

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited
CIN: U24231GJ2004PTC043478
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

		Rs. in Lakhs	
Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	5	1.69	2.28
Total non-current assets (A)		1.69	2.28
II. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	8	-	0.07
(b) Financial Assets			
(ii) Cash and Bank balances	6	0.70	1.20
(c) Others current assets	7	0.04	0.03
Total current assets (B)		0.74	1.30
Total Assets (A+B)		2.43	3.58
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	990.00	990.00
(b) Other Equity	10	(987.87)	(986.58)
Total Equity (A)		2.13	3.42
LIABILITIES			
I. Non-Current liabilities			
II. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Trade Payable			
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small	11(a)	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	11(a)	0.25	0.16
(b) Other Current liabilities	12	0.05	-
Total current liabilities (B)		0.30	0.16
Total Equity and Liabilities (A+B)		2.43	3.58
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Sorab S. Engineer & Co.

Firm Registration No. 110417W

Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner

Membership No. 100892

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited

Mohal Kartikeya Sarabhai
Mohal Kartikeya Sarabhai

Director

DIN:00334441

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Mr. Anuj Shukla
Mr. Anuj Shukla

Director

DIN: 0816841

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited
CIN: U24231GJ2004PTC043478
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Rs. in Lakhs	
		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
I. Income			
(a) Revenue from operations	13	-	0.01
Total Income		-	0.01
II. Expenses			
(a) Changes in inventories of Stock in Trade	14	-	-
(b) Depreciation and amortization expense	15	0.59	1.91
(c) Other expenses	16	0.70	0.03
Total Expenses		1.29	1.94
III. Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		(1.29)	(1.93)
IV. Exceptional items		-	-
V. Profit/(Loss) before tax (III-IV)		(1.29)	(1.93)
VI. Tax expense:			
(a) Current Tax	-	-	-
(b) Deferred tax charge/(credit)	-	-	-
Total tax Expense		-	-
VII. Profit/(Loss) after Tax		(1.29)	(1.93)
VIII. Other comprehensive income:			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
(i) Re-measurement gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-
(ii) Income tax effect on above	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
IX. Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (VII+VIII)		(1.29)	(1.93)
X. Earnings per equity share (nominal value per share Rs. 10/-)			
Basic/Diluted	18	(0.04)	(0.07)
Summary of material accounting policies	3		

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

As per our report of even date attached
For Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
 Firm Registration No. 110417W
 Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
 Partner
 Membership No. 100892
 Date: 15.05.2025
 Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited

Mohai Kartikeya Sarabhai **Mr. Anuj Shukla**
 Director Director
 DIN:00334441 DIN: 0816841
 Date: 15.05.2025 Date: 15.05.2025
 Place: Ahmedabad Place: Ahmedabad

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited

CIN: U24231GJ2004PTC043478

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars		Rs. in Lakhs	
		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
A Operating activities			
Profit/(Loss) Before taxation		(1.29)	(1.93)
<i>Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:</i>			
Depreciation /Amortization	0.59		1.91
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		0.59	1.91
Working Capital Changes:		(0.70)	(0.02)
Changes in inventories	0.07		0.00
Changes in trade payables	0.09		0.03
Changes in other liabilities	0.05		-
Changes in other assets	(0.01)		-
Net Changes in Working Capital		0.20	0.03
Cash Generated from Operations		(0.50)	0.01
Direct Taxes paid (Net of refund)			-
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities		(0.50)	0.01
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment/intangible assets	-		-
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-		-
Loans (given)/repaid	-		-
Net cash flow from Investing Activities		-	-
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Proceed/(repayment) from Short term borrowings	-		-
Change in share capital	-		-
Interest and Other Borrowing Cost Paid	-		-
Net Cash flow from Financing Activities		-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) in cash & cash equivalents		(0.50)	0.01
Cash & Cash equivalent at the beginning of the year		1.20	1.19
Cash & Cash equivalent at the end of the year		0.70	1.20

Particulars		Rs. In Lakhs	
		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of: (Note 7b)			
Cash on Hand		-	0.07
Balances with Banks		0.70	1.13
Cash and cash equivalents		0.70	1.20

Note:

The cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

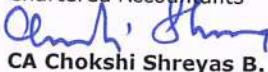
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Sorab S. Engineer & Co.

Firm Registration No. 110417W

Chartered Accountants


CA Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner

Membership No. 100892

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited


Mohal Kartikeya Sarabhai

Director

DIN:00334441

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad


Mr. Anuj Shukla

Director

DIN: 0816841

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Statement of changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs		
	Note 9		
	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Changes in Equity Share Capital during the year	Balance at the end of the reporting year
For the year ended March 31, 2025	990.00	-	990.00
For the year ended March 31, 2024	990.00	-	990.00

B. Other Equity

Attributable to the equity holders

(Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Rs. in Lakhs Total Equity
	Capital Reserve (Note 11)	Retained Earnings (Note 11)	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	786.19	(1,770.84)	(984.65)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(1.93)	(1.93)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(1.93)	(1.93)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	786.19	(1,772.77)	(986.58)
Balance as at April 1, 2024	786.19	(1,772.77)	(986.58)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(1.29)	(1.29)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	(1.29)	(1.29)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	786.19	(1,774.06)	(987.87)

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

As per our report of even date attached

For Sorab S. Engineer & Co.

Firm Registration No. 110417W

Chartered Accountants

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner

Membership No. 100892

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited

Mohal Kartikeya Sarabhai

Mohal Kartikeya Sarabhai

Director

DIN:00334441

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Mr. Anuj Shukla

Mr. Anuj Shukla

Director

DIN: 0816841

Date: 15.05.2025

Place: Ahmedabad

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited

CIN: U24231GJ2004PTC043478

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 5 : Property, plant and equipment

Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment

Fixed Assets	Furniture & fixture	Lease hold Building	Office equipment	Computer & Server	Telephone & Epabx System	Rs. in Lakhs	
						Total	
Gross Carrying Amount							
As at April 1, 2023	19.07	-	-	4.11	0.73	23.91	
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2024	19.07	-	-	4.11	0.73	23.91	
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2025	19.07	-	-	4.11	0.73	23.91	
Depreciation and Impairment							
As at April 1, 2023	15.21	-	-	3.81	0.70	19.72	
Depreciation for the year	1.81	-	-	0.10	-	1.91	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2024	17.02	-	-	3.91	0.70	21.63	
Depreciation for the year	0.56	-	-	0.03	-	0.59	
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-	-	
As at March 31, 2025	17.58	-	-	3.94	0.70	22.22	
Net Carrying Amount							
As at March 31, 2025	1.49	-	-	0.17	0.03	1.69	
As at March 31, 2024	2.05	-	-	0.20	0.03	2.28	
Notes :							

1. In accordance with the Ind AS 36 on 'Impairment of Assets', the Company has reassessed its Property, plant and equipment and is of the view that no impairment/reversal is considered to be necessary in view of its expected realisable value.

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited
CIN: U24231GJ2004PTC043478

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 6: Financial Assets

6(a) Cash and Bank balances

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31,2025	As at March 31,2024
Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on Hand	-	0.07
Balance with Banks		
In Current accounts	0.70	1.13
Total Cash and Bank Balance	0.70	1.20

Note 6(b): Financial Instruments by category

Financial assets by category

Particulars	Cost	Rs. in Lakhs			
		Fair value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL)	Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)	Amortised cost	Total
As at March 31, 2025					
Cash and Bank Balance	-	-	-	0.70	0.70
Total Financial assets	-	-	-	0.70	0.70
March 31,2024					
Cash and Bank Balance	-	-	-	1.20	1.20
Total Financial assets	-	-	-	1.20	1.20

Note 7: Other current assets

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31,2025	As at March 31,2024
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Current		
Consideration receivable	(Rs. 450/-)	(Rs. 450/-)
Balances with Government Authorities (Refer Note (i) below)	0.04	0.03
Total Other assets	0.04	0.03

Notes:

1) Balance with Government Authorities mainly consist of input credit.

Note 8: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31,2025	As at March 31,2024
Stock in Trade	-	0.07
Total	-	0.07

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 9: Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Authorised share capital				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (March 31, 2024: Rs. 10 each)	9,900,000	990.00	9,900,000	990.00
Issued and subscribed and paid up share capital				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31, 2024: Rs. 10 each)	9,900,000	990.00	9,900,000	990.00
Subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (March 31, 2024: Rs. 10 each)	9,900,000	990.00	9,900,000	990.00
Total	9,900,000	990.00	9,900,000	990.00

9.1 Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the Reporting year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lakhs	No. of Shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,900,000	990.00	9,900,000	990.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	9,900,000	990.00	9,900,000	990.00

9.2. Terms/Rights attached to the equity shares

The Company has one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

9.3. Shares held by holding company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	No. of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	9,900,000	990.00	9,900,000	990.00

9.4. Number of Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% Shares in the company

Name of the Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of shareholding	No. of shares	% of shareholding
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	9,900,000	100.00	9,900,000	100.00

9.5. Shares Held by Promoters to be added

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	No. of shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the year	No. of shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the year
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited	9,900,000	100.00%	0.00%	9,900,000	100.00%	0.00%

9.6 Equity Shares allotted as fully paid pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash during the period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2025: Nil

9.7. Objective, policy and procedure of capital management, refer Note 25

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 10: Other Equity

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As At March 31,2025	As At March 31,2024
Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
Balance as per last financial statements	(1,772.77)	(1,770.84)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1.29)	(1.93)
Add: Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(1,774.06)	(1,772.77)
Total reserves & surplus	(1,774.06)	(1,772.77)
Capital Reserve	786.19	786.19
Total Other equity	(987.87)	(986.58)

11 (a) Trade payable

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As At March 31,2025	As At March 31,2024
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.25	0.16
Total	0.25	0.16

a. The Company has not received any intimation from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 and hence disclosures as required under Section 22 of The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development (MSMED) Act, 2006 regarding:

- (a) Principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any suppliers as at the end of accounting year;
 - (b) Interest paid during the year;
 - (c) Amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during accounting year;
 - (d) Interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment;
 - (e) Interest accrued and unpaid at the end of the accounting year; and
 - (f) Further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise.
- have not been given. The Company is making efforts to get the confirmations from the suppliers as regard to their status under the said Act.

Notes to the Financial Statements
Trade Payables ageing schedule:
As at March 31, 2025

As at March 31, 2025		Rs. in Lakhs				
Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	0.09	-	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.25
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.09	-	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.25

As at March 31, 2024

As at March 31, 2024		Rs. in Lakhs				
Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	0.03	0.09	-	0.04	0.16
Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unbilled dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	0.03	0.09	-	0.04	0.16

11 (b) Financial liabilities by category

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
As at March 31, 2025			
Trade payable	-	-	0.25
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	0.25
As at March 31, 2024			
Trade payable	-	-	0.16
Total Financial liabilities	-	-	0.16

For financial instruments risk management objectives and policies, refer Note no: 25
Fair value disclosure for financial assets and liabilities are in Note no: 23 and fair value hierarchy disclosures are in Note no: 24

Note 12: Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues including provident fund and tax deducted at source	0.05	-
Total	0.05	-

Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited
CIN: U24231GJ2004PTC043478
Notes to the Financial Statements
Note 13 : Revenue from operations

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Sale of products	-	0.01
Total	-	0.01

I. Disaggregation of revenue from Contracts with Customers		Rs. in Lakhs
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
A. Revenue based on Geography		
i. Domestic	-	0.01
ii. Export	-	0.01
B. Revenue based on Business Segment		
Pharmaceuticals	-	0.01
	-	0.01

II. Reconciliation of Revenue from Operation with Contract Price		Rs. in Lakhs
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from contract with customers as per the contract price	-	0.01
Less:		
Adjustment made to contract price on account of:		
a) Sales Return	-	-
Total Revenue from Operations	-	0.01

Note 14 : Changes in Inventory of Stock-in-Trade

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
(Increase)/Decrease in stocks		
Stock at the end of the year		
Stock-in-trade	-	0.07
	-	0.07
Stock at the beginning of the year		
Stock-in-trade	0.07	0.07
(Increase)/Decrease in stocks	0.07	0.07
Less: Stock Written off (Refer Note 14)	0.07	-
Total	-	-

Note 15: Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment (Refer Note 5)	0.59	1.91
Total	0.59	1.91

Note 16: Other Expenses		Rs. in Lakhs
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Rates and taxes	0.07	-
Legal & Professional charges	0.07	-
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note(i) below)	0.49	-
Miscellaneous Expenses	-	0.03
Stock written off	0.07	-
Total	0.70	0.03

(i) Payment to Auditors		Rs. in Lakhs
Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Audit Fees	0.10	-
Other services	0.39	-
Out of Pocket Expenses	-	-
Total	0.49	-

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 17: Income Tax

The major component of income tax expense for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are;

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Statement of Other comprehensive income (OCI)		
Deferred tax credit	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of OCI	-	-

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
A) Current tax		
Accounting profit/(loss) before tax	(1.29)	(1.93)
Tax Rate @25.168% (March 31, 2024 @25.168%)		
Current Tax Expenses on Profit before tax at the enacted income tax rate in India	(0.32)	(0.49)
Adjustments		
Expenditure not deductible for Tax		
Other Adjustments	0.32	0.49
At the effective income tax rate of Nil (March 31, 2024 Nil)	-	-

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate :

B) Deferred tax

Particulars	Balance Sheet as at		Statement of Profit and Loss and OCI for the year ended on	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Accelerated depreciation for tax purposes	-	-		
Expenditure allowable on payment basis	-	-		
Deferred tax expense/(income)	-	-	-	-
Net deferred tax (Assets)/Liabilities	-	-		
Reflected in the balance sheet as follows				
Deferred tax Assets	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax Assets/(Liabilities) (net)	-	-	-	-
Reconciliation of deferred tax assets / (liabilities) [net]				

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Opening balance as of April 1		
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in profit & loss		
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognised in OCI		
Closing balance as at March 31	-	-

The Company offsets tax assets and liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority.

Note 18: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted)		
Profit/(Loss) attributable to ordinary equity holders	Rs. in Lakhs (1.29)	(1.93)
Total no. of equity shares at the end of the year	Nos. 9,900,000	9,900,000
Weighted average number of equity shares		
For basic EPS	Nos. 29.46	29.46
For diluted EPS	Nos. 29.46	29.46
Nominal value of equity shares	Rs. 10	10
Basic earnings per share	Rs. (0.04)	(0.07)
Diluted earnings per share	Rs. (0.04)	(0.07)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 19: Contingent liabilities

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Contingent liabilities not provided for		
Disputed demands in respect of		
(i) Income tax	-	-

Notes:

(a) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timing of cash outflows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings.

(b) The Company does not expect any reimbursements in respect of the above Contingent liabilities.

(c) The Company believes that the ultimate outcome of these proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Note 20: Capital commitment and other commitments

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital commitments		
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	-	-
Other commitments	-	-

Note 21 : Segment Reporting

The chief operational decision maker monitors the operating results of its Business segment separately for the purpose of making decision about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements, Operating segment have been identified on the basis of nature of products and other quantitative criteria specified in the Ind AS 108. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker("CODM") of the company.

Operating Segments:

The Company has only one identifiable Segment. i.e. Pharmaceuticals

Information about major customers:

Considering the nature of business of company in which it operates, the company deals with one customer, contributing Rs.Nil Lakhs (March 31, 2024 : Nil) of the total revenue of the Company from domestic Sales.

Geographical Segment

Geographical segment is considered based on sales within India and rest of the world.

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Segment Revenue*		
a) In India	-	0.01
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total Sales	-	0.01
Carrying Cost of Segment Assets**		
a) In India	2.43	3.58
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	2.43	3.58
Carrying Cost of Segment Non Current Assets**@		
a) In India	1.69	2.28
b) Rest of the world	-	-
Total	1.69	2.28

* Based on location of Customers

** Based on location of Assets

@ Excluding Financial Assets and Deferred Tax Assets

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 22 : Related Party Disclosure

As per the Indian Accounting Standard on "Related Party Disclosures" (Ind AS 24), the related parties of the Company are as follows :

a**Name of Related Parties and Nature of Relationship :**

Name of the Party	Description of relationship
Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Ltd	Holding Company
Asence Pharma Pvt. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Suvik Hitek Pvt.Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Swetsri Investments Pvt Ltd	Fellow Subsidiary Company
Haryana Containers Limited	Associate Company of Holding Company
Vovanties Laboratories Pvt.Ltd.	Joint Venture Company to the Holding Company

Key Management Personnel

Mr. Mohal K Sarabhai	Director
Mr. Anilkumar H Parekh (till 04.08.2024)	Director
Mr. Anuj S. Shukla (w.e.f.3.11.2022)	Director
Dr. Ashok K Shah (w.e.f 29.08.2024)	Director

b**Transactions during the year**

Nature of Transactions	Rs. in Lakhs	
	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
	NIL	NIL

Balances at the year end :

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary Companies		Joint Venture to the Holding Company		Associate Company to the Holding Company	
	Year ended		Year ended		Year ended		Year ended	
	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Balances as at year end	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Rs. in Lakhs

d**Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties**

Transaction entered into with related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances other than loan given & taken at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash.

e**Commitments with related parties**

The Company has not provided any commitment to the related party as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: Rs.Nil)

Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 23 : Fair value disclosures for financial assets and financial liabilities

Set out below is a comparison, by class, of the carrying amounts and fair value of the Company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values:

Particulars	Rs. in			
	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

The management assessed that the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans, trade receivables, other current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values.

For financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.

Note 24 : Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

Quantitative disclosures fair value measurement hierarchy for financial liabilities as at March 31,2025 and March 31,2024.

Particulars	Date of valuation	Rs. in Lakhs			
		Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
As at March 31, 2025					
Liabilities disclosed at fair value					
Borrowings	March 31,2025	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024					
Liabilities disclosed at fair value					
Borrowings	March 31,2024	-	-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

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

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

There are no transfer between level 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

Note 25 : Financial instruments risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise borrowings and trade & other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the company's operations and to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans given, trade and other receivables and cash & short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's risk management is carried out by a Treasury department under policies approved by the Board of directors. The Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the Company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, deposits, Investments, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and derivative financial instruments.

Within the various methodologies to analyze and manage risk, the company has implemented a system based on "sensitivity analysis" on symmetric basis. This tool enables the risk managers to identify the risk position of the entities. Sensitivity analysis provides an approximate quantification of the exposure in the event that certain specified parameters were to be met under a specific set of assumptions.

- a parallel shift of 50-basis points of the interest rate yield curves in all currencies.

The potential economic impact, due to these assumptions, is based on the occurrence of adverse / inverse market conditions and reflects estimated changes resulting from the sensitivity analysis. Actual results that are included in the Statement of profit & loss may differ materially from these estimates due to actual developments in the global financial markets.

The analyses exclude the impact of movements in market variables on: the carrying values of gratuity, pension and other post-retirement obligations and provisions.

The following assumption has been made in calculating the sensitivity analyses:

- The sensitivity of the relevant statement of profit or loss item is the effect of the assumed changes in respective market risks. This is based on the financial assets and financial liabilities held at respective period/year end including the effect of hedge accounting, if any.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's debt obligations with floating interest rates.

As at March 31, 2025, approximately 100% of the Company's Borrowings are at fixed rate of interest (March 31, 2024: 100%).

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses financial reliability of customers and other counterparties, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends and analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of financial assets. Individual risk limits are set and periodically reviewed on the basis of such information. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on 30 days to 90 days credit term. Credit limits are established for all customers based on internal rating criteria. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has no concentration of credit risk as the customer base is widely distributed both economically and geographically.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are comprised into homogenous companies and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on actual incurred historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets disclosed in Note 7(a). The Company does not hold collateral as security. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meets the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process. The Company monitors the ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties. Based on its on-going assessment of counterparty risk, the Company adjusts its exposure to various counterparties. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the Balance sheet as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is the carrying amount as disclosed in Note 34.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses. The Company's objective is to, at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate source of financing at a optimised cost.

The Company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term investment programmes mainly in growth projects.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Less than 1 year	Total
As at March 31, 2025		
Trade payables	0.25	0.25
	0.25	0.25
As at March 31, 2024		
Trade payables	0.16	0.16
	0.16	0.16

Note 26 : Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and short-term deposits (including other bank balance). The Company is not subject to any external imposed capital requirements.

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less: cash and bank balance (Note 7b)	(0.70)	(1.20)
Net debt	(0.70)	(1.20)
Equity share capital (Note 10)	990.00	990.00
Other equity (Note 11)	(987.87)	(986.58)
Total capital	2.13	3.42
Capital and net debt	1.43	2.22
Gearing ratio	-48.95%	-54.05%

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 27 : Ratio Analysis

SI No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended		% Variance	Reason for Variance in excess of 25%
				March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024		
1	Current Ratio (In times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.47	8.13	-69.64%	NA
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (In times)	Total Debt	Total Equity	-	-	NA	NA
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (In times)	Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and amortisation	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	Due to decrease in finance cost
4	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Total Equity	-60.56%	-56.43%	7.32%	Due to decrease in finance cost
5	Inventory turnover Ratio (In times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventories	NA	NA	NA	Better inventory management
6	Trade Receivables turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Trade Receivables	NA	NA	NA	Lower credit sales
7	Trade Payables turnover Ratio (In times)	Purchase of Goods	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA	Improved credit terms
8	Net capital turnover Ratio (In times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	-	0.01	-100.00%	Due to reduction in revenue
9	Net profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Revenue from Operations	NA	-19300.00%	NA	Due to lower finance cost
10	Return on Capital employed (%)	Profit before Interest, Exceptional Items and Tax	Total Capital Employed	NA	NA	NA	Due to reduction in revenue
11	Return on investment (%)			NA	NA	NA	NA

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Notes to the Financial Statements

Note 28 : Code on Social Security, 2020

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ("Code") relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Indian Parliament approval and Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the code becomes effective.

Note 29 : Recent Pronouncements

There are no standards or interpretations which are notified but not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods.

Note 30 : Other Notes

a. During the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, the Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

i) 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

ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

Further, during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, 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:

i) 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

ii) provide any guarantee, security, or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

b. The Company has not invested or traded in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year: Nil).

c. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder during the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year: Nil).

d. The Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority during the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year: Nil).

e. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income any transactions not recorded in the books of accounts in the course of tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961) during the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year: Nil).

f. The Company does not have any transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the year ended March 31, 2025 (Previous year: Nil).

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

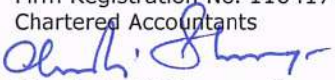
Note 31 : Events occurring after the reporting period

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of 15-May-2025, there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.

Note 32 : Regrouped, Recast, Reclassified

Material regroupings: Appropriate adjustments have been made in the statements of assets and liabilities, statement of profit and loss and cash flows, wherever required, by a reclassification of the corresponding items of income, expenses, assets, liabilities and cash flows in order to bring them in line with the groupings as per the audited financials of the Company as at March 31, 2025.

As per our report of even date attached
For Sorab S. Engineer & Co.
Firm Registration No. 110417W
Chartered Accountants


CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.
Partner
Membership No. 100892
Date: 15.05.2025
Place: Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited


Mohal Kartikeya Sarabhai
Director
DIN:00334441
Date: 15.05.2025
Place: Ahmedabad


Mr. Anuj Shukla
Director
DIN: 0816841
Date: 15.05.2025
Place: Ahmedabad

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Corporate Information

M/s. Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited is incorporated under Companies Act, 2013 (Erstwhile known as Companies Act, 1956). The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading Oncology and Pro-fertility Products which spirality segment of pharmaceutical industry.

The financial statements have been considered and approved by the Board of Directors at their meeting held on May 15, 2025.

The Company is a Subsidiary of Ambalal Sarabhai Enterprises Limited and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Shanti Sadan Mirzapur Road, Ahmedabad, 380001

2. Statement of Compliance and Basis of Preparation

2.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation and Statement of Compliance

The Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for the certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 to the extent notified ("the Act").

Accounting policies were consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Financial Statements comprising of Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows as at March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant schedule III) as applicable to financial statement.

2.2 Historical Cost Convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the followings:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy regarding financial instruments);
- Defined benefit plans – plan assets measured at fair value;



3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The following are the significant accounting policies applied by the Company in preparing its financial statements consistently to all the periods presented:

3.1. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the 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 the 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.


Operating cycle

Operating cycle of the Company is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. As the Company's normal operating cycle is not clearly identifiable, it is assumed to be twelve months.

3.2. Use of estimates and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognised in the period in which the results are known / materialised.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.



3.3.Foreign currencies

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of such transaction and on translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rate are recognised in profit or loss. They are deferred in equity if they relate to qualifying cash flow hedges.

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).

3.4.Fair value measurement


The Company measures financial instruments such as derivatives at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability
Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.



A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.


The Company's management determines the policies and procedures for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and for non-recurring measurement, such as asset held for sale.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management after discussion with and approval by the Company's Audit Committee. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Management decides, after discussions with the Company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be re-measured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies. For this analysis, management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation computation to contracts and other relevant documents.

Management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable on yearly basis.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy, as explained above.



This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy
- Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets measured at fair value on the date of transition
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

3.5. Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. 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. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost 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 profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Borrowing cost relating to acquisition / construction of fixed assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Capital work-in-progress comprises cost of fixed assets that are not yet installed and ready for their intended use at the balance sheet date.

Derecognition

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided so as to write off the cost of assets less residual values over their useful lives of the assets, using the straight line method as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

Any change in useful life are being applied prospectively in accordance with Ind AS 8 – "Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors".

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (Major Components) and are depreciated over their useful life or over the remaining useful life of the principal assets whichever is less.

Depreciation for assets purchased/sold during a period is proportionately charged for the period of use.

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.

3.6. Leases

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (ROU) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements includes the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. Right of use assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

An operating lease is a lease other than a finance lease. Operating lease payments are recognised as an operating expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term except the case where incremental lease reflects inflationary effect and lease expense is accounted in such case by actual rent for the period.

The Company as a lessor

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

When the Company is an intermediate lessor, it accounts for its interests in the head lease and the sublease separately. The sublease is classified as a finance or operating lease by reference to the right-of-use asset arising from the head lease.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.

The following is the summary of practical expedients elected on initial application:

1. Applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar end date;
2. Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application;
3. Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application;
4. Applied the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases. Accordingly, Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17.

3.7.Borrowing cost

Borrowing cost includes interest expense as per Effective Interest Rate (EIR) and exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the respective asset.

Where funds are borrowed specifically to finance a project, the amount capitalised represents the actual borrowing costs incurred. Where surplus funds are available out of money borrowed specifically to finance a project, the income generated from such current investments is deducted from the total capitalized borrowing cost. Where the funds used to finance a project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalised is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the year. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the statement of profit and loss

during the extended periods when the active development on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

3.8.Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, Intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangible assets, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and expenditure is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as finite.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their useful economic lives 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.

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 and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Amortisation

Software is amortized over management estimate of its useful life of three-five years. Trademarks are amortized over management estimate of its useful life of ten years.

3.9.Inventories


Inventories of Raw material and Stock-in-trade are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

- Stock in Trade: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

All other inventories are valued at cost.

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.



3.10. 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 to sell and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. 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 to sell, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. 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 subsidiaries or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecasts which are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGU to which the individual assets are allocated. These budgets and forecast calculations are generally covering 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.

Impairment losses, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in those expense categories consistent with the function of the impaired asset, except for a property previously revalued where the revaluation was taken to other comprehensive income. In this case, the impairment is also recognised in other comprehensive income up to the amount of any previous revaluation.

For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses may no longer exist or may 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 and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.11. Revenue Recognition

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods and related services. 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.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Group performs; or
2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, service level credits, performance bonuses, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

a) Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized at the point in time when control of the goods is transferred to the customer, i.e., generally on delivery of the goods.

b) Rendering of services

Revenue from other services are recognised based on the services rendered in accordance with the terms of contracts on the basis of work performed.

c) Interest income

For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR 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. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

d) Insurance claims

Claims receivable on account of Insurance are accounted for to the extent the Company is reasonably certain of their ultimate collection.

3.12. Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement

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.

a) Financial assets

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial assets

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial assets


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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
 - Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
 - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
 - Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)
- **Financial assets at amortised cost:**
A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if:
 - the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and
 - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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 finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

- **Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and
 - the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.
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Financial assets included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the P&L. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to P&L. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI financial asset is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

- **Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

FVTPL is a residual category for financial assets. Any financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The Company has not designated any debt instrument as at FVTPL.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value with all changes recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

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

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

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.



(iv) Reclassification of financial assets

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

The following table shows various reclassifications and how they are accounted for.

Original classification	Revised classification	Accounting treatment
Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortized cost and fair value is recognised in P&L.
FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new gross carrying amount. EIR is calculated based on the new gross carrying amount.
Amortised cost	FVTOCI	Fair value is measured at reclassification date. Difference between previous amortised cost and fair value is recognised in OCI. No change in EIR due to reclassification.
FVOCI	Amortised cost	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new amortised cost carrying amount. However, cumulative gain or loss in OCI is adjusted against fair value. Consequently, the asset is measured as if it had always been measured at amortised cost.
FVTPL	FVTOCI	Fair value at reclassification date becomes its new carrying amount. No other adjustment is required.
FVTOCI	FVTPL	Assets continue to be measured at fair value. Cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified to P&L at the reclassification date.

(v) Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 11 and Ind AS 18

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 18, if they do not contain a significant financing component
- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 18 that contain a significant financing component, if the Company applies practical expedient to ignore separation of time value of money, and
- All lease receivables resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 17

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

- All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the Company is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument

- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss (P&L). This amount is reflected in a separate line under the head "Other expenses" in the P&L. The balance sheet presentation for various financial instruments is described below:

- Financial assets measured as at amortised cost, contract assets and lease receivables: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e. as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the balance sheet. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the Company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

The Company does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired (POCI) financial assets, i.e., financial assets which are credit impaired on purchase/ origination.

b) Financial Liabilities

(i) Initial recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value minus, in the case of financial liabilities not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

(ii) Subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

- **Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss**

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated 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 risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/ loss are not subsequently transferred to P&L. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

- **Loans and Borrowings**

This is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to borrowings.

(iii) Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from its balance sheet when, and only when, it is extinguished i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

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


c) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

3.13. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with a 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.



3.14. Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current income tax and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss. Current income tax are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.


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 and interests in joint arrangements, 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 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, associates and interests in joint arrangements, 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.
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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 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 Statement of profit and loss is recognised outside Statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

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.

The Company recognizes tax credits in the nature of MAT credit as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which tax credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes tax credits as an asset, the said asset is created by way of tax credit to the Statement of profit and loss. The Company reviews such tax credit asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the Company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the specified period. Deferred tax includes MAT tax credit.

3.15. Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

All employee benefits payable within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term benefits. Such benefits include salaries, wages, bonus, short term compensated absences, awards, exgratia, performance pay etc. and the same are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.


b) Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined contribution plan

The Company's approved provident fund scheme, employees' state insurance fund scheme and Employees' pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution paid/payable under such schemes. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

(ii) Defined benefit plan

The employee's gratuity fund scheme is Company's defined benefit plans. The present value of the obligation under such defined benefit plans is determined based on the actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Credit Method as at the date of the Balance sheet. In case of funded plans, the fair value of plan asset is reduced



from the gross obligation under the defined benefit plans, to recognise the obligation on the net basis.

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 Statement of Profit and Loss in subsequent periods.

3.16. Earnings per share

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss for the year attributable to ordinary equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit / loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

3.17. Provisions and Contingencies

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

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the Financial Statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the Financial Statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.



3.18. Segment Reporting


Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.

3.19. Events after the reporting period

Adjusting events are events that provide further evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period. The financial statements are adjusted for such events before authorisation for issue. Non-adjusting events are events that are indicative of conditions that arose after the end of the reporting period. Non-adjusting events after the reporting date are not accounted but disclosed.

3.20. Exceptional Items

An item of income or expense which by its size, type or incidence requires disclosure in order to improve an understanding of the performance of the Company is treated as an exceptional item and the same is disclosed in the notes to accounts



4. Critical accounting Judgements and key source of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and, income and expenses that are not readily apparent from other sources. Such judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are evaluated based on historical experience and various other factors, including estimation of the effects of uncertain future events, which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The Management has considered the possible effects, if any, that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of its assets. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amount recognised in the financial statements and / or key sources of estimation uncertainty that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Revenue recognition


The Company assesses its revenue arrangement in order to determine if its business partner is acting as a principle or as an agent by analysing whether the Company has primary obligation for pricing latitude and exposure to credit / inventory risk associated with the sale of goods. The Company has concluded that certain arrangements are on principal to agent basis where its business partner is acting as an agent. Hence, sale of goods to its business partner is recognised once they are sold to the end customer.

Defined benefit plans

The cost of the defined benefit plans and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation and extrapolated as needed along the yield curve to correspond with the expected term of the defined benefit obligation. The underlying bonds are further reviewed for quality. Those having excessive credit spreads are excluded from the analysis of bonds on which the discount rate is based, on the basis that they do not represent high quality corporate bonds.

The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. Those mortality tables tend to change only at intervals in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases are based on expected future inflation rates for the country.



Fair value measurement of financial instruments


When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Balance Sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions relating to these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. See Note 25 for further disclosures.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

The Company has taxable temporary difference and tax planning opportunities available that could partly support the recognition of these credits as deferred tax assets. On this basis, the Company has determined that it can recognise deferred tax assets on the tax credits carried forward and unused losses carried forward.

Further details on taxes are disclosed in Note 17.



Inventories

An inventory provision is recognised for cases where the realisable value is estimated to be lower than the inventory carrying value. The inventory provision is estimated taking into account various factors, including prevailing sales prices of inventory item, the seasonality of the item's sales profile and losses associated with expired / slow-moving inventory items.

Useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets

The Company reviews the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. During financial years ended March 31, 2025, there were no changes in useful lives of property plant and equipment and intangible assets other than (a) useful lives of leasehold improvements which have been considered lower of the lease term or useful life and (b) those resulting from store closures / shifting of premises.

Impairment of non-financial assets


Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include restructuring activities that the Company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the CGU being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognising provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with the applicable Ind AS. A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Where the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows.

The Company has significant capital commitments in relation to various capital projects which are not recognized on the balance sheet. In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company.

There are certain obligations which management has concluded, based on all available facts and circumstances, are not probable of payment or are very difficult to quantify reliably, and such obligations are treated as contingent liabilities and disclosed in the notes but are not reflected as liabilities in the Financial Statements. Although there can be no assurance regarding the final outcome of the legal proceedings in which the Company involved, it is not expected that such contingencies will have a material effect on its financial position or profitability (Refer Note 19).



SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. (Regd.)
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF SARABHAI CHEMICALS (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid 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, 2025, the loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

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

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

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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.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds 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.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



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- 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.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements


1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) This report does not contain a statement with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, since as per notification no. G.S.R. 583 (E) Dt. 13th June, 2017 the same is not applicable.
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.



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- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contract including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There have been no amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - 1 The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or 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(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("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.
 - 2 The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
 - 3 Based on the audit procedures conducted by us, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatements.
 - v. According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not declared any dividend during the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which have a feature of recording audit trail facility and the audit trail feature has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention. Our examination of the audit trail was in the context of an audit of financial statements carried out in accordance with the Standard of Auditing and only to the extent required by Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014. We have not carried out any audit or examination of the audit trail beyond the matters required by the aforesaid Rule 11(g) nor have we carried out any standalone audit or examination of the audit trail.



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

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 110417W



CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner

Membership No.100892

UDIN: 25100892BMIFID9178

Ahmedabad

May 15, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Sarabhai Chemicals (India) Private Limited of even date)

- i. In respect of the Company's fixed assets:
 - a) (1) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
 - (2) The Company does not have intangible assets. Consequently, the requirements under sub-clause (b) to clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
 - b) The Company has a program of verification to cover all the items of Property, Plant and Equipment in a phased manner which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us the Company has no immovable properties. Consequently, the requirements under sub-clause (c) to clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable.
 - d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
 - e) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has no proceedings pending for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. In respect of Company's Inventories:
 - a) As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and in our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification is appropriate, and no material discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records which were 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory, and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of account.
 - b) The Company does not have any working capital limits banks or financial institutions. Consequently, the requirements under sub-clause (b) to clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted secured / unsecured loans to Companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Consequently, requirements of clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not advanced any loan or given any guarantee or provided any security or made any investment covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act.




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- v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the products manufactured by it (and/ or services provided by it). Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Custom Duty, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of outstanding statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) There are no disputed amounts outstanding as at March 31, 2025.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- ix. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of Company's Borrowings:
 - a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
 - b) The Company is not a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
 - c) The Company has not obtained any term loans during the year.
 - d) The funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized 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 subsidiary.
 - f) The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary.
- x. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised funds by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) or preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Consequently, the requirements of clause (x) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- xi. In respect of fraud by the Company or on the Company:
 - a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.



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- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- c) There have been no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the Company.
- xii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details have been disclosed as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS)-24 Related Party Disclosures.
- xiv. To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to have internal audit. Consequently, reporting requirements under Clause (xiv) of the paragraph of the order are not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.
- b) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) and (d) of the Order are not applicable.
- xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 0.70 Lakhs in the financial year and Rs 0.02 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. According to the information and explanations given to us, there has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, 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 that the 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 year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The Provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility does not apply to the Company as it does not meet the threshold limit for applicability of the same. Consequently, reporting requirements under Clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable.
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SORAB S. ENGINEER & CO. (Regd.)

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Sorab S. Engineer & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 110417W



CA. Chokshi Shreyas B.

Partner

Membership No.100892

Ahmedabad
May 15, 2025