AMS & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Platinum Oleo Chemical Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Platinum Oleo Chemical Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date and 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 the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and its profit/(loss), total comprehensive income/(loss), changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) 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 the 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are

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no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

1. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with 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

AMS & CO. ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ MUMBAI FRN-130878W aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

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

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

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section143 of the Act, we give in the **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters Specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

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

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023 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, are not applicable to the company vide notification no. 583 (E) dated 13th June,2017 in addition to the principal notification No. G.S.R 464(E) dated 5th June,2015 issued by ministry of corporate affairs

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

      i. There was no pending litigation which would impact the financial position of the Company.

      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 amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

      iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN -130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. Since the Company has not declared / paid any dividend during the period, Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

vi. Provision to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial period ended March 31, 2023

3. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, being a private limited company provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable to the company.

For AMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 130878W

Ashok Kumar Puri
Partner
Mem. No. : 128996
UDIN:23128996BGQXJF3225
Date: 03.07.2023
Place: Mumbai

AMS & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN -130878W

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure referred to in Paragraph 1 of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our Report of even date on the accounts of **Platinum Oleo Chemical Private Limited** for the period ended 31st March 2023.

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

(i) Since the Company does not hold any Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Asset, reporting under clause 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.

(ii) (a) The inventories have been physically verified by the management during the period at reasonable intervals. Discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventories as compared to book records were not material and have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the period, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) The Company has not made any investments in, and not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties, during the period. Hence paragraph 3 (iii) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the said Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable, since the Company does not have any loans, investments, guarantees or security.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposit from the public in accordance with the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or amounts which are deemed to be deposits of the Act and the rules framed there under. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148 (i) of the Act, for the Company.

(vii) (a) Accordingly to the records of the Company, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess, Goods and Service Tax and other statutory dues wherever applicable have regularly been deposited with the appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed amount payable in respect of such statutory dues which have remained outstanding as at 31st March, 2023 for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN-130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause(a) on account of any dispute with the relevant authorities.

(viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961)

(ix) (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the period hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) The Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

(f) The Company has not raised any loans during the period on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer, further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans during the period. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the period, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the period and upto the date of this report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle blower Complaints during the period.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN-130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examinations of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) Since the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013, clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xvi) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.71 millions during the period

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the period.

(xix) 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 and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one period 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 period from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For AMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg No: 130878W

Ashok Kumar Puri
Partner
Mem. No. : 128996
UDIN: 23128996BGQYJF3225
Date: 03.07.2023
Place: Mumbai

AMS & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN -130878W

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2022PTC389560

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

(Rs. in Millions)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Deferred Tax Asset	3	0.18
		0.18
CURRENT ASSETS		
Financial assets		
Other financial assets	4	1.00
Other Current Assets	5	0.11
		1.11
Total Assets		**1.30**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Equity Share Capital	6	1.50
Other Equity		-0.52
Total Equity		**0.98**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		-
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Financial liabilities		
Trade Payables	7	
Total outstanding dues to micro enterprise and small enterprise		-
Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		0.26
Other Financial Liabilities	8	0.03
Provisions	9	0.03
		0.32
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1.30**
Significant accounting policies	1-2	
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements	3-30	

As per our report of even date

For AMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 130878W

Ashok Kumar Puri
(Partner)
Membership No. 128996

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN - 130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

Parul K Rana
Director
Din No.07546822

Bhavna R Mehta
Bhavna R Mehta
Director
DIN : 07546873

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2022PTC389560

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(Rs. in Millions)

Particulars	Note No	Period ended March 31, 2023
INCOME		-
EXPENSES		
Other Expenses	10	0.71
Total Expenses		**0.71**
Profit Before Tax		**-0.71**
Tax Expenses		
Current Tax		-
Deferred Tax Expense/(Credit)		(0.18)
Profit for the Year (A)		**(0.52)**
Other comprehensive income (OCI)		-
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**(0.52)**
Earnings per share (of Rs. 10 each)	11	
- (in Rs.) Basic		**(3)**
- (in Rs.) Diluted		**(3)**
Significant accounting policies	1-2	
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements	3-30	

As per our report of even date

For AMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 130878W

Ashok Kumar Puri
(Partner)
Membership No. 128996

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN -130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

Parul K Rana
Director
Din No.07546822

Bhavna R Mehta
Bhavna R Mehta
Director
DIN : 07546873

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2022PTC389560

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

PARTICULARS	(Rs. In Millions) Period ended March 31, 2023
A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :	
Net profit before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.71)
Adjustment for :	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(0.71)
Adjusted for :	
Increase/Decrease in Other Assets	(0.11)
Increase/Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(1.00)
Increase/Decrease in Trade Payables	0.26
Increase/Decrease in Other financial liabilities	0.03
Increase/Decrease in Provisions	0.03
Cash generated from operations	(1.50)
Direct Taxes paid (incl TDS net off refund recd)	-
Net cash from operating activities (A)	(1.50)
B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :	-
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	-
C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :	-
Proceeds from issue of equity shares	1.50
Net cash used in / (from) financing activities (C)	1.50
Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Opening Balance)	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents (Closing Balance)	-

The above Cash Flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) on " Cash Flow Statements" as notified by the Companies (Accounting Standard) Rules, 2006.
Significant accounting policies
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

As per our report of even date

For AMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 130878W

Ashok Kumar Puri
(Partner)
Membership No. 128996

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN -130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

Parul K Rana
Director
Din No.07546822

Bhavna R Mehta
Bhavna R Mehta
Director
DIN : 07546873

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U24100MH2022PTC389560

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Rs. in Millions
Equity Shares of Rs.10 Each fully paid up		
Balance as at the 31 March 2022	-	-
Changes in equity share capital for the Period ended 31 March 2023	1,50,000	1.50
Balance as at the 31 March 2023	**1,50,000**	**1.50**

B) Other equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance as at 31 March 2022	-	-
Total comprehensive Income/(Loss) for the period	(0.52)	(0.52)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(0.52)**	**(0.52)**

Significant accounting policies	1-2
Notes to the Ind AS financial statements	3-30

As per our report of even date attached

For AMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 130878W

Ashok Kumar Puri
(Partner)
Membership No. 128996

AMS & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS MUMBAI FRN -130878W

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

Bhavna R Mehta

Parul K Rana	**Bhavna R Mehta**
Director	Director
Din No.07546822	DIN : 07546873

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

(Rs. in Millions)

Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
3	**Deferred Tax Asset**	
	On unabsorbed losses	0.18
	TOTAL	**0.18**
4	**Other Financial Assets**	
	Security Deposits	1.00
	TOTAL	**1.00**
5	**OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**	
	Unsecured, considered good	
	Balance with Government Authorities	0.11
	TOTAL	**0.11**
7	**TRADE PAYABLES**	
	a) Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	-
	b) Dues to others	0.26
	TOTAL	**0.26**
8	**OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES**	
	Interest accrued but not due	-
	Statutory Dues Payable	0.03
	TOTAL	**0.03**
9	**PROVISIONS**	
	Provision for expenses	0.03
	TOTAL	**0.03**

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN-130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2022PTC389560

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

(Rs. in Millions)

6 Equity Share Capital

a. Details of Authorised, Issued and Subscribed Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised Capital	
1,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	1.50
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up	
1,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	1.50
	1.50

b. Terms & Conditions

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

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

c. Reconciliation of number of shares

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	
	Number	Rs. In Millions
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	-	-
Shares Issued during the year	1,50,000	1.50
Shares redeemed during the year	-	-
Total	**1,50,000**	**1.50**

d. Details of shares held by promoter

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	
	Number	%
Platinum Industries Limited (Formerly known as Platinum Industries Pvt Ltd)	1,49,990	99.99
Parul Rana	10	0.01
Total	**1,50,000**	**100.00**

e. Shareholders having more than 5 % shareholding

Name of Shareholder	As at March 31, 2023	
	No of Equity shares held	%
Platinum Industries Limited (Formerly known as Platinum Industries Pvt Ltd)	1,49,990	99.99

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN - 130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2022PTC389560

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

(Rs. in Millions)

Note	Particulars	Period ended March 31, 2023
10	**OTHER EXPENSES**	
	Electricity & feul charges	0.01
	Rent	0.62
	Legal & Professional Fees	0.02
	Auditor's remuneration	0.02
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.05
	TOTAL	**0.71**
	Payment to Auditors	
	As Auditor	0.02
		0.02
11	**EARNINGS PER SHARE (BASIC & DILUTED)**	
	Net profit after tax (Rs. In Millions)	-0.52
	Net profit after tax attributable to Equity Share holders for Basic EPS (Rs. In Millions)	-0.52
	No. of equity shares outstanding (In Nos)	1,50,000
	Weighted average no. of equity shares outstanding for Basic EPS (In Nos)	1,50,000
	Basic Earning Per Share of Rs. 10 Each (In Rs.)	**-3**
	Diluted Earning Per Share of Rs. 10 Each (In Rs.)	**-3**

AMS & CO. MUMBAI FRN-130878W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2022PTC389560

Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

(Rs. in Millions)

12 Related party disclosures as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24, "Related party disclosures" are given below:

a. List of related parties

Key Management Personnel

Parul Krishna Rana	Director
Bhavna Mehta	Director

Holding Company

Platinum Industries Limited (Formerly known as Platinum Industries Pvt. Ltd.)

b. Transactions with related parties :

Name of the Party	Nature of Transaction	Period ended March 31, 2023
Platinum Industries Limited (Formerly known as Platinum Industries Pvt. Ltd.)	Loan taken	0.50
	Loan repaid	0.50

c. Balance Outstanding of related parties : Nil

13 In the opinion of the Management, the Current Assets, Loans and advances are approximately of the value stated in the balance sheet if realized in the ordinary course of the business and the provision for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of amount considered reasonably necessary.

14 Some of the balances of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables and Loans and Advances [given/taken] are subject to confirmations from the respective parties and reconciliations / adjustments arising there from, if any.

15 Contingent Liabilities : Nil

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
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Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

(Rs. in Millions)

16 Additional regulatory Information required by schedule III to the companies act, 2013

1 The Company does not have any benami property held in its name. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

2 The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or government or any government authority.

3 The Company has complied with the requirement with respect to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.

4 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

I 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.

II 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 Company 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.

5 There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey), that has not been recorded in the books of account.

6 The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the year.

7 The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

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Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

(Rs. in Millions)

17 Tax Expenses

(a) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	31-Mar-23
Current tax expense (A)	-
Current year	
Deferred tax expense (B)	
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	-0.18
Tax expense (A+B)	-0.18

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Particulars	Period ended 31 March 2023		
	Before tax	Tax (expense)	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation	-	-	-
			-

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Particulars	31-Mar-23
Profit/(loss) before tax	-0.71
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (25.17%, For estwhile LLP till 08.07.2020: 34.94%)	-0.21
Tax effect of :	
Effect of expenses that is non-deductible in determining taxable profit	0.02
Tax expense as per statement of profit and loss	-0.18
Effective tax rate	26.00%

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Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

18 Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management :

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(Rs. in Millions)

31-Mar-23	Note No.	Carrying amount			Fair value			Total
		FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	
Financial assets								
Other financial assets	4	-	-	1.00	-	-	-	-
		-	-	1.00				
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	7	-	-	0.26	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	8	-	-	0.03	-	-	-	-
		-	-	0.29				

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B) Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

a. credit risk ;
b. liquidity risk ; and
c. market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company manages market risk through a treasury department, which evaluates and exercises independent control over the entire process of market risk management. The treasury department recommends risk management objectives and policies, which are approved by Board of Directors. The activities of this department include management of cash resources, borrowing strategies, and ensuring compliance with market risk limits and policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment.

The audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investment securities. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Trade receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers. To manage credit risk, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of the customer, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivables. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored to make an assessment of recoverability. Receivables are provided as doubtful / written off, when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Where receivables have been provided / written off, the Company continues regular follow up,engage with the customers, legal options / any other remedies available with the objective of recovering these outstandings.The Company is not exposed to concentration of credit risk to any one single customer since services are provided to vast specturm. The Company also takes security deposits, advances , post dated cheques etc from its customers, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent.

Exposure to credit risk : Nil

The Company has no other financial assets that are past due but not impaired.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the balance sheet date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations.

(Rs. in Millions)

Particulars	Contractual cash flows			
	One year or less	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
As at 31 March 2023				
Non - derivative financial liabilities				
Trade payables	0.26	-	-	0.26
Other financial liabilities	0.03	-	-	0.03
	0.29	-	-	**0.29**

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B) Financial risk management

c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings and bank deposits. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Exposure to interest rate risk: Nil

Foreign currency risk : Nil

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Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

(Rs. in Millions)

19 Capital Management

The Company manages the capital structure by a balanced mix of debt and equity. Necessary adjustments are made in the capital structure considering the factors vis-a-vis the changes in the general economic conditions, available options of financing and the impact of the same on the liquidity position. Higher leverage is used for funding more liquid working capital needs and conservative leverage is used for long-term capital investments. The Company calculates the level of debt capital required to finance the working capital requirements using traditional and modified financial metrics including leverage/gearing ratios and asset turnover ratios.

As of balance sheet date, leverage ratios is as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023
Total borrowings	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-
Adjusted net debt	-
Total Equity	0.98
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio (times)	-

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Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

20 Analytical Ratios :

Sr.No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23
1	Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	3.47
2	Debt – Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	-
4	Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-53.65%
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue	Average Inventory	-
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	-
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	-
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	-
10	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	-72.50%
11	Return on Investment(ROI)	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments	-

Since the Company incorporated during the year, ratios for the previous year has not been presented.

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Notes to the Ind AS financial statements

21 The previous years figures have been not been given being the first financial year of the company since incorporation.The financials have been prepared from 29th August 2022 (incorporation date) to 31st March 2023.

As per our report of even date

For AMS & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number : 130878W

Ashok Kumar Puri
(Partner)
Membership No. 128996

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Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

Parul K Rana
Director
Din No.07546822

Bhavna R Mehta
Bhavna R Mehta
Director
DIN : 07546873

Place : Mumbai
Date : 03.07.2023

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U24100MH2022PTC389560

Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements

1. Corporate information

PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED is a company domiciled in India and registered under applicable companies Act. The Company is engaged in the business of Heat Stabilizers & related products – PVC and CPVC additives.

The registered office of the Company is located at Solitaire Corporate Park, 4th Floor, Building No 8, Unit 841, Guru Hargovindji Rd, Chakala, Andheri East, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400093.

The standalone financial statements are approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors on 3rd July, 2023.

2. Significant accounting policies

2.1 Basis of accounting, preparation and principles of standalone Financial Statements:

The standalone financial statements of PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company') have been prepared in all material aspects in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

The company has adopted the Revised Schedule III as issued by MCA.

First time adoption of Ind AS

These are the Company's first standalone financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The previous years figures have been not been given being the first financial year of the company since incorporation. The financials have been prepared from 29th August 2022 (incorporation date) to 31st March 2023.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
- Certain financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value; and
- Defined Benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value.
- Contingent consideration

The Standalone Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees "INR" and all values are stated as INR Millions, except when otherwise indicated.

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements

2.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

a. Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Company elects whether to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at fair value or at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

• Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the assets or liabilities related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
• Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.
• Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Company entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
• Assets (or disposal Companys) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Noncurrent Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that standard.
• Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

Business combinations under common control are accounted in accordance with Appendix C of IND AS 103 as per the pooling of interest method and the Ind AS Transition Facilitation Company Clarification Bulletin 9 (ITFG 9). ITFG 9 clarifies that, the carrying values of assets and liabilities as appearing in the standalone financial statements of the entities being combined shall be recognised by the combined entity.

As per Appendix C, Business Combinations of Entities under Common Control of Ind AS 103, Business Combinations, in case of common control business combinations, the assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts.

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When the Company acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date. This includes the separation of embedded derivatives in host contracts by the acquiree.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and its subsequent settlement is accounted for within equity.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Company re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

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Where goodwill has been allocated to a cash-generating unit and part of the operation within that unit is disposed of, the goodwill associated with the disposed operation is included in the carrying amount of the operation when determining the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill disposed in these circumstances is measured based on the relative values of the disposed operation and the portion of the cash-generating unit retained.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Company reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

b. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:
- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

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

c. Foreign currencies

Functional and presentation currency

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is determined on the basis of the primary economic environment in which it operates. The functional currency of the Company is Indian National Rupee (INR).
The Company's standalone financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the parent company's functional currency.

Transactions and balances
Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss with the exception of the following:

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised in profit or loss in the separate financial statements of the reporting entity or the individual financial statements of the foreign operation, as appropriate. In the financial statements that include the foreign operation and the reporting, such exchange differences are recognised initially in OCI. These exchange differences are reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

- Exchange differences arising on monetary items that are designated as part of the hedge of the Company's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognised in OCI until the net investment is disposed of, at which time, the cumulative amount is reclassified to profit or loss.

- Tax charges and credits attributable to exchange differences on those monetary items are also recorded in OCI.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Company

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PLATINUM OLEO CHEMICALS PRIVATE LIMITED MUMBAI

initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Company determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

On consolidation, the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into INR at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statements of profit and loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. For practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate to translate income and expense items, if the average rate approximates the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of OCI relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in profit and loss.

Any goodwill arising in the acquisition/ business combination of a foreign operation on or after 1 April 2016 and any fair value adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities arising on the acquisition are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation and translated at the spot rate of exchange at the reporting date.

Any goodwill or fair value adjustments arising in business combinations/ acquisitions, which occurred before the date of transition to Ind AS (1 April 2016), are treated as assets and liabilities of the entity rather than as assets and liabilities of the foreign operation. Therefore, those assets and liabilities are non-monetary items already expressed in the functional currency of the parent and no further translation differences occur.

Gain or loss on a subsequent disposal of any foreign operation excludes translation differences that arose before the date of transition but includes only translation differences arising after the transition date.

d. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.
- Financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, unbilled revenues, finance lease receivables, security deposits, investments in equity and debt securities;
- Financial liabilities include long-term and short-term loans and borrowings, lease liabilities, derivative financial liabilities, bank overdrafts and trade payables

Financial assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, and subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through OCI, or fair value through profit or loss.

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Notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements

Initially, a financial instrument is recognized at its fair value. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial instruments are recognized in determining the carrying amount, if it is not classified as at fair value through profit or loss and transactions costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss. Subsequently, financial instruments are measured according to the category in which they are classified.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

i) **Financial assets at amortised cost:**

A financial asset is classified as "financial asset at amortised cost" (amortised cost) under IND AS 109 Financial Instruments if it meets both the following criteria:
(1) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
(2) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding on specified date (the 'SPPI' contractual cash flow characteristics test).

This category is the most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

ii) **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):**

All equity investment in scope of IND AS 109 Financial Instruments are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which IND AS 103 Business Combinations applies are classified as fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. The Company makes such

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election on an instrument-to-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument through fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCL), then all fair value changes in the instruments excluding dividends, are recognised in OCI and is never recycled to statement of profit and loss, even on sale of the instrument.

Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets held for trading, e.g., derivative instruments, financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss, e.g., debt or equity instruments, or financial assets mandatorily required to be measured at fair value, i.e., where they fail the SPPI test. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. Financial assets with cash flows that do not pass the SPPI test are required to be classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model. Notwithstanding the criteria for debt instruments to be classified at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, as described above, debt instruments may be designated at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition if doing so eliminates, or significantly reduces, an accounting mismatch.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e., removed from the Company's standalone statement of financial position) when:

• The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

• The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

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When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a passthrough arrangement, it evaluates if, and to what extent, it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of its continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

a) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a Company are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

b) Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

c) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at 'FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement
The subsequent measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

i) Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or

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premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

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

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

For trade receivables, deposits and contract assets, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

e. Revenue recognition

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Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The Company has concluded that it is the principal in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

However, sales tax/ value added tax (VAT)/ Goods and Service (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

No element of financing is deemed present as the majority of sales are on cash basis and credit sales are made with normal credit period consistent with market practice.

Income from trading sales

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered to customers, all significant contractual obligations have been satisfied and the collection of the resulting receivable is reasonably expected. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Amounts disclosed as revenue are net of customer returns, trade allowance, rebates, goods and services tax and amount collected on behalf of third parties.

Income from sale of service

Revenue from sale of services is recognized in accordance with the terms of the relevant agreements and is net of goods and service tax (GST), where applicable as accepted and agreed with the customers.

Interest income

Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost is recognised using the effective interest method. Effective interest is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment is established by the reporting date.

Contract balances-

Trade receivables

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A receivable is recognised if an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in point (d) above.

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is recognised if a payment is received or a payment is due (whichever is earlier) from a customer before the Company transfers the related goods or services. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods or services to the customer).

f. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of reporting period in India where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it

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is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised, or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

g. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment except Freehold Land are initially measured at cost and subsequently it is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Freehold Land Cost is carried at cost, net of accumulated impairment loss, if any. comprises of purchase price and all costs incurred to bring the assets to their current location and condition for its intended use. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company recognises such parts as individual assets with specific useful lives and depreciates them accordingly Any subsequent cost incurred is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

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Capital work in progress comprises cost of property, plant and equipment (including related expenses), that are not yet ready for their intended use at the reporting date and it is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount of the assets and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

On transition to IND AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment

Depreciation is calculated on the straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used. The Company has used the following life to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment.

The rates of depreciation are equal to the corresponding rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on addition / disposals during the year has been provided on pro rata.

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

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

h. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite.

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On transition to IND AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its Intangible Assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the Intangible Assets.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset 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 or loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation of intangible assets

Amortisation is calculated on the straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

There are no intangible assets with indefinite useful lives.

i. Leases

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

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings, Plant and Equipment and Computers. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.

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Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets, as follows:

Leasehold land - Over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets

Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to purchase the underlying asset.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.
The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note k Impairment of non-financial assets.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an operating expense in the statement of profit and loss.

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j. Inventories

Basis of valuation
Inventories other than scrap materials are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

Method of valuation
Cost of raw materials, packing materials and traded goods are determined by using weighted average method and comprises all costs of purchase, duties, taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from tax authorities) and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

k. Impairment of Non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Companys of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations, which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGUs to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

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Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the statement of profit or loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

l. Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.
If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

m. Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined benefit plan
In accordance with applicable laws in India, the Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ("the Gratuity Plan") for every employee who has completed 5 years or more of service on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The Gratuity Plan provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment based on last drawn salary and tenure of employment with the Company.

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Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation on the reporting date using projected unit credit method.

Past service costs are recognised in profit or loss on the earlier of:
- The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
- The date that the Company recognises related restructuring costs

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognises the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:
- Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and non-routine settlements; and
- Net interest expense or income

Re-measurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Re-measurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contributions to the Provident Fund scheme, a defined contribution benefit scheme. These contributions are deposited with Government administered fund and recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed. There is no further obligation on the Company on this defined contribution plan.

Compensated absences

Accumulated leave, is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, and are treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company treats the entire leave as current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. It is measured on the basis of an actuarial valuation done by an independent actuary on the projected unit credit method at the end of each financial year.

n. Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions).

Equity-settled transactions

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The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made using an appropriate valuation model. That cost is recognised in employee benefit expenses, together with a corresponding increase in retained earnings in equity, over the period in which the service conditions and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognised for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the statement of profit or loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognised as at the beginning and end of that period

Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value. Any other conditions attached to an award, but without an associated service requirement, are considered to be non-vesting conditions. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of an award and lead to an immediate expensing of an award unless there are also service and/or performance conditions. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest because non-market performance and/or service conditions have not been met. Where awards include a market or non-vesting condition, the transactions are treated as vested irrespective of whether the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When an award is modified, at minimum the cost of the original award is recognised as if it had not been modified (i.e. at the original grant date fair value, spread over the original vesting period, and subject to the original vesting conditions). This applies unless the award does not vest because of failure to satisfy a vesting condition (other than a market condition) that was specified at grant date. When the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognised is the grant date fair value of the unmodified award, provided the original vesting terms of the award are met. An additional expense, measured as at the date of modification, is recognised for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee. Where a modification is made after the original vesting period has expired, and is subject to no further vesting conditions, any incremental fair value is recognised immediately.

If the modification decreases the fair value of the equity instruments granted (e.g. by increasing the exercise price or reducing the exercise period), the decrease in value is effectively ignored and the entity continues to recognise a cost for services as if the awards had not been modified. Where an award is cancelled by the entity or by the counterparty, any remaining element of the fair value of the award is expensed immediately through profit or loss.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional share dilution in the computation of diluted earnings per share.

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Cash-settled transactions

A liability is recognised for the fair value of cash-settled transactions. The fair value is measured initially and at each reporting date up to and including the settlement date, with changes in fair value recognised in employee benefit expenses (see Note 32). The fair value is expensed over the period until the vesting date with recognition of a corresponding liability. The fair value is determined using a binomial model, further details of which are given in Note 40. The approach used to account for vesting conditions when measuring equity-settled transactions also applies to cash-settled transactions.

o. Cash and cash equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

p. Contingencies

A contingent liability is:

A possible obligation that arises 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 Company; or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because:
(i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
(ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

Contingent liabilities are recognised when virtually certain on the balance sheet of the Company, except for contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination that are present obligations arising from past events and which the fair values can be reliably determined.

Contingent liabilities recognised in a business combination

A contingent liability recognised in a business combination is initially measured at its fair value. Subsequently, it is measured at the higher of the amount that would be recognised in accordance with the requirements for provisions or the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the requirements for revenue recognition.

q. Earnings per share

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Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the parent by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent using the weighted-average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and weighted average number of dilutive equivalent shares outstanding during the period, except where the results would be anti-dilutive. Dilutive potential shares are deemed converted at the beginning of the period, unless issued at later date.

Ordinary shares that will be issued upon the conversion of mandatorily convertible instruments are included in the calculation of basic earnings per share from the date the contract is entered into.

r. Fair value measurement

The fair value of the financial instruments is included at 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. Management of the Company have assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, trade receivables (not subject to provisional pricing), trade payables, bank overdrafts and other current liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:
Level 1: quoted (unadjusted) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data.
There have been no transfers between fair value levels during the reporting period.

s. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker being Chief Financial Officer. The Managing Director assesses the financial performance and position of the Company as a whole, and makes strategic decisions.

t. Cash Flow

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Ind AS 7 requires to exclude non-cash transaction relating to investing and financing activities from the statement of cash flow. However, such transactions should be disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

u. Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are those items that management considers, by virtue of their size or incidence (including but not limited to impairment charges and acquisition and restructuring related costs), should be disclosed separately to ensure that the financial information allows an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year, so as to facilitate comparison with prior periods. Such items are material by nature or amount to the year's result and require separate disclosure in accordance with Ind AS.

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

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 Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes
The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences. The Company is evaluating the impact, if any, in its financial statements.

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

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involves measurement uncertainty. The Company does not expect this amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.