	Building	Computer	Solar Power Plant	Electrical installations	Plant & Machinery	Office Equipments	Vehicles	Furniture & Fixtures	Total
<b>Gross Block</b>										
Balance as at March 31, 2023	160.57	563.03	31.81	13.43	30.58	121.06	11.39	79.53	22.35	1,033.74
Additions	-	-	13.57	-	0.10	0.71	2.11	-	-	16.50
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	160.57	563.03	45.38	13.43	30.68	121.77	13.50	79.53	22.35	1,050.24
<b>Accumulated Depreciation / Impairment</b>										
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	350.00	25.16	6.22	22.83	80.60	9.66	74.73	21.00	590.20
Charge for the year	-	20.24	5.74	1.00	1.87	6.59	1.29	0.45	0.08	37.26
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-	370.24	30.90	7.22	24.70	87.19	10.95	75.18	21.09	627.46
<b>Net Block</b>										
Balance as at March 31, 2024	160.57	192.78	14.48	6.21	5.99	34.58	2.56	4.35	1.26	422.77
Balance as at March 31, 2023	160.57	213.02	6.65	7.21	7.75	40.46	1.73	4.80	1.34	443.53

5.1 Capital work-in-progress

Particular	Capital WIP	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-	-
Additions	18.95	18.95
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	18.95	18.95

6 Intangible Assets

Particular	Software	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	66.71	66.71
Additions	9.41	9.41
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	76.12	76.12
<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	63.84	63.84
Charge for the year	1.73	1.73
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	65.57	65.57
<b>Net Block</b>		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	10.55	10.55
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2.87	2.87





## 7 Non-Current Assets - Financial Assets - Investments

March 31, 2024 March 31, 2023

*Unquoted investment at amortised cost*

Investment in equity instruments (Refer Note 44)

Investment in JV Endress Hauser

Investment in JV Gharpure

2.45

2.45

*Unquoted investment at fair value*

Investment in equity instruments

Investment in Abhinav Sahakari Bank Shares

6.10

6.10

## Total

8.55

8.62

Aggregate amount of unquoted investment at cost

8.55

8.62

Aggregate amount of unquoted investment at fair value

8.55

8.62

Aggregate amount of impairment in value of

-

-

## 8 Non - Current Assets - Financial Assets - Trade Receivables

March 31, 2024 March 31, 2023

Secured - considered good

Unsecured - considered good

18.90

56.85

18.90

56.85

Less: Allowance for expected credit loss

-

-

Net trade receivables

18.90

56.85

## Ageing schedule of trade receivables as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	18.90	-	-	-	-	-	18.90
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	18.90	-	-	-	-	-	18.90

## Ageing schedule of trade receivables as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	56.85	-	-	-	-	-	56.85
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	56.85	-	-	-	-	-	56.85





9	Non-Current Assets - Financial Assets - Others	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Financial assets at amortised cost		
	Bank deposits with more than twelve months maturity (Refer Note 16)	374.16	290.00
	Security deposits	7.67	6.73
		<u>381.83</u>	<u>296.74</u>

10	Non-Current Assets - Deferred Tax Asset (net)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Components of deferred tax (assets) and liabilities recognized in the balance sheet in relation to		
	Property, Plant and Equipment	19.84	19.24
	ECL Impact	0.75	5.14
	Gratuity Provision	11.11	6.24
	Deferred Tax Assets	<u>31.70</u>	<u>30.62</u>
	Deferred Tax Liability	-	-
	Deferred Tax Assets (net)	<u>31.70</u>	<u>30.62</u>

Movement in deferred tax balances

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing Balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset				
On property, plant and equipment	19.24	0.60	-	19.84
On ECL Impact	5.14	-4.39	-	0.75
On Gratuity Provision	6.24	4.87	-	11.11
	<u>30.62</u>	<u>1.08</u>	-	<u>31.70</u>
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
On gratuity provision	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	<u>30.62</u>	<u>1.08</u>	-	<u>31.70</u>

For the year ended March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognized in Profit or Loss	Recognized in OCI	Closing Balance
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax asset				
On property, plant and equipment	17.39	1.85	-	19.24
On ECL Impact	3.88	1.26	-	5.14
On Gratuity Provision	7.09	-0.85	-	6.24
	<u>28.36</u>	<u>2.26</u>	-	<u>30.62</u>
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
On gratuity provision	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liabilities)	<u>28.36</u>	<u>2.26</u>	-	<u>30.62</u>

Deferred tax assets/ liabilities are the amounts of income taxes recoverable/ payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences, respectively.

11	Non-Current Assets - Income Tax Assets (net)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Advance tax (net of provisions)	-	-
		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

12	Non-Current Assets - Others (Unsecured, unless otherwise stated)	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	MVAT refund receivable	24.46	24.46
	Prepaid expenses	9.76	0.46
	Advance Given	0.75	0.75
		<u>34.97</u>	<u>25.68</u>

13	Current Assets - Inventories	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	(Valued at lower of cost and net realizable value)		
	Raw materials	725.73	763.79
	Work In Progress	214.86	994.32
		<u>940.59</u>	<u>1,758.11</u>





## 14 Current Assets - Trade Receivables

March 31, 2024

March 31, 2023

Secured - considered good  
Unsecured - considered good

1,535.15

1,586.78

1,535.15

1,586.78

-2.55

-20.44

1,532.60

1,566.36

Less: Allowance for expected credit loss  
Net trade receivables

## Ageing schedule of trade receivables as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	1,276.92	92.47	30.31	70.33	65.12	1,535.15
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-2.55	-	-	-2.55
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,276.92</b>	<b>92.47</b>	<b>27.77</b>	<b>70.33</b>	<b>65.12</b>	<b>1,532.60</b>

## Ageing schedule of trade receivables as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	1,354.02	29.50	76.53	36.01	90.72	1,586.78
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-18.57	-0.26	-0.03	-0.07	-1.48	-20.42
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,335.45</b>	<b>29.24</b>	<b>76.49</b>	<b>35.94</b>	<b>89.24</b>	<b>1,566.36</b>

Refer note 48 about information on credit risk and market risk of trade receivables.





		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
15	<b>Current Assets - Financial Assets - Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
	<u>Balances with banks:</u>		
	- On current account	307.97	6.89
	- Deposit with original maturity of less than three months (Refer Note 16)	-	36.61
	<u>Cash on hand</u>		
	- Cash on hand	4.11	4.55
		<b>312.09</b>	<b>48.06</b>
16	<b>Current Assets - Financial Assets - Other Bank Balances</b>		
	Deposits with banks with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months*	173.90	165.77
		<b>173.90</b>	<b>165.77</b>
	* Fixed deposit are in lien for bank guarantee of Rs. 414.31 lakhs (As on March, 31 2023 : Rs 358.59 lakhs) & Fixed deposit are in lien for letter of credit of Rs. 133.23 lakhs (As on March, 31 2023 : Rs 106.22 lakhs)		
17	<b>Current Assets - Loans</b> (Unsecured, unless otherwise stated)		
	Loan to Employees	6.27	9.67
		<b>6.27</b>	<b>9.67</b>
18	<b>Current Assets - Other Financials Assets</b> (Unsecured, unless otherwise stated)		
	Security Deposits	247.66	-
		<b>247.66</b>	<b>-</b>
19	<b>Other Current Assets</b>		
	Balance with government authorities	26.89	27.95
	Advances to employee	-	12.70
	Advance to suppliers	17.97	71.57
	Prepaid expenses	19.81	4.17
	Other receivables	40.00	0.05
		<b>104.67</b>	<b>116.45</b>





20 Equity Share Capital  
Share Capital

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Authorized</b>		
4,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 4,00,000, April 01, 2023: 4,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 100 each	400.00	400.00
	400.00	400.00
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid up</b>		
4,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 4,00,000, April 01, 2023: 4,00,000) equity shares of Rs.100 each fully paid up	400.00	400.00
	400.00	400.00

(a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	4,00,000	400.00	4,00,000	400.00
Add/Less: changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	4,00,000	400.00	4,00,000	400.00

(b) Particulars of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	2,04,000	51.000%	2,04,000	51.00%
Sanjay R. Chavare	73,500	18.375%	98,000	24.50%
Rajesh R. Chavare	73,500	18.375%	98,000	24.50%
Adwait R. Chavare	49,000	12.250%	-	0.00%
	4,00,000	100.000%	4,00,000	100.00%

(c) Shares held by promoters in the company

Name of the Promoter	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Sanjay R. Chavare	73,500	18.375%	98,000	24.50%
Rajesh R. Chavare	73,500	18.375%	98,000	24.50%
	1,47,000	36.750%	1,96,000	49.00%

(d) Shares held by holding company

Name of the Shareholder	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding in the class	Number of shares	% of holding in the class
Equity shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid up held by SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	2,04,000	51.00%	2,04,000	51.00%

(e) Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

The company has only one class of equity shares having at par value of Rs.100/- per share. Members of the Company holding equity share capital therein have right to vote, on every resolution placed before the company and the right to receive dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shares are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding and are subject to the preferential rights of the preference shares.

21 Equity - Other equity

21A Movement in reserves and surplus

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Securities premium	423.00	423.00
Retained earnings	1,323.19	998.72
<b>Total Reserve and Surplus</b>	<b>1,746.19</b>	<b>1,421.72</b>

Securities premium

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	423.00	423.00
Add/Less: Changes during the year	-	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>423.00</b>	<b>423.00</b>

Retained earnings

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	998.72	808.06
Add: Ind AS transition impact	-	-
Add: Profit for the year	402.74	190.66
Less: Dividend Paid	80.00	-
Add: Prior Period Impact	1.72	-
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>1,323.19</b>	<b>998.72</b>

21B Movement in Other Comprehensive Income

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening balance	(2.24)	(3.21)
Add: Re-measurement loss on defined benefit liabilities (net of tax)	(26.61)	0.97
<b>Closing balance</b>	<b>(28.85)</b>	<b>(2.24)</b>

Total other equity

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>Total other equity</b>	<b>1,717.34</b>	<b>1,419.48</b>





CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>22 Non-Current Liabilities - Financial Liabilities - Borrowings</b> (Unsecured, unless otherwise stated)		
Loan for purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Loan from Directors#	39.00	39.00
	<u>39.00</u>	<u>39.00</u>
# Loan from directors is repayable on demand at the interest rate of 10% p.a.		
<b>23 Non-Current Liabilities - Provisions</b>		
Provision for employee benefits		
Net defined benefit liability- Gratuity (refer note 43)	34.14	27.31
	<u>34.14</u>	<u>27.31</u>
<b>24 Current Liabilities - Financial Liabilities - Borrowings</b>		
(Secured)		
Bank Overdraft*		23.01
Loan from SFC	247.00	-
	<u>247.00</u>	<u>23.01</u>
*Overdraft facility has been received from the bank at the interest rate of (6.5 % repo rate +3% spread) 9.5% p.a. which is repayable on demand.		
<b>25 Current Liabilities - Financial Liabilities - Trade payables</b>		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	649.65	772.91
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	821.98	1,350.93
	<u>1,471.63</u>	<u>2,123.84</u>

The Company does not have certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act'). The disclosures pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows :

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act	-	-





## Ageing schedule for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2024:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>Undisputed</b>							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	649.65	-	-	-	649.65
(ii) Others	-	-	820.18	1.80	-	-	821.97
<b>Disputed</b>							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,469.83</b>	<b>1.80</b>	-	-	<b>1,471.63</b>

## Ageing schedule for trade payables outstanding as at March 31, 2023:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
<b>Undisputed</b>							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	772.91	-	-	-	772.91
(ii) Others	-	-	1,348.31	1.98	-	0.64	1,350.92
<b>Disputed</b>							
(i) Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>2,121.22</b>	<b>1.98</b>	-	<b>0.64</b>	<b>2,123.84</b>

## 26 Current Liabilities - Financial Liabilities - Others

Interest payable on bank overdraft  
Interest payable on loan from directors  
Employee benefits payable  
Remuneration payable to directors  
Security Deposit  
Advance to Employees

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Interest payable on bank overdraft	1.55	1.13
Interest payable on loan from directors	0.29	0.33
Employee benefits payable	73.36	60.73
Remuneration payable to directors	34.32	29.56
Security Deposit	5.00	-
Advance to Employees	0.03	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>114.55</b>	<b>91.74</b>

## 27 Current Liabilities - Other Current liabilities

Statutory dues Payable  
GST  
TDS  
TCS  
ESIC  
Provident fund payable  
Professional tax payable  
Contract Liabilities  
Provision for Expenses

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Statutory dues Payable		
GST	3.76	0.37
TDS	10.76	4.84
TCS	0.01	0.01
ESIC	2.66	1.74
Provident fund payable	3.48	3.06
Professional tax payable	-	0.17
Contract Liabilities	101.28	316.91
Provision for Expenses	95.35	48.98
<b>Total</b>	<b>217.28</b>	<b>376.07</b>

## 28 Current Liabilities - Provisions

Provision for employee benefits  
Provision for Gratuity (refer note 43)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for employee benefits	10.00	7.50
Provision for Gratuity (refer note 43)	10.00	7.50

## 29 Current Liabilities - Current Tax Liabilities (Net off taxes paid)

Provision for tax (Net off taxes paid)\*

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for tax (Net off taxes paid)*	-4.95	21.38
<b>Total</b>	<b>-4.95</b>	<b>21.38</b>

\*Net of taxes paid as on Mar 31, 2023 - 268.70 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 - 97.23 Lakhs)





CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN : U29100MH1996PTC100426

(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>30 Revenue from operations</b>		
Revenue from contracts with customer	7,325.46	6,956.45
Sale of Manufactured goods and Traded goods	1,953.32	419.66
Sale of Services	9,278.77	7,376.11
<b>Total revenue from operations</b>		
<b>31 Other income</b>		
Interest income under the effective interest method on		
-Term deposits	32.35	6.64
-Income Tax refund	-	1.77
-MVAT refund	-	-
-LC Issuance	6.49	-
Net gain on foreign currency transactions	3.59	-
Insurance Claim	-	-
Incentives	-	-
Reimbursement of Expenses	2.03	-
Rent	22.50	-
Post-tax profit from joint venture Gharpure	0.00	-0.15
Miscellaneous income	4.58	3.48
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>71.54</b>	<b>11.74</b>
<b>32 Impairment gains on financial assets</b>		
Impairment gains on trade receivables arising from contracts with customer	17.87	-
	<b>17.87</b>	
<b>33 Cost of Material Consumed</b>		
Opening stock of raw material	763.79	556.31
Add: Purchase for the year	6,632.79	6,453.45
Closing stock of raw material	725.73	763.79
	<b>6,670.84</b>	<b>6,245.98</b>
<b>34 Changes in inventories of Work in Progress</b>		
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
- Work in Progress	994.32	779.06
	994.32	779.06
Less: Inventories at the end of the year		
- Work in Progress	214.86	994.32
	214.86	994.32
<b>Net decrease/ (increase)</b>	<b>779.46</b>	<b>(215.26)</b>
<b>35 Employee benefits expense</b>		
Salaries, wages and bonus	566.30	488.06
Remuneration payable to director	48.00	48.00
Contribution to provident and other funds	22.09	20.22
Gratuity (refer note 43)	8.38	7.93
Leave Encashment Expenditure	1.57	1.96
Staff welfare expenses	17.22	15.36
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>663.56</b>	<b>581.54</b>





CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
<b>36 Finance costs</b>		
Interest expense on Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost		
- on Bank Overdraft	17.80	9.05
- on loan from related party	3.90	4.49
- on car loan	-	0.20
LC Issuance Charges	-	2.53
<b>Total finance costs</b>	<b>21.70</b>	<b>16.26</b>
<b>37 Depreciation and amortization expense</b>		
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	37.26	40.60
Amortisation on intangible asset	1.73	1.91
<b>Total depreciation and amortization expense</b>	<b>38.99</b>	<b>42.51</b>
<b>38 Impairment losses on financial assets</b>		
Impairment loss on trade receivables arising from contracts with customer	-	4.99
	-	4.99
<b>39 Other expenses</b>		
Repair and maintenance		
- Factory	15.14	0.22
- Building	14.81	0.72
- others	10.74	3.92
Erection Charges	-	0.54
Installation Charges	33.53	37.01
Labour Charges	81.33	59.93
Legal & professional fees	137.04	55.05
Payment to Auditors (Refer note 39.a)	11.75	4.75
Power & fuel	22.32	20.30
Travelling & conveyance	37.18	44.05
Bad Debts written off	65.61	31.56
Rates & taxes	21.10	10.92
Hire Charge	9.84	4.47
Advertisement & selling Expenses	-	0.40
Stores and spares consumed	1.16	2.50
Donation	3.39	1.08
Food & refreshment expenses	21.80	22.31
Insurance	3.00	1.44
Site expenses	11.27	8.33
Rent	1.26	2.37
Security Charges	9.20	13.05
IT Charges	1.92	1.05
Telephone & Internet Charges	9.73	7.34
Transport Charges	57.16	51.86
Interest on late payment of statutory dues	2.82	0.54
Bank Charges	18.34	24.70
Stamp Duty Charges for loan	0.37	14.71
Miscellaneous Expenses	35.76	18.47
<b>Total other expenses</b>	<b>637.57</b>	<b>443.60</b>
<b>39.a Payment to auditors</b>		
As auditor:		
Statutory audit	9.50	3.75
In other capacity:		
Tax audit	2.00	1.00
Othr matters	0.25	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.75</b>	<b>4.75</b>





CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
<b>40 Income Tax</b>		
<b>(A) Current tax expense</b>		
- Current tax charge	145.24	79.82
- Deferred tax charge / (income)	8.07	(2.25)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>153.31</b>	<b>77.57</b>
	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
<b>Deferred tax assets</b>		
On property, plant and equipment	19.84	19.24
On ECL Impact	0.75	5.14
On Gratuity Provision	11.11	6.24
	<b>31.70</b>	<b>30.62</b>
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
<b>Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities) (Net)</b>	<b>31.70</b>	<b>30.62</b>
	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
<b>(C) Income tax expense charged to OCI</b>		
<b>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</b>		
Net loss/(gain) on remeasurements of defined benefit liability(asset)	9.15	(0.33)
<b>Income tax charged to OCI</b>	<b>9.15</b>	<b>(0.33)</b>
	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
<b>(D) Reconciliation of effective tax rate</b>		
Profit before tax from continuing operations	556.06	268.23
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	139.95	67.51
Tax effect of:		
-Non Deductible expenses	1.20	(3.65)
-Other	4.10	2.48
Short/(Excess) provision of income tax of earlier years	-	13.47
Deferred tax impact	8.07	(2.25)
<b>Income tax expense</b>	<b>153.31</b>	<b>77.55</b>





CHAVARE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

CIN : U29100MH1996PTC100426

(Currency: Indian Rupees in lakhs)

41 Earnings per share ("EPS")

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Profit for the year for basic and diluted EPS (A)	402.74	190.66
Weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding for calculating basic and diluted EPS (B)	4,00,000	4,00,000
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - Basic (Face value of Rs. 100 per share) (A/B)	100.69	47.67
Earnings Per Share (Rs.) - Diluted (Face value of Rs. 100 per share) (A/B)	100.69	47.67

42 Contingent liabilities and commitments

I. Claims against the company not acknowledged as debts

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
GST Appeal*	0.00	44.98
Customs Appeal	2.06	0.00

\*GST Appeal for outstanding liabilities has been filed for FY 2017-18 and FY 2019-20. GST Appeal Order for FY 2017-18 and FY 2019-20 has been passed on 28th June 2024. Accordingly provision has been made in books of accounts.

II. Capital commitments

There are no capital commitments for the company as on March 31, 2024 and also as on March 31, 2023.

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
	Nil	Nil

43 Employee benefits

(I) Defined Contribution Plans

(a) Employer's Contribution to Provident fund and ESIC

During the year, the Company's contribution to Provident Fund and ESIC is recognized in the statement of Profit and loss under the head Employee Benefit Expense.

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
- Employer's contribution to Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund	22.09	20.22

(II) Defined benefit plans

Every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days of total gross salary last drawn for each completed year of service. Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees of the company on retirement or separation or death or permanent disablement in terms of the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act.

Particulars

I) Reconciliation in present value of obligation (PVO)

	Gratuity (Funded)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Defined benefit obligation:		
Liability at the beginning of the year	105.73	104.83
Net current service cost	5.71	5.82
Interest cost on defined benefit obligation	6.65	5.18
Actuarial loss on obligations	37.00	-0.18
Benefits paid	-6.72	-9.93
Liability at the end of the year	148.37	105.73

II) Change in fair value of plan assets:

Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	70.92	70.62
Interest Income plan assets	3.99	3.07
Employer Contributions	34.81	6.03
Benefits payment	-6.72	-9.93
Actuarial gain/(Losses) on plan assets	1.24	1.13
Funded status	104.23	70.92





<b>III) Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit &amp; Loss:</b>		
Current service cost	5.71	5.82
Net interest costs	2.67	2.11
Other expenses/adjustments	-	-
<b>Components of Defined Benefit Cost recognized in Profit and loss</b>	<b>8.38</b>	<b>7.93</b>
<b>IV) Expenses recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income:</b>		
Actuarial (gain) / loss	35.76	-1.30
	<b>35.76</b>	<b>(1.30)</b>
<b>Included in Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Amount recognized in OCI, Beginning of the period	3.01	4.31
Remeasurements due to:		
Effect of Change In financial assumptions	(2.35)	(3.66)
Effect of Change In Demographic assumptions	-	-
Effect of experience adjustments	39.35	3.48
Return on plan Assets(excluding interest)	(1.24)	(1.13)
Total Remeasurements recognized in OCI	35.76	(1.30)
<b>Amount recognized in OCI, End of the period</b>	<b>38.77</b>	<b>3.01</b>
<b>V) Net Liability recognized in the balance sheet</b>		
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	104.23	70.92
Liability at the year end	(148.37)	(105.73)
<b>Amount recognized in the balance sheet</b>	<b>(44.14)</b>	<b>(34.81)</b>
<b>VI) Category of assets as at the end of the year:</b>		
Insurer Managed Fund - Non quoted Value	104.23	70.92
<b>VII) Actuarial Assumptions</b>		
	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
Discount rate	7.10%	7.25%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	7.10%	7.25%
Expected salary increase rate	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate	< 50 years : 40% p.a	< 50 years : 40% p.a >=50 years : 5 % p.a
	>=50 years : 5 % p.a	
Mortality rate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate	IALM (2012-14) Ultimate
<b>VIII) Experience adjustments</b>		
	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
Present value of defined benefit obligation	148.37	105.73
Fair value of the plan assets	104.23	70.92
<b>(Deficit) in the plan</b>	<b>(44.14)</b>	<b>(34.81)</b>
<b>IX) Sensitivity Analysis</b>		
Reasonably possible changes at the reporting date to one of the relevant actuarial assumptions, holding other assumptions constant, would have affected the defined benefit obligation as shown below.		
	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>March 31, 2023</b>
<b>Increase in</b>		
Discount rate (1% movement)	0.18	(2.21)
Future salary growth (1% movement)	5.11	2.35
Attrition rate (1% movement)	2.84	0.10
<b>Decrease in</b>		
Discount rate (1% movement)	5.42	2.33
Future salary growth (1% movement)	0.45	(2.28)
Attrition rate (1% movement)	2.63	(0.11)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.





**X) Expected future cash flows**

The expected contributions for the defined benefit plan for the next financial years are mentioned below

Expected future benefit payments

	As At March 31, 2024	As At March 31, 2023
Year 1	63.25	39.39
Year 2	53.62	21.90
Year 3	22.69	24.35
Year 4	8.88	16.36
Year 5	4.45	6.03
Year 6	4.35	2.76
Year 7	6.91	3.81
Year 8	2.28	5.68
Year 9	2.82	1.35
Year 10 & Above	4.17	4.23

The weighted Average duration of plan as at March 31, 2024 is 3.57 years (As at March 31, 2023 is 3.42 years)

The Company expects to contribute Rs.10 lakhs (March 31,2023 is 7.50 lakhs) to its gratuity plan in next financial period.

**XI) Leave encashment expenses**

Expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
	1.57	1.96

**44 Related Party Disclosures****1 Related parties where control exists****Holding Company**

SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

**Entities with whom joint venture is formed**

Endress Hauser (India ) Pvt. Ltd.

**Enterprises over which key managerial Personnel are able to exercise significance influence:**

Gharpure Engg & Const Pl- Chavare Engg PL JV

Endress+ Hauser & Chavare Engineering (JV) Private Limited

Nimbus Technologies

CEE Square Engineers

Apex Systems

CHAVARE ENGINEERING & ENDRESS PLUS HAUSER JV

**2 Key Managerial Personnel****Directors**

Mr. Rajesh Ratnakar Chavare

Mr. Sanjay Ratnakar Chavare

**3 Disclosure of transactions between the Company and Related parties and the status of outstanding balances as at year ending**

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
--	------------------------------	------------------------------

**(i) Holding Company & Subsidiaries & Fellow Subsidiaries****Transactions during the year:****Sale of services**

SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.

1,171.44

565.33

Nimbus Technologies

1.91

5.42

Endress Hauser (India ) Pvt. Ltd.

403.24

682.69

CEE Square Engineers

-

-

Endress+ Hauser & Chavare Engineering (JV) Private Limited

-

-

CHAVARE ENGINEERING & ENDRESS PLUS HAUSER JV

1,092.45

-





<b>Purchase of Services</b>		
SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	23.76	18.88
Nimbus Technologies	82.14	172.49
CEE Square Engineers	495.16	456.60
Apex Systems	5.03	4.94
Endress Hauser (India ) Pvt LTd	289.60	253.51
<b>Loan taken</b>		
SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	800.00	-
<b>Balance outstanding :</b>		
<b>Trade Receivables</b>		
Endress+ Hauser & Chavare Engineering (JV) Private Limited	106.61	136.61
Endress Hauser (India ) Pvt. Ltd.	74.55	41.46
SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	158.89	183.50
<b>Advance to Creditor</b>		
Endress+ Hauser & Chavare Engineering (JV) Private Limited	2.45	3.20
CHAVARE ENGINEERING & ENDRESS PLUS HAUSER JV	40.00	
<b>Trade Payables</b>		
SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	23.76	-
Nimbus Technologies	43.41	53.87
CEE Square Engineers	75.41	115.79
Apex Systems	0.29	0.33
Endress Hauser (India ) Pvt. Ltd.	75.60	148.52
<b>Loan taken</b>		
SFC Environmental Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	247.00	-
(ii) <b>Key Management Personnel</b>		
<b>Transactions during the year</b>		
<b>Borrowings</b>		
Mr. Sanjay Ratnakar Chavare	-	-
<b>Borrowings repaid</b>		
Mr. Sanjay Ratnakar Chavare	-	20.00
<b>Interest on Borrowings</b>		
Mr. Rajesh Ratnakar Chavare	1.95	1.95
Mr. Sanjay Ratnakar Chavare	1.95	2.54
<b>Remuneration Paid</b>		
Mr. Rajesh Ratnakar Chavare	24.00	24.00
Mr. Sanjay Ratnakar Chavare	24.00	24.00
<b>Balances Outstanding with Key Management Personnel</b>		
<b>Borrowings payable</b>		
Mr. Rajesh Ratnakar Chavare	19.50	19.50
Mr. Sanjay Ratnakar Chavare	19.50	19.50
<b>Interest on Borrowings Payable</b>		
Mr. Rajesh Ratnakar Chavare	0.15	0.16
Mr. Sanjay Ratnakar Chavare	0.15	0.16
<b>Remuneration Payable</b>		
Mr. Rajesh Ratnakar Chavare	18.87	17.10
Mr. Sanjay Ratnakar Chavare	15.44	12.46





45 Investments in Joint Ventures

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	No. of equity shares held	% of holding	Original cost of investment	Carrying amount of investment
JV Endress Hauser	24,500	49%	2.45	2.45
JV Gharpure	NA	5%	-	-
CHAVARE ENGINEERING & ENDRESS PLUS HAUSER JV	NA	51%	-	-

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	No. of equity shares held	% of holding	Original cost of investment	Carrying amount of investment
JV Endress Hauser	24,500	49%	2.45	2.45
JV Gharpure	NA	5%	-	0.07

The summarised financial information below represents amounts shown in the joint ventures financial statements.

Particulars - JV Endress Hauser	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current assets	118.54	148.95
Non-current assets	-	-
Current liabilities	107.18	137.16
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Revenue	0.17	0.62
Profit / (loss) for the year	-0.43	-0.05
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-0.43	-0.05

Particulars - JV Gharpure	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current assets	-	5.37
Non-current assets	-	-
Current liabilities	-	4.02
Non-current liabilities	-	-
Revenue	-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	-0.00	-2.95
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-0.00	-2.95

Particulars - CHAVARE ENGINEERING & ENDRESS PLUS HAUSER	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current assets	750.69	-
Non-current assets	26.39	-
Current liabilities	801.76	-
Non-current liabilities	2.81	-
Revenue	977.35	-
Profit / (loss) for the year	-27.49	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-27.49	-

46 Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) i.e. Board of Directors. The CODM regularly monitors and reviews the operating result of the whole Company as one segment of "Designing, Manufacture, Supply, Installation & Commissioning of Process Automation Systems". Thus, as defined in Ind AS 108 "Operating Segments", the Company's entire business falls under this one operational

47 Fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities

The fair value of other current financial assets, cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, short-term borrowings and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amounts because of the short term nature of these financial instruments.

Fair value hierarchy

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

- Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. as prices).
- Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

No financial assets/liabilities have been valued using level 1 fair value measurements.





The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Quoted Price in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
<b>Financial assets:</b>								
Investment - Non Current	-	-	8.55	8.55	-	-	8.55	8.55
Trade receivables - Non Current	-	-	18.90	18.90	-	-	18.90	18.90
Financial Assets - Non Current	-	-	381.83	381.83	-	-	381.83	381.83
Loans - Current	-	-	6.27	6.27	-	-	6.27	6.27
Trade receivables - Current	-	-	1,532.60	1,532.60	-	-	1,532.60	1,532.60
Cash and cash equivalents - Current	-	-	312.09	312.09	-	-	312.09	312.09
Other bank balances - Current	-	-	173.90	173.90	-	-	173.90	173.90
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>								
Borrowings - Non Current	-	-	39.00	39.00	-	-	39.00	39.00
Borrowings - Current	-	-	247.00	247.00	-	-	247.00	247.00
Trade payables - Current	-	-	1,471.63	1,471.63	-	-	1,471.63	1,471.63
Other Financial Liabilities - Current	-	-	114.55	114.55	-	-	114.55	114.55

As at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Carrying amount				Fair value			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total	Quoted Price in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)	
<b>Financial assets:</b>								
Investment - Non Current	-	-	8.62	8.62	-	-	8.62	8.62
Trade receivables - Non Current	-	-	56.85	56.85	-	-	56.85	56.85
Financial Assets - Non Current	-	-	296.74	296.74	-	-	296.74	296.74
Loans - Current	-	-	9.67	9.67	-	-	9.67	9.67
Trade receivables - Current	-	-	1,566.36	1,566.36	-	-	1,566.36	1,566.36
Cash and cash equivalents - Current	-	-	48.06	48.06	-	-	48.06	48.06
Other bank balances - Current	-	-	165.77	165.77	-	-	165.77	165.77
<b>Financial Liabilities:</b>								
Borrowings - Non Current	-	-	39.00	39.00	-	-	39.00	39.00
Borrowings - Current	-	-	23.01	23.01	-	-	23.01	23.01
Trade payables - Current	-	-	2,123.84	2,123.84	-	-	2,123.84	2,123.84
Other Financial Liabilities - Current	-	-	91.74	91.74	-	-	91.74	91.74

**48 Risk management Framework**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises of borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade receivables, other financial assets, cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed preliminary to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets & seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

**(A) Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: Foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk.

**(i) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's borrowings with floating interest rates. The fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost, hence, they are not subject to interest rate risk since the carrying amount and future cash flows will not fluctuate because of change in market interest rates. The exposure of the Company's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Variable rate borrowings	-	23.01
Fixed rate borrowings	39.00	39.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.00</b>	<b>62.01</b>

**Interest rate sensitivity**

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of loans and borrowings. With all other variables held constant, the Company's profit before tax is affected through the impact on floating rate borrowings, as follows:

	Increase/ decrease in basis points	Effect on profit before tax	Effect on equity
<b>For Year ended March 31, 2024</b>			
INR	+100	0.18	0.18
INR	-100	-0.18	-0.18
<b>For Year ended March 31, 2023</b>			
INR	+100	0.09	0.09
INR	-100	-0.09	-0.09

**(ii) Foreign currency risk**

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a different currency from the Company's functional currency).





Exposure to currency risk  
The Company's exposure to currency risk is as follows

Exposure to currency risk

Currency	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
USD	-	22.64
	-	22.64
	-	22.64

Payables

Net exposure

Foreign currency sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in foreign currency, with all other variables held constant relating to unhedged foreign currency exposure. The sensitivity analysis includes only outstanding foreign currency denominated monetary items and adjusts their translation at the period end for a 10% change in the foreign currency rates. The impact on the Company's

	Currency	Change in rate	Effect on profit before tax
As at March 31, 2024	USD	+10%	-
	USD	-10%	-
As at March 31, 2023	USD	+10%	(2.26)
	USD	-10%	2.26

(B) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms and obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and credit worthiness of the customer on continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit. The financial instruments that are subject to concentration of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables and cash and bank

The credit limit policy is established considering the current economic trend of the industry in which the Company is operating. Also, the trade receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues and provision is created accordingly. Bank balances and deposits are held with only high rated banks. Hence, in these case the credit risk is negligible. Deposits receivable from customers which are municipal parties are due at the end of the contract. These receivables are monitored on a periodic basis for assessing any significant risk of non-recoverability of dues

The Company recognises lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivable using simplified approach by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in provision matrix.

The following table provides information about the exposure to credit risk and ECL's for trade receivables.

Trade Receivable for March 31, 2024

Ageing	Average loss rate	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Net Carrying Amount
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
Less than 6 months	0.00%	1,276.92	-	1,276.92
6 months-1 Year	0.00%	92.47	-	92.47
1-2 years	8.40%	30.31	-2.55	27.77
2-3 years	0.00%	70.33	-	70.33
More than 3 years	0.00%	65.12	-	65.12
Total		1,535.15	-2.55	1,532.60

Trade Receivable for March 31, 2023

Ageing	Average loss rate	Gross Carrying Amount	Loss Allowance	Net Carrying Amount
Unbilled	-	-	-	-
Not due	-	-	-	-
Less than 6 months	1.37%	1,354.02	-18.57	1,335.45
6 months-1 Year	0.89%	29.50	-0.26	29.24
1-2 years	0.05%	76.53	-0.03	76.49
2-3 years	0.20%	36.01	-0.07	35.94
More than 3 years	1.63%	90.72	-1.48	89.24
Total		1,586.78	-20.42	1,566.36

The Movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Balance as at April 01	20.42	15.43
Amounts written off	-	-
Provision for the year	-	4.99
Net measurement of loss allowance	-	4.99
Balance as at March 31	20.42	20.42

(C) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity and to ensure that funds are available for use as per requirement.

The liquidity risk principally arises from obligations on account of financial liabilities viz. borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The finance department of the Company is responsible for liquidity and funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.





Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarizes the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities:

As at March 31, 2024  
 Long term Borrowings  
 Short term borrowings  
 Trade payables  
 Other financial liabilities

	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	-	39.00	-	-	39.00
	247.00	-	-	-	247.00
	1,471.63	-	-	-	1,471.63
	114.55	-	-	-	114.55
	1,833.18	39.00	-	-	1,872.18

As at March 31, 2023  
 Long term borrowings  
 Short term borrowings  
 Trade payables  
 Other financial liabilities

	Within 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	-	39.00	-	-	39.00
	23.01	-	-	-	23.01
	2,123.84	-	-	-	2,123.84
	91.74	-	-	-	91.74
	2,238.59	39.00	-	-	2,277.59

49. Ratio Analysis

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% Variation	Remarks
Current Ratio	Current assets	Current Liabilities	1.61	1.39	16%	NA
Debt to Equity Ratio	Total Debt (Borrowings)	Shareholder's Equity	0.14	0.03	296%	Due to drastic increase in debt
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.)	Debt Service (Interest Payments)	21.36	15.34	39%	Due to increase in net profit
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholder's Equity ((Opening+Closing)/2)	0.19	0.10	82%	Due to increase in net profit
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of material consumed & changes in inventory	Average Inventory ((Opening+Closing)/2)	5.52	3.90	42%	NA
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from contracts with customer	Average Trade Receivable ((Opening+Closing)/2)	5.99	3.45	74%	Due to increase in revenue from contracts with customer and reduction in average trade receivable
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases of raw material & changes in work-in progress	Average Trade Payables ((Opening+Closing)/2)	4.12	4.31	-4%	NA
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital	7.35	7.23	2%	NA
Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	0.04	0.03	68%	Due to increase in net profit
Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.24	0.15	58%	Due to increase in earnings before interest and taxes
Return on Investment	Interest income on term deposits	Average investment in term deposits ((Opening+Closing)/2)	0.06	0.02	168%	Due to increase in interest income and average investments in term deposits

50. Corporate social responsibility

The Company is not liable to establish Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Committee as per Section 135 and schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules 2014.





**51 Capital management**

Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

The amount managed as capital by the Company are summarised as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Borrowings	286.00	62.01
Less: cash and cash equivalent	312.09	48.06
Net Debt	(26.09)	13.95
Total Equity	2,117.34	1,819.48
Capital and Net debt	2,091.25	1,833.43
Gearing Ratio	-0.01	0.01

The Company is exposed to certain externally imposed capital requirements for its borrowings. However there are no debt covenants for long term borrowings as these are from related parties. Further, in case of the variable rate borrowing facility availed by the Company, these are against fixed deposits placed with the Bank, there are no debt covenants for variable rate

**52 Revenue from contracts with customers****A Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers**

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
For the year ended March 31		
Primary geographical markets		
Domestic	9,266.72	7,375.89
Export	12.05	0.22
Timing of revenue recognition		
Products transferred at a point in time	9,278.77	7,376.11
Products transferred over time		

**B Reconciliation as per transaction price and contract price**

	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Revenue from contract with customer as per the customer as per the contract price	9,241.97	7,376.11
Adjustments made to contract price on account of :-		
Discounts & Rebates	36.81	-
Revenue from contract with customer as per the statement of profit and loss	9,278.77	7,376.11

**C Movement in Contract Balances - Trade receivables**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Opening Balance		
- Non Current	56.85	107.02
- Current	1,566.36	1,146.79
Closing Balance		
- Non Current	18.90	56.85
- Current	1,532.60	1,566.36

**53 Others**

- 53.1 The Company has not revalued any Property, Plant & Equipment. The Company does not hold any intangible assets. Accordingly, there is no revaluation in intangible assets.
- 53.2 The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- 53.3 The title deeds of all the immovable properties, (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company) disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment and capital work-in progress are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- 53.4 The Company does not hold any intangible assets under development and accordingly, no ageing nor completion schedule is provided.
- 53.5 The Company has not granted loans to promoters, directors, key managerial persons and related parties as defined under Companies Act, 2013.
- 53.6 The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 53.7 The Company has 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 Group shall: (a) 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 (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 53.8 The Company has utilized the borrowings from banks for the purpose for which it was obtained.
- 53.9 The Company does not have any borrowings from banks or financial institutions against security of current assets.
- 53.10 The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- 53.11 The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- 53.12 The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- 53.13 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 53.14 The Company has no such transaction which 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.
- 53.15 The Company has complied with 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.
- 53.16 The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement.

54 Company is following the practice to recognize the bank commission expense as and when incurred.

55 Previous year figures have been regrouped/ reclassified to confirm presentation as per Ind AS as required by Schedule III of the Act.

