WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Standalone Financial Statements for period 15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021

[700300] Disclosure of general information about company

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Name of company	WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Corporate identity number	U24290MP2020PTC053302
Permanent account number of entity	AACCW7777M
Address of registered office of company	44, SAKET NAGAR, , F.No. 101 , Indore , Indore , MADHYA PRADESH , INDIA - 452001
Type of industry	Commercial and Industrial
Registration date	15/10/2020
Category/sub-category of company	Company limited by Shares/ Non-govt company
Whether company is listed company	No
Name of parent entity	Worth Peripherals Limited
Date of board meeting when final accounts were approved	10/06/2021
Date of start of reporting period	15/10/2020
Date of end of reporting period	31/03/2021
Nature of report standalone consolidated	Standalone
Content of report	Financial Statements
Description of presentation currency	INR
Level of rounding used in financial statements	Actual
Type of cash flow statement	Indirect Method
Whether company is maintaining books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic form	No

[700600] Disclosures - Directors report

Details of principal business activities contributing 10% or more of total turnover of company [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Principal business activities of company [Axis]	Product/service 1 [Member]
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Details of principal business activities contributing 10% or more of total turnover of company [Abstract]	
Details of principal business activities contributing 10% or more of total turnover of company [LineItems]	
Name of main product/service	Manufacturing of baby and adult hygiene items.
Description of main product/service	Manufacturing of baby and adult hygiene items.
NIC code of product/service	20237
Percentage to total turnover of company	0.00%

Details of directors signing board report [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Directors signing board report [Axis]	1	2
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Details of signatories of board report [Abstract]		
Details of directors signing board report [LineItems]		
Name of director signing board report [Abstract]		
First name of director	Raminder	Jayvir
Middle name of director	Singh	
Last name of director	Chadha	Chadha
Designation of director	Director	Director
Director identification number of director	00405932	02397468
Date of signing board report	27/08/2021	27/08/2021

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure in board of directors report explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (1) [See below]
Description of state of companies affair	Textual information (2) [See below]
Disclosure relating to amounts if any which is proposed to carry to any reserves	AMOUNT TRANSFER TO RESERVE: During the year under review, your Company has not transferred any sum to General Reserve.
Disclosures relating to amount recommended to be paid as dividend	DIVIDEND: /> Your Directors have not recommended any Dividend for the year under review. />
Details regarding energy conservation	Textual information (3) [See below]
Details regarding technology absorption	Textual information (4) [See below]
Details regarding foreign exchange earnings and outgo	Textual information (5) [See below]
Disclosures in director’s responsibility statement	Textual information (6) [See below]
Details of material changes and commitment occurred during period affecting financial position of company	Textual information (7) [See below]
Particulars of loans guarantee investment under section 186 [TextBlock]	Textual information (8) [See below]
Particulars of contracts/arrangements with related parties under section 188(1) [TextBlock]	Textual information (9) [See below]
Details of contracts/arrangements/transactions not at arm's length basis [Abstract]	
Whether there are contracts/arrangements/transactions not at arm's length basis	No
Details of material contracts/arrangements/transactions at arm's length basis [Abstract]	
Whether there are material contracts/arrangements/transactions at arm's length basis	No
Details of statement indicating manner in which formal annual evaluation made by board of its performance and of its committees and individual directors [TextBlock]	Textual information (10) [See below]
Date of board of directors' meeting in which board's report referred to under section 134 was approved	27/08/2021
Disclosure of extract of annual return as provided under section 92(3) [TextBlock]	NA
Details of principal business activities contributing 10% or more of total turnover of company [Abstract]	
Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies [Abstract]	
Name of company	WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Details of shareholding pattern of top 10 shareholders [Abstract]	
Disclosure of statement on declaration given by independent directors under section 149(6) [TextBlock]	Textual information (11) [See below]
Disclosure for companies covered under section 178(1) on directors appointment and remuneration including other matters provided under section 178(3) [TextBlock]	Textual information (12) [See below]
Disclosure of statement on development and implementation of risk management policy [TextBlock]	Textual information (13) [See below]
Details on policy development and implementation by company on corporate social responsibility initiatives taken during year [TextBlock]	Textual information (14) [See below]

Disclosure as per rule 8(5) of companies accounts rules 2014 [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of financial summary or highlights [TextBlock]	Textual information (15) [See below]
Disclosure of change in nature of business [TextBlock]	Change in Nature of Business: There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review.
Details of directors or key managerial personnels who were appointed or have resigned during year [TextBlock]	Textual information (16) [See below]
Disclosure of companies which have become or ceased to be its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during year [TextBlock]	Textual information (17) [See below]
Details relating to deposits covered under chapter v of companies act [TextBlock]	Textual information (18) [See below]
Details of deposits which are not in compliance with requirements of chapter v of act [TextBlock]	Textual information (19) [See below]
Details of significant and material orders passed by regulators or courts or tribunals impacting going concern status and company's operations in future [TextBlock]	Textual information (20) [See below]
Details regarding adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements [TextBlock]	Textual information (21) [See below]
Disclosure of appointment and remuneration of director or managerial personnel if any, in the financial year [TextBlock]	Textual information (22) [See below]
Details of remuneration of director or managerial personnel [Abstract]	
Disclosure of composition of audit committee and non-acceptance of any recommendation of audit committee along with reasons [TextBlock]	Textual information (23) [See below]
Disclosure of details of establishment of vigil mechanism [TextBlock]	Textual information (24) [See below]
Disclosure of policy formulated by nomination and remuneration committee relating to remuneration for directors, key managerial personnels and other employees [TextBlock]	Textual information (25) [See below]
Disclosure of receipt of commission by director from holding company or subsidiary company	Textual information (26) [See below]
Disclosure of report concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of company's code of conduct or ethics policy [TextBlock]	Textual information (27) [See below]
Number of meetings of board	[pure] 3
Details of signatories of board report [Abstract]	
Name of director signing board report [Abstract]	

Textual information (1)

Disclosure in board of directors report explanatory [Text Block]

Boards Report

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors present the 1st Annual Report together with the audited financial statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2021.

1. STATE OF AFFAIRS, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE OUTLOOK:

1.1 Financial Highlights and Summary:

The Financial Results of the Company for the year 31st March, 2021 are summarized as under:

Particulars	Current Year (in Rs.) 2020-21
Revenue from operations	Nil
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	Nil
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax	Nil

1.2 Operations and Future Outlook:

During the year under review, your Company does not have any revenue and profit/loss as the company is incorporated on 15th October, 2020.

1.3 Change in Nature of Business:

There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review.

1.4 Changes in Share Capital:

During the year under review, there was no change in the capital structure of the Company.

On 31st March, 2021, the authorized share capital was Rs.50,00,000/- and the Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital of the Company was Rs. 50,00,000/-.

None of Directors of the company is holding any instruments convertible into equity shares of the Company.

1.5 Revision of Annual Financial Statement:

There was no case of revision in financial statement during the year.

2. Number of Meetings of the Board:

During the Financial Year 2020-2021, the Board of the Directors duly met 3 times on 27.10.2020, 10.11.2020 and 16.02.2021 respectively for which proper notices for meeting were given and the proceedings were properly recorded. Details of attendances are as under:

S. No.	Name of Director	No. of Board Meeting Held	No. of Board Meeting Attended	Attendance at the previous Annual General Meeting
1.	RAMINDER SINGH CHADHA	3	3	-
2.	AMARVEER KAUR CHADHA	3	3	-
3.	JAYVIR CHADHA	3	3	-

3. DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, (the Act) your Directors confirm that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b) The directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

c) The directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act, for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) The directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

e) The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

4. REPORTING OF FRAUD BY STATUTORY AUDITORS:

There was no fraud in the Company; hence no reporting was made by statutory auditors of the Company under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5. APPOINTMENT AND STATEMENT ON DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR:

The company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under Section 149 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 4 Chapter XI, Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, hence there is no requirement to appoint any Independent Directors.

6. NOMINATION, REMUNERATION COMMITTEE AND STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

The company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under Section178 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Stakeholders Relationship Committee under Section 178 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, hence there is no requirement to constitute any Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

7. STATUTORY AUDIT AND AUDITORS REPORT:

The Auditors of the Company, M/s. Maheshwari & Gupta, Chartered Accountants, Indore hold office until the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In terms of the provisions of Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other applicable provisions, if any of the Companies Act, 2013, it is proposed to appoint M/S Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountant, Indore (Firm Registration No.: 000743C/C400037), as statutory auditors of the Company from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of Annual General Meeting to be held in the year 2026 (i.e. for a period of 5 years) on such remuneration as may be decided and fixed by the Board.

Comments on Auditors Report

The comments on statement of accounts referred to in the report of the auditors are self explanatory. The Auditors Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

8. COST RECORD AND/OR COST AUDIT:

Your company does not fall within the provisions of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost records & Audit) Rules, 2014, therefore no such records required to be maintained.

9. SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT:

The company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under Section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, hence the requirement of Secretarial Audit report in Form MR-3 is not applicable.

10. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS BY COMPANY:

The Company has not advanced any loans, provided any guarantee, or made investment under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the period under review.

11. PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

All related party transactions that were entered into during the Financial Year were on arms length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. Your Company has not entered into any transactions with related parties which could be considered material in terms of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2 is not applicable. The details of related party transactions are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

12. AMOUNT TRANSFER TO RESERVE:

During the year under review, your Company has not transferred any sum to General Reserve.

13. DIVIDEND:

Your Directors have not recommended any Dividend for the year under review.

14. MATERIAL CHANGES & COMMITMENTS, IF ANY AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY:

The Authorised and Paid up capital of the company were increased to Rs. 9,00,00,000/- from Rs. 50,00,000/-.

15. PARTICULARS OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO:

i. Conservation of Energy:

a. The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:-

The company is putting continuous efforts to reduce the consumption of energy and maximum possible saving of energy.

b. by the steps taken company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:-

The Company has used alternate source of energy, whenever and to the extent possible

c. The capital investment on energy conservation equipments:- NIL

ii. Technology Absorption:

a. The effort made towards technology absorption:-

No specific activities have been done by the Company.

b. The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:-

No specific activity has been done by the Company

c. In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):- NA

d. The expenditure incurred on Research & Development:- NIL

iii. Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

The Details of Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo during the financial year as required by the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is provided as following:-

S. No.	Particulars	Current Year (in Rs.)	Previous Year (in Rs.)
(a)	Foreign exchange earnings	0.00	0.00
(b)	Foreign exchange outgo	0.00	0.00

16. STATEMENT INDICATING DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

The Board of Directors of the Company state that risk associated in the ordinary course of business is duly taken care by the Board while taking business decisions. Further the company need not required to formulate any specified risk management policy.

17. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

The company is not required to provide statement on Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 134 (3) (o) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the company do not fall under the criteria provided under section 135 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 therefore no such committee was constituted.

18. ANNUAL EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE OF THE BOARD:

The Company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under the section 134 (3) (p) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8 (4) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, hence it was not required to carry formal annual evaluation by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors. Although, the directors of the Company are vigilant towards their duties and responsibilities as director of the Company.

19. DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha (DIN: 00405932), Director of the Company retires at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offered himself for reappointment.

The composition of the board of directors during the year is given below:

There has been no change in directorship during the year.

DIN	Full Name	Designation	Date of Appointment
00405932	Raminder Singh Chadha	Director	15/10/2020
00405962	Amarveer Kaur Chadha	Director	15/10/2020
02397468	Jayvir Chadha	Director	15/10/2020

In view of the status of the Company it is not required to appoint any key managerial personnel under the provisions of section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under.

Disqualifications of Directors:

During the year declarations received from the Directors of the Company pursuant to Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Board appraised the same and found that none of the director is disqualified for holding office as director.

20. SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATE COMPANIES OR JOINT VENTURE:

The Company does not have any subsidiary company or associate company or any joint venture company; hence Form AOC-1 is not applicable.

21. DEPOSITS:

During the year the Company has not accepted any deposits, within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. As such, no specific details prescribed in Rule (8) (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) are acquired to be given or provided.

22. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS:

There are no significant material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts/Tribunals impacting the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

23. INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY:

Your directors confirm having laid down internal financial controls and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.

24. AUDIT COMMITTEE:

The Company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under the section 177 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 6 Chapter XII, Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, hence there is no requirement for constituting an Audit Committee.

25. ESTABLISHMENT OF VIGIL MECHANISM:

Provisions of Section 177 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 for establishment of Vigil Mechanism are not applicable to the Company. However, Management of the Company has established the mechanism which provides for the adequate safeguards against victimization.

26. COMMISSION RECEIVED BY DIRECTORS FROM HOLDING/SUBSIDIARY:

The directors of the company did not receive any commission from its holding company (Worth Peripherals Limited CIN: L67120MP1996PLC010808).

27. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:

None of the employee of the company is drawing more than Rs.1,02,00,000/- per annum or Rs.8,50,000/- per month for the part of the year, during the year under review therefore Particulars of the employees as required under Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 5 (2) & rule 5 (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration) Rules, 2014 are not applicable, during the year under review.

28. VOTING RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES:

During the year under review the company has not given loan to any employee for purchase of its own shares as per section 67 (3) (c) of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore the company not required to made disclosure as per rule 6 (4) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014.

29. DISCLOSURE REGARDING ISSUE OF EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTIONS:

The Company does not have issued shares under employees stock options scheme pursuant to provisions of Section Rule 12(9) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014,

30. DISCLOSURE REGARDING ISSUE OF SWEAT EQUITY SHARES:

The Company does not have issued sweat equity shares pursuant to provisions of Section 54 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Share Capital and Debenture) Rules, 2014 during the Financial Year.

31. DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013:

The Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has adopted a Policy on Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal of Sexual Harassment at the Workplace, in line with the provisions of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules made there under. The Policy aims to provide protection to employees at the workplace and prevent and redress complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected or incidental thereto, with the objective of providing a safe working environment, where employees feel secure.

During the year under review, the Company has not received any complaint from any woman employee.

32. SECRETARIAL STANDARDS:

The Company complies with all applicable secretarial standards.

33. ENVIRONMENT AND SAFETY:

The Company is conscious about the importance of environmentally clean and safe operations. The Companys policy required conduct of operations in such a manner, so as to ensure safety of all concerned, compliances environmental regulations and preservation of natural resources.

34. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS:

Company’s Industrial relations continued to be healthy, cordial and harmonious during the period under review.

35. OTHER INFORMATION:

The company is a subsidiary of Worth Peripherals Limited (CIN: L67120MP1996PLC010808), a listed public company. Therefore your company is considered as a deemed public company.

36. WEB SITE:

The company does not have any website.

37. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:

Your Directors take this opportunity to thank all vendors, customers, banks, regulatory and governmental authorities for their continued support during the year under review. We place on record our appreciation of the contribution made by our employees at all levels.

For, Worth Wellness Private Limited

Raminder Singh Chadha

(Director)

DIN: 00405932

Jayvir Chadha

(Director)

DIN: 02397468

27th August, 2021

Indore

Textual information (2)

Description of state of companies affair

STATE OF AFFAIRS, FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE OUTLOOK:

1.1 Financial Highlights and Summary:

The Financial Results of the Company for the year 31st March, 2021 are summarized as under:

Particulars	Current Year (in Rs.) 2020-21
Revenue from operations	Nil
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	Nil
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax	Nil

1.2

Operations and Future Outlook:

During the year under review, your Company does not have any revenue and profit/loss as the company is incorporated on 15th October, 2020.

1.3 Change in Nature of Business:

There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review.

1.4 Changes in Share Capital:

During the year under review, there was no change in the capital structure of the Company.

On 31st March, 2021, the authorized share capital was Rs.50,00,000/- and the Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Share Capital of the Company was Rs. 50,00,000/-.

None of Directors of the company is holding any instruments convertible into equity shares of the Company.

1.5 Revision of Annual Financial Statement:

There was no case of revision in financial statement during the year.

Textual information (3)

Details regarding energy conservation

Conservation of Energy:

a. The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:-

The company is putting continuous efforts to reduce the consumption of energy and maximum possible saving of energy.

b. by the steps taken company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:-

The Company has used alternate source of energy, whenever and to the extent possible

c. The capital investment on energy conserv

Textual information (4)

Details regarding technology absorption

Technology Absorption:

a. The effort made towards technology absorption:-

No specific activities have been done by the Company.

b. The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:-

No specific activity has been done by the Company

c. In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):- NA

d. The expenditure incurred on Research & Development:- NIL

Textual information (5)

Details regarding foreign exchange earnings and outgo

Foreign Exchange Earnings and Outgo:

The Details of Foreign Exchange earnings and outgo during the financial year as required by the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is provided as following:-

S. No.	Particulars	Current Year (in Rs.)	Previous Year (in Rs.)
(a)	Foreign exchange earnings	0.00	0.00
(b)	Foreign exchange outgo	0.00	0.00

Textual information (6)

Disclosures in director’s responsibility statement

DIRECTORS RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT:

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, (‘the Act’) your Directors confirm that:

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the financial year ended 31st March, 2021, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures, if any;

b) The directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company at the end of financial year and of the profit of the Company for that period;

c) The directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act, for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

d) The directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis; and

e) The directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

Textual information (7)

Details of material changes and commitment occurred during period affecting financial position of company

MATERIAL CHANGES & COMMITMENTS, IF ANY AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY:

The Authorised and Paid up capital of the company were increased to Rs. 9,00,00,000/- from Rs. 50,00,000/-.

Textual information (8)

Particulars of loans guarantee investment under section 186 [Text Block]

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS BY COMPANY:

The Company has not advanced any loans, provided any guarantee, or made investment under section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the period under review.

Textual information (9)

Particulars of contracts/arrangements with related parties under section 188(1) [Text Block]

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

All related party transactions that were entered into during the Financial Year were on arm’s length basis and were in the ordinary course of business. Your Company has not entered into any transactions with related parties which could be considered material in terms of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the disclosure of related party transactions as required under Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 in Form AOC-2 is not applicable. The details of related party transactions are set out in the notes to the financial statements.

Textual information (10)

Details of statement indicating manner in which formal annual evaluation made by board of its performance and of its committees and individual directors [Text Block]

ANNUAL EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE OF THE BOARD:

The Company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under the section 134 (3) (p) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 8 (4) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, hence it was not required to carry formal annual evaluation by the Board of its own performance and that of its committees and individual directors. Although, the directors of the Company are vigilant towards their duties and responsibilities as director of the Company.

Textual information (11)

Disclosure of statement on declaration given by independent directors under section 149(6) [Text Block]

APPOINTMENT AND STATEMENT ON DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR:

The company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under Section 149 (4) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 4 Chapter XI, Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Rules, 2014, hence there is no requirement to appoint any Independent Directors.

Textual information (12)

Disclosure for companies covered under section 178(1) on directors appointment and remuneration including other matters provided under section 178(3) [Text Block]

The company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under Section178 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Stakeholders Relationship Committee under Section 178 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, hence there is no requirement to constitute any Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Textual information (13)

Disclosure of statement on development and implementation of risk management policy [Text Block]

STATEMENT INDICATING DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

The Board of Directors of the Company state that risk associated in the ordinary course of business is duly taken care by the Board while taking business decisions. Further the company need not required to formulate any specified risk management policy.

Textual information (14)

Details on policy development and implementation by company on corporate social responsibility initiatives taken during year [Text Block]

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

The company is not required to provide statement on Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 134 (3) (o) of the Companies Act, 2013 as the company do not fall under the criteria provided under section 135 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 therefore no such committee was constituted.

Textual information (15)

Disclosure of financial summary or highlights [Text Block]

Financial Highlights and Summary:

The Financial Results of the Company for the year 31st March, 2021 are summarized as under:

Particulars	Current Year (in Rs.) 2020-21
Revenue from operations	Nil
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	Nil
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax	Nil

Textual information (16)

Details of directors or key managerial personnels who were appointed or have resigned during year [Text Block]

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha (DIN: 00405932), Director of the Company retires at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offered himself for reappointment.

The composition of the board of directors during the year is given below:

There has been no change in directorship during the year.

DIN	Full Name	Designation	Date of Appointment
00405932	Raminder Singh Chadha	Director	15/10/2020
00405962	Amarveer Kaur Chadha	Director	15/10/2020
02397468	Jayvir Chadha	Director	15/10/2020

In view of the status of the Company it is not required to appoint any key managerial personnel under the provisions of section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under.

Disqualifications of Directors:

During the year declarations received from the Directors of the Company pursuant to Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Board appraised the same and found that none of the director is disqualified for holding office as director.

Textual information (17)

Disclosure of companies which have become or ceased to be its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during year [Text Block]

SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATE COMPANIES OR JOINT VENTURE:

The Company does not have any subsidiary company or associate company or any joint venture company; hence Form AOC-1 is not applicable.

Textual information (18)

Details relating to deposits covered under chapter v of companies act [Text Block]

DEPOSITS:

During the year the Company has not accepted any deposits, within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. As such, no specific details prescribed in Rule (8) (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) are acquired to be given or provided.

Textual information (19)

Details of deposits which are not in compliance with requirements of chapter v of act [Text Block]

DEPOSITS:

During the year the Company has not accepted any deposits, within the meaning of Section 73 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014. As such, no specific details prescribed in Rule (8) (1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) are acquired to be given or provided.

Textual information (20)

Details of significant and material orders passed by regulators or courts or tribunals impacting going concern status and company’s operations in future [Text Block]

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS:

There are no significant material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts/Tribunals impacting the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.

Textual information (21)

Details regarding adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements [Text Block]

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY:

Your directors confirm having laid down internal financial controls and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.

Textual information (22)

Disclosure of appointment and remuneration of director or managerial personnel if any, in the financial year [Text Block]

DIRECTORS & KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL:

In accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha (DIN: 00405932), Director of the Company retires at the ensuing Annual General Meeting and being eligible, offered himself for reappointment.

The composition of the board of directors during the year is given below:

There has been no change in directorship during the year.

DIN	Full Name	Designation	Date of Appointment
00405932	Raminder Singh Chadha	Director	15/10/2020
00405962	Amarveer Kaur Chadha	Director	15/10/2020
02397468	Jayvir Chadha	Director	15/10/2020

In view of the status of the Company it is not required to appoint any key managerial personnel under the provisions of section 203 of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under.

Disqualifications of Directors:

During the year declarations received from the Directors of the Company pursuant to Section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013. Board appraised the same and found that none of the director is disqualified for holding office as director.

Textual information (23)

Disclosure of composition of audit committee and non-acceptance of any recommendation of audit committee along with reasons [Text Block]

AUDIT COMMITTEE:

The Company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under the section 177 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 6 Chapter XII, Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014, hence there is no requirement for constituting an Audit Committee.

Textual information (24)

Disclosure of details of establishment of vigil mechanism [Text Block]

ESTABLISHMENT OF VIGIL MECHANISM:

Provisions of Section 177 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013 for establishment of Vigil Mechanism are not applicable to the Company. However, Management of the Company has established the mechanism which provides for the adequate safeguards against victimization.

Textual information (25)

Disclosure of policy formulated by nomination and remuneration committee relating to remuneration for directors, key managerial personnels and other employees [Text Block]

NOMINATION, REMUNERATION COMMITTEE AND STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

The company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under Section178 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 and Stakeholders Relationship Committee under Section 178 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013, hence there is no requirement to constitute any Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

Textual information (26)

Disclosure of receipt of commission by director from holding company or subsidiary company

COMMISSION RECEIVED BY DIRECTORS FROM HOLDING/SUBSIDIARY:

The directors of the company did not receive any commission from its holding company (Worth Peripherals Limited CIN: L67120MP1996PLC010808).

Textual information (27)

Disclosure of report concerns about unethical behaviour, actual or suspected fraud or violation of company's code of conduct or ethics policy [Text Block]

REPORTING OF FRAUD BY STATUTORY AUDITORS:

There was no fraud in the Company; hence no reporting was made by statutory auditors of the Company under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[700500] Disclosures - Signatories of financial statements

Details of directors signing financial statements [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Directors signing financial statements [Axis]	1	2
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	**15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021**
Details of signatories of financial statements [Abstract]		
Details of directors signing financial statements [Abstract]		
Details of directors signing financial statements [LineItems]		
Name of director signing financial statements [Abstract]		
First name of director	Raminder	Jayvir
Middle name of director	Singh	
Last name of director	Chadha	Chadha
Designation of director	Director	Director
Director identification number of director	00405932	02397468
Date of signing of financial statements by director	10/06/2021	10/06/2021

[700400] Disclosures - Auditors report

Details regarding auditors [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Auditors [Axis]	1
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Details regarding auditors [Abstract]	
Details regarding auditors [LineItems]	
Category of auditor	Auditors firm
Name of audit firm	Maheshwari & Gupta
Name of auditor signing report	Sunil Maheshwari
Firms registration number of audit firm	06179C
Membership number of auditor	403346
Address of auditors	312-314, Manas Bhavan Extn. 11/2 R.N.T Marg Indore MADHYA PRADESH - 452001
Permanent account number of auditor or auditor's firm	AABFM9020B
SRN of form ADT-1	R72416704
Date of signing audit report by auditors	10/06/2021
Date of signing of balance sheet by auditors	10/06/2021

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure in auditor's report explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (28) [See below]
Whether companies auditors report order is applicable on company	No
Whether auditors' report has been qualified or has any reservations or contains adverse remarks	No

Textual information (28)

Disclosure in auditor’s report explanatory [Text Block]

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT

To,

The Members of,

Worth Wellness Private Limited

Indore

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED (the company), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2021, the statement of profit and loss and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2021, its profit, and of 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 (SAs), as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the 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.

The Companys Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report 2020-21, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained in the 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.

Managements Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Companys Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Companys ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Companys financial reporting process.

Auditors Responsibility for the Audit of 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 auditors 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

• Conclude on the appropriateness of managements 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 Companys ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors 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 auditors report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

• Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

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

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

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

(e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2021 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(f) Since the Companys turnover as per last audited financial statements is less than Rs.50 Crores and its borrowings from banks and financial institutions at any time during the year is less than Rs.25 Crores, the Company is exempted from getting an audit opinion with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company with reference to financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

(g) The company is a private limited company and hence provision of section 197 read with schedule V of the Companies Act are not applicable.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors 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 no pending litigations, hence the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements is not disclosed.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For MAHESHWARI & GUPTA,

Chartered Accountants,

F.R.N.: 006179C

CA. SUNIL MAHESHWARI

Partner

M.NO : 403346

PLACE : INDORE

DATE : 10TH JUNE, 2021

UDIN : 21403346AAAAJG9301

[700700] Disclosures - Secretarial audit report

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure in secretarial audit report explanatory [TextBlock]	
Whether secretarial audit report is applicable on company	No

[110000] Balance sheet

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	31/03/2021
Balance sheet [Abstract]	
Assets [Abstract]	
Non-current assets [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment	0
Other intangible assets	0
Non-current financial assets [Abstract]	
Non-current investments	0
Loans, non-current	0
Total non-current financial assets	0
Other non-current assets	2,69,13,218
Total non-current assets	2,69,13,218
Current assets [Abstract]	
Inventories	0
Current financial assets [Abstract]	
Current investments	0
Trade receivables, current	0
Cash and cash equivalents	3,51,882
Loans, current	0
Total current financial assets	3,51,882
Other current assets	30,50,000
Total current assets	34,01,882
Total assets	3,03,15,100
Equity and liabilities [Abstract]	
Equity [Abstract]	
Equity attributable to owners of parent [Abstract]	
Equity share capital	50,00,000
Other equity	0
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	50,00,000
Non controlling interest	0
Total equity	50,00,000
Liabilities [Abstract]	
Non-current liabilities [Abstract]	
Non-current financial liabilities [Abstract]	
Borrowings, non-current	2,53,07,600
Total non-current financial liabilities	2,53,07,600
Provisions, non-current	0
Total non-current liabilities	2,53,07,600
Current liabilities [Abstract]	
Current financial liabilities [Abstract]	
Borrowings, current	0
Trade payables, current	0
Total current financial liabilities	0
Other current liabilities	7,500
Provisions, current	0
Total current liabilities	7,500
Total liabilities	2,53,15,100
Total equity and liabilities	3,03,15,100

[210000] Statement of profit and loss

Earnings per share [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares [Member]	Equity shares 1 [Member]
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Statement of profit and loss [Abstract]		
Earnings per share [Abstract]		
Earnings per share [Line items]		
Basic earnings per share [Abstract]		
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	[INR/shares] 0	[INR/shares] 0
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	[INR/shares] 0	[INR/shares] 0
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0	[INR/shares] 0
Diluted earnings per share [Abstract]		
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	[INR/shares] 0	[INR/shares] 0
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	[INR/shares] 0	[INR/shares] 0
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0	[INR/shares] 0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Statement of profit and loss [Abstract]	
Income [Abstract]	
Revenue from operations	0
Other income	0
Total income	0
Expenses [Abstract]	
Cost of materials consumed	0
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	0
Employee benefit expense	0
Finance costs	0
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	0
Other expenses	0
Total expenses	0
Total profit before tax	0
Tax expense [Abstract]	
Total tax expense	0
Total profit (loss) for period from continuing operations	0
Total profit (loss) for period	0
Comprehensive income OCI components presented net of tax [Abstract]	
Whether company has other comprehensive income OCI components presented net of tax	No
Other comprehensive income net of tax [Abstract]	
Total other comprehensive income	0
Total comprehensive income	0
Comprehensive income OCI components presented before tax [Abstract]	
Whether company has comprehensive income OCI components presented before tax	No
Other comprehensive income before tax [Abstract]	
Total other comprehensive income	0
Total comprehensive income	0
Earnings per share explanatory [TextBlock]	
Earnings per share [Abstract]	
Basic earnings per share [Abstract]	
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	[INR/shares] 0
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	[INR/shares] 0
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0
Diluted earnings per share [Abstract]	
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	[INR/shares] 0
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	[INR/shares] 0
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0

[400200] Statement of changes in equity

Statement of changes in equity [Table] **..(1)**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Components of equity [Axis]	Equity [Member]
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Other equity [Abstract]	
Statement of changes in equity [Line items]	
Changes in equity [Abstract]	
Comprehensive income [Abstract]	
Profit (loss) for period	0

[320000] Cash flow statement, indirect

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Statement of cash flows [Abstract]	
Whether cash flow statement is applicable on company	Yes
Cash flows from used in operating activities [Abstract]	
Profit before tax	0
Adjustments for reconcile profit (loss) [Abstract]	
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in other current assets	-30,50,000
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in other current liabilities	7,500
Total adjustments for reconcile profit (loss)	-30,42,500
Net cash flows from (used in) operations	-30,42,500
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	-30,42,500
Cash flows from used in investing activities [Abstract]	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	2,66,31,742
Other inflows (outflows) of cash	47,18,524
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	-2,19,13,218
Cash flows from used in financing activities [Abstract]	
Proceeds from borrowings	2,53,07,600
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	2,53,07,600
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes	3,51,882
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,51,882
Cash and cash equivalents cash flow statement at end of period	3,51,882

[610100] Notes - List of accounting policies

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of significant accounting policies [TextBlock]	Textual information (29) [See below]

Textual information (29)

Disclosure of significant accounting policies [Text Block]

1. General Information

The Company was incorporated on 15th October, 2020. The Corporate Identification Number of the Company is U24290MP2020PTC053302.

Worth Wellness Private Limited ('the Company') is engaged in the business of manufacturing of diapers of different sizes.

2. Significant accounting policies

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) notified, under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) read with the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Act.

ii. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies mentioned below.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Companys normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Companys functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Rupees in lacs unless otherwise indicated.

iii. Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amount recognized in the financial statements are:

a. Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.

b. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.

c. Depreciation/Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.

d. Recognition of deferred tax.

e. Income Taxes.

f. Measurement of defined benefit obligation.

g. Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.

iv. Revenue

(A) Recognition

The company recognised revenue i.e. account for a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:

a. the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;

b. the entity can identify each partys rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;

c. the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;

d. the contract has commercial substance (ie the risk, timing or amount of the entitys future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and

e. it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customers ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession.

(B) Measurement

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, company recognise as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The transaction price is the amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, some taxes on sales). The consideration promised may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

a. Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch / delivery of goods, based on contracts with the customers. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

b. Sale of Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised as the services are rendered and is booked based on agreements/arrangements with the concerned parties.

c. Interest and Dividend

Interest income is recognized on accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the companys right to receive payment is established.

v. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower. The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), conversion cost and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost formulas used are First-in- First Out (FIFO) method in case of Raw Material, Ancillary Raw Material and Consumable Spares.

vi. Property, Plant and Equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

(a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the enterprise; and

(b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any). Freehold land is measured at costs.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, acquisition or construction cost including borrowing costs, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

b. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company. The company recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment, and the cost of replacing a part of an item, when that cost is incurred provided the recognition criteria as mentioned above are met. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the de-recognition provisions mentioned in the Accounting Standards. The cost of day to day servicing of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using Straight Line method on depreciable amount as per the useful life of the assets in the manner as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful life of assets and estimated residual value is taken as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful lives, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each balance sheet date, any changes therein are considered as changes in estimate and accordingly accounted for prospectively.

d. Capital Work in Progress

Assets under erection/installation are shown as "Capital work in progress", Expenditure during construction period are shown as "pre-operative expenses" to be capitalized on erection/installations of the assets.

vii. Employee benefits

a. Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b. Defined benefit plans

The liability for gratuity a defined benefit plan is determined annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. `

The company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with company at the time when the employee leaves the company as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to other comprehensive income. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

c. Other employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of obligation as at the Balance sheet date determined based on an actuarial valuation.

d. Defined Contribution Plan

The companys payments to the defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services that payment covers. Defined contribution plan comprise of contribution to the employees provident fund with government, Employees State Insurance and Pension Scheme.

viii. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to other comprehensive income or a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity.

a. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

ix. Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising out of these transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

x. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Qualifying asset are the assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

xi. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent includes the cash and Cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with bank and other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of financing activities in the cash flow statement. Book overdraft are shown within other financial liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of operating activities in the cash flow statement.

xii. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effect of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flow. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the company is segregated based on the available information.

xiii. Earning Per Share

a. Basic earnings per shares is arrived at based on net profit / (loss) after tax available to equity shareholders divided by Weighted average number of equity shares , adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year (if any) and excluding treasury shares.

b. Diluted earnings per shares is calculated by dividing Profit attributable to equity holders after tax divided by Weighted average number of shares considered for basic earning per shares including potential dilutive equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.

xiv. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

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 recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized, but its existence is disclosed in the financial statements

xv. Leases

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.

As per the requirements of Ind AS 116 the company evaluates whether an arrangement qualifies to be a lease. In identifying a lease the company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extent the lease if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Right of Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable and impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Lease Liability

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

The lease liability is subsequently re-measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Operating leases

The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

xvi. Asset Held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable.

A sale is considered as highly probable when decision has been made to sell, assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, assets are being actively marketed and sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost of sale and are presented separately in the Balance Sheet.

xvii. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets is considered as cash generating unit.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an assets carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been in place had there been no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, taking into account the normal depreciation/amortization.

xviii. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

a. Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories :

a) Those measured at amortised cost and

b) Those measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The assets contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial assets included within the FVOCI 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 profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial Asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

In addition, the group company may elect to classify a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as accounting mismatch).

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the companys balance sheet) when:

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

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

c) 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 companys 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.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

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

a) Trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

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.

b) 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.

b. Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or amortised costs.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The companys financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and 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 group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Derivative financial instruments

The company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when,and when the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends either to settle then an a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Measurement of fair values

The Companys accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for financial instruments.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

xix. Government Grants

Government Grants and subsidies from Government are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant/subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Government grant received are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the period in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Government grants and subsidies in relation to any Item of Capital nature is reduced from the cost of Property, Plant & Equipment.

XX) Mandatory exceptions applied Standard Issued but not yet effective.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note	Particulars	As at 31.03.2021
Note 9	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS	
1) Contingent Liabilities		
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:	NIL	
b) Guarantees	NIL	
c) Claims against the Company as debt against Joint Venture:	NIL	
2) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be		
executed on Capital account and not provided for;	NIL	
Capital commitments in Joint Venture and its share in the		
capital commitments that have been incurred jointly	NIL	

Note 10	PAYMENT TO AUDITOR'S	(Rs. In Lakhs)
	Particulars	As at 31.03.2021
	- Statutory Audit	0.075
	- Tax Audit	-
	- Income Tax Matters	-
		0.075

Note 11 - Related party Disclosure as per Ind AS 24

A. List of related parties where control exists and relationships

(i) Entity and reporting entity are members of the same group

M/s Worth Peripherals Limited Holding

(i)Key Managerial Person

Name of Person / entity Relation

Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha Director

Mrs. Amarveer Kaur Chadha Director

Mr. Jayvir Chadha Director

(iii)The entity or close members having significant influence and with whom transactions has taken place

M/s Worth Peripherals Limited

Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha

Mr. Ganiv Chadha

Mr. Jayvir Chadha

Related party transactions for financial year 2020-2021

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	KMP	Relatves of KMP	Entities in which KMP / relatives of KMP have significant influence	Holding

Deposits				
M/s Worth Peripherals Limited	-	-	-	2.03
Loan Accepted				
Mr. Ganiv Chadha		7.30		
Mr. Jayvir Chadha	54.20			
Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha	188.55			

Note - 12 Financial Instruments by category and fair value hierarchy

A. Accounting classification and fair values

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

A substantial portion of the Companys long-term debt has been contracted at floating rates of interest, which are reset at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value.

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
(i) March 31, 2021 (Amount `)	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
(i) Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3.52	3.52	-	-	-	-
(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	269.13	269.13	-	-	-	-
	-	-	272.65	272.65	-	-	-	-

Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings	-	-	253.08	253.08	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	253.08	253.08	-	-	-	-

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note 13i(a) Financial Instruments Fair Values and Risk Management

Financial risk management

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

(i) Market risk

(a) Currency risk;

(b) Interest rate risk;

(ii) Credit risk ; and

(iii) Liquidity risk ;

Risk management framework

The Companys activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Companys primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of risks on its financial performance. The Companys risk management assessment policies and processes are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. These policies and processes are reviewed by management regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Companys activities. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing these policies and processes.

(i)Market risk

Market risk is the risk of changes the market prices on account of foreign exchange rates, interest rates which shall affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of its financial instruments . The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the returns.

i(a)Currency risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have impact on the profit and loss account, where any transaction has more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchangrates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in U.S. dollar and Euro, against the respective functional currrencies.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported by the management of the Company is as follows:

	(Rs. In Lakhs)
	As at 31st March 2021
Particulars	Foreign Currency Exposure in INR
Receivable net exposure	
Trade receivables	-
Receivable net exposure	-
Payable net exposure	
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	-
Borrowings from Bank	-
Payable net exposure	-
Forward exchange contracts against imports and foreign currency payables	-
Payable net exposure	-
Total net exposure on Receivables /(Payables)	-

Sensitivity analysis

A 1% strengthening / weakening of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of Company would result in increase or decrease in profit or loss as shown in table below. The following analysis has been worked out based on the exposures as of the date of statements of financial position.

	Profit/(Loss) March 31, 2021	
Effect in Indian Rupees	Strengthening	Weakening

INR	-	-

Note 13(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Companys receivables from customer. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate on expected loss model .

A.Trade and other receivables

The Companys exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Past due but not impaired	
Past due 090 days	-
Past due 91180 days	-
Past due more than 180 days	-
	-

Expected credit loss assessment

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Impaired amounts are based on lifetime expected losses based on the best estimate of the management. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. The impairment loss related to several customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company and are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

B.Cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions of Rs. 3.52 lakhs.The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

C.Investments

The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties apart from those already given in financials, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

Financial Instruments Fair Values and Risk Management

Note 13(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Companys reputation.
The Company has obtained fund based lines from banks. The Company also constantly monitors various funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturities groupings based on their contractual maturities for:
* all non derivative financial liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
A. As at March 31, 2021		Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
(i) Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Secured term loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured term loans and borrowings	251.05	251.05	251.05	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (repayable on demand)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	251.05	251.05	251.05	-	-	-

Note - 14 Capital Management

The Companys policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interrest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprise of Equity share capital and other equity.

The Companys policy is to keep the ratio at optimum level. The Companys adjusted net debt to equity ratio was as follows.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

A. Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Total liabilities	253.15

Less : Cash and cash equivalent	3.52
Adjusted net debt	249.63
Total equity	50.00
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	4.99

Note 15 : Events after the Reporting Period

No subsequent event has been observed which may require an adjustment to the Balance Sheet.

[610200] Notes - Corporate information and statement of IndAs compliance

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of corporate information notes and other explanatory information [TextBlock]	
Statement of Ind AS compliance [TextBlock]	Textual information (30) [See below]
Whether there is any departure from Ind AS	No
Whether there are reclassifications to comparative amounts	No
Description of reason why reclassification of comparative amounts is impracticable	False
Description of nature of necessary adjustments to provide comparative information	False
Disclosure of significant accounting policies [TextBlock]	Textual information (31) [See below]

Textual information (30)

Statement of Ind AS compliance [Text Block]

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (“Ind AS”) notified, under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘Act’) read with the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Act.

ii. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies mentioned below.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company’s normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company’s functional currency. All amounts have been rounded to the nearest Rupees in lacs unless otherwise indicated.

iii. Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amount recognized in the financial statements are:

a. Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.

b. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.

c. Depreciation/Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.

d. Recognition of deferred tax.

e. Income Taxes.

f. Measurement of defined benefit obligation.

g. Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.

Textual information (31)

Disclosure of significant accounting policies [Text Block]

1. General Information

The Company was incorporated on 15th October, 2020. The Corporate Identification Number of the Company is U24290MP2020PTC053302.

Worth Wellness Private Limited ('the Company') is engaged in the business of manufacturing of diapers of different sizes.

2. Significant accounting policies

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (Ind AS) notified, under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) read with the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Act.

ii. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies mentioned below.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Companys normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

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Significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amount recognized in the financial statements are:

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b. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.

c. Depreciation/Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.

d. Recognition of deferred tax.

e. Income Taxes.

f. Measurement of defined benefit obligation.

g. Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.

iv. Revenue

(A) Recognition

The company recognised revenue i.e. account for a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:

a. the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;

b. the entity can identify each partys rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;

c. the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;

d. the contract has commercial substance (ie the risk, timing or amount of the entitys future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and

e. it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customers ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession.

(B) Measurement

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, company recognise as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The transaction price is the amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, some taxes on sales). The consideration promised may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

a. Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch / delivery of goods, based on contracts with the customers. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

b. Sale of Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised as the services are rendered and is booked based on agreements/arrangements with the concerned parties.

c. Interest and Dividend

Interest income is recognized on accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the companys right to receive payment is established.

v. Inventories

Inventories are valued at cost or net realizable value whichever is lower. The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the taxing authorities), conversion cost and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost formulas used are First-in- First Out (FIFO) method in case of Raw Material, Ancillary Raw Material and Consumable Spares.

vi. Property, Plant and Equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if:

(a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the enterprise; and

(b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses (if any). Freehold land is measured at costs.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, acquisition or construction cost including borrowing costs, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management, initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

b. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the company. The company recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment, and the cost of replacing a part of an item, when that cost is incurred provided the recognition criteria as mentioned above are met. The carrying amount of those parts that are replaced is derecognized in accordance with the de-recognition provisions mentioned in the Accounting Standards. The cost of day to day servicing of an item of Property, Plant & Equipment is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when incurred.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using Straight Line method on depreciable amount as per the useful life of the assets in the manner as specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful life of assets and estimated residual value is taken as prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

The estimated useful lives, residual value and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each balance sheet date, any changes therein are considered as changes in estimate and accordingly accounted for prospectively.

d. Capital Work in Progress

Assets under erection/installation are shown as "Capital work in progress", Expenditure during construction period are shown as "pre-operative expenses" to be capitalized on erection/installations of the assets.

vii. Employee benefits

a. Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

b. Defined benefit plans

The liability for gratuity a defined benefit plan is determined annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. `

The company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service with company at the time when the employee leaves the company as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Remeasurement of the net defined benefit plans in respect of post-employment are charged to other comprehensive income. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in statement of profit and loss.

c. Other employee benefits

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services are recognized as a liability at the present value of obligation as at the Balance sheet date determined based on an actuarial valuation.

d. Defined Contribution Plan

The companys payments to the defined contribution plans are recognized as expenses during the period in which the employees perform the services that payment covers. Defined contribution plan comprise of contribution to the employees provident fund with government, Employees State Insurance and Pension Scheme.

viii. Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to other comprehensive income or a business combination, or items recognised directly in equity.

a. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and

b) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

a) the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and

b) the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

ix. Foreign currency transactions and translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Differences arising on settlement of monetary items are recognised in statement of profit and loss except to the extent of exchange differences which are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on foreign currency borrowings that are directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets which are capitalized as cost of assets.

Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are recorded using the exchange rates at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising out of these transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

x. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset are capitalised as part of the cost of that asset till the date it is ready for its intended use or sale. Qualifying asset are the assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they are incurred.

xi. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash and cash equivalent includes the cash and Cheques in hand, bank balances, demand deposits with bank and other short term, highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of financing activities in the cash flow statement. Book overdraft are shown within other financial liabilities in the balance sheet and forms part of operating activities in the cash flow statement.

xii. Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effect of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and items of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flow. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of the company is segregated based on the available information.

xiii. Earning Per Share

a. Basic earnings per shares is arrived at based on net profit / (loss) after tax available to equity shareholders divided by Weighted average number of equity shares , adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year (if any) and excluding treasury shares.

b. Diluted earnings per shares is calculated by dividing Profit attributable to equity holders after tax divided by Weighted average number of shares considered for basic earning per shares including potential dilutive equity shares. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the equity shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding equity shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.

xiv. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

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 recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Contingent assets are not recognized, but its existence is disclosed in the financial statements

xv. Leases

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.

As per the requirements of Ind AS 116 the company evaluates whether an arrangement qualifies to be a lease. In identifying a lease the company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extent the lease if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components.

Right of Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the lease term. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable and impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Lease Liability

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole.

The lease liability is subsequently re-measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and re-measuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Operating leases

The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

xvi. Asset Held for Sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and sale is considered highly probable.

A sale is considered as highly probable when decision has been made to sell, assets are available for immediate sale in its present condition, assets are being actively marketed and sale has been agreed or is expected to be concluded within 12 months of the date of classification.

Non-current assets held for sale are neither depreciated nor amortised. Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less cost of sale and are presented separately in the Balance Sheet.

xvii. Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a non-financial asset or a group of non-financial assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the amount of impairment loss.

For the purpose of assessing impairment, the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets is considered as cash generating unit.

An impairment loss is calculated as the difference between an assets carrying amount and recoverable amount. Losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss and reflected in an allowance account. When the company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been in place had there been no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss, taking into account the normal depreciation/amortization.

xviii. Financial Instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial instruments also include derivative contracts such as foreign currency foreign exchange forward contracts, interest rate swaps and currency options; and embedded derivatives in the host contract.

a. Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories :

a) Those measured at amortised cost and

b) Those measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and

b) The assets contractual cash flows represent SPPI.

Financial assets included within the FVOCI 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 profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Financial Asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

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

In addition, the group company may elect to classify a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as accounting mismatch).

Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the companys balance sheet) when:

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

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

c) 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 companys 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.

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

Impairment of financial assets

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:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

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

a) Trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

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.

b) 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.

b. Financial liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or amortised costs.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The companys financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial Liabilities at fair value through profit and 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 group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

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

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

Loans and borrowings

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

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

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

Derivative financial instruments

The company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts, interest rate swaps and forward commodity contracts, to hedge its foreign currency risks, interest rate risks and commodity price risks, respectively. Such derivative financial instruments are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at fair value. Derivatives are carried as financial assets when the fair value is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when,and when the company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends either to settle then an a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Measurement of fair values

The Companys accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for financial instruments.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

xix. Government Grants

Government Grants and subsidies from Government are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the grant/subsidy will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with. Government grant received are recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss on a systematic basis over the period in which the Company recognizes as expenses the related costs for which the grant is intended to compensate. Government grants and subsidies in relation to any Item of Capital nature is reduced from the cost of Property, Plant & Equipment.

XX) Mandatory exceptions applied Standard Issued but not yet effective.

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2020.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Note	Particulars	As at 31.03.2021
Note 9	CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS	
1) Contingent Liabilities		
a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt:	NIL	
b) Guarantees	NIL	
c) Claims against the Company as debt against Joint Venture:	NIL	
2) Commitments		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be		
executed on Capital account and not provided for;	NIL	
Capital commitments in Joint Venture and its share in the		
capital commitments that have been incurred jointly	NIL	

Note 10	PAYMENT TO AUDITOR'S	(Rs. In Lakhs)
	Particulars	As at 31.03.2021
	- Statutory Audit	0.075
	- Tax Audit	-
	- Income Tax Matters	-
		0.075

Note 11 - Related party Disclosure as per Ind AS 24

A. List of related parties where control exists and relationships

(i) Entity and reporting entity are members of the same group

M/s Worth Peripherals Limited Holding

(i)Key Managerial Person

Name of Person / entity Relation

Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha Director

Mrs. Amarveer Kaur Chadha Director

Mr. Jayvir Chadha Director

(iii)The entity or close members having significant influence and with whom transactions has taken place

M/s Worth Peripherals Limited

Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha

Mr. Ganiv Chadha

Mr. Jayvir Chadha

Related party transactions for financial year 2020-2021

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	KMP	Relatves of KMP	Entities in which KMP / relatives of KMP have significant influence	Holding

Deposits				
M/s Worth Peripherals Limited	-	-	-	2.03
Loan Accepted				
Mr. Ganiv Chadha		7.30		
Mr. Jayvir Chadha	54.20			
Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha	188.55			

Note - 12 Financial Instruments by category and fair value hierarchy

A. Accounting classification and fair values

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

A substantial portion of the Companys long-term debt has been contracted at floating rates of interest, which are reset at short intervals. Accordingly, the carrying value of such long-term debt approximates fair value.

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
(i) March 31, 2021 (Amount `)	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
(i) Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3.52	3.52	-	-	-	-
(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	269.13	269.13	-	-	-	-
	-	-	272.65	272.65	-	-	-	-

Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings	-	-	253.08	253.08	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	253.08	253.08	-	-	-	-

B. Measurement of fair values

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Note 13i(a) Financial Instruments Fair Values and Risk Management

Financial risk management

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

(i) Market risk

(a) Currency risk;

(b) Interest rate risk;

(ii) Credit risk ; and

(iii) Liquidity risk ;

Risk management framework

The Companys activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Companys primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of risks on its financial performance. The Companys risk management assessment policies and processes are established to identify and analyses the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor such risks and compliance with the same. These policies and processes are reviewed by management regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Companys activities. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing these policies and processes.

(i)Market risk

Market risk is the risk of changes the market prices on account of foreign exchange rates, interest rates which shall affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of its financial instruments . The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure within acceptable parameters, while optimising the returns.

i(a)Currency risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have impact on the profit and loss account, where any transaction has more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the entity. Considering the countries and economic environment in which the Company operates, its operations are subject to risks arising from fluctuations in exchangrates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in U.S. dollar and Euro, against the respective functional currrencies.

Exposure to currency risk

The summary quantitative data about the Company's exposure to currency risk as reported by the management of the Company is as follows:

	(Rs. In Lakhs)
	As at 31st March 2021
Particulars	Foreign Currency Exposure in INR
Receivable net exposure	
Trade receivables	-
Receivable net exposure	-
Payable net exposure	
Trade payables and other financial liabilities	-
Borrowings from Bank	-
Payable net exposure	-
Forward exchange contracts against imports and foreign currency payables	-
Payable net exposure	-
Total net exposure on Receivables /(Payables)	-

Sensitivity analysis

A 1% strengthening / weakening of the respective foreign currencies with respect to functional currency of Company would result in increase or decrease in profit or loss as shown in table below. The following analysis has been worked out based on the exposures as of the date of statements of financial position.

	Profit/(Loss) March 31, 2021	
Effect in Indian Rupees	Strengthening	Weakening

INR	-	-

Note 13(ii) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Companys receivables from customer. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful debts and impairment that represents its estimate on expected loss model .

A.Trade and other receivables

The Companys exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The demographics of the customer, including the default risk of the industry has an influence on credit risk assessment. Credit risk is managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

Summary of the Company's exposure to credit risk by age of the outstanding from various customers is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Past due but not impaired	
Past due 090 days	-
Past due 91180 days	-
Past due more than 180 days	-
	-

Expected credit loss assessment

Exposures to customers outstanding at the end of each reporting period are reviewed by the Company to determine expected credit losses. Historical trends of impairment of trade receivables do not reflect any significant credit losses. Impaired amounts are based on lifetime expected losses based on the best estimate of the management. Further, management believes that the unimpaired amounts that are past due by more than 180 days are still collectible in full, based on historical payment behaviour and extensive analysis of customer credit risk. The impairment loss related to several customers that have defaulted on their payments to the Company and are not expected to be able to pay their outstanding balances, mainly due to economic circumstances.

B.Cash and cash equivalents

The Company holds cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions of Rs. 3.52 lakhs.The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

C.Investments

The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter-parties apart from those already given in financials, and does not have any significant concentration of exposures to specific industry sectors or specific country risks.

Financial Instruments Fair Values and Risk Management

Note 13(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Companys reputation.
The Company has obtained fund based lines from banks. The Company also constantly monitors various funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturities groupings based on their contractual maturities for:
* all non derivative financial liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
A. As at March 31, 2021		Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
(i) Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Secured term loans and borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured term loans and borrowings	251.05	251.05	251.05	-	-	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities (repayable on demand)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	251.05	251.05	251.05	-	-	-

Note - 14 Capital Management

The Companys policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interrest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprise of Equity share capital and other equity.

The Companys policy is to keep the ratio at optimum level. The Companys adjusted net debt to equity ratio was as follows.

(Rs. In Lakhs)

A. Particulars	As at March 31, 2021
Total liabilities	253.15

Less : Cash and cash equivalent	3.52
Adjusted net debt	249.63
Total equity	50.00
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	4.99

Note 15 : Events after the Reporting Period

No subsequent event has been observed which may require an adjustment to the Balance Sheet.

[610300] Notes - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of changes in accounting policies, accounting estimates and errors [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of initial application of standards or interpretations [TextBlock]	
Whether initial application of an Ind AS has an effect on the current period or any prior period	No
Disclosure of voluntary change in accounting policy [TextBlock]	
Whether there is any voluntary change in accounting policy	No
Disclosure of changes in accounting estimates [TextBlock]	
Whether there are changes in acounting estimates during the year	No

[400600] Notes - Property, plant and equipment

Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Property, plant and equipment [Member]
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Owned and leased assets [Member]
Carrying amount accumulated depreciation and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Carrying amount [Member]
	31/03/2021
Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [Abstract]	
Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [Line items]	
Reconciliation of changes in property, plant and equipment [Abstract]	
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	0

[612100] Notes - Impairment of assets

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of impairment of assets [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of impairment loss and reversal of impairment loss [TextBlock]	
Whether there is any impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss during the year	No
Disclosure of information for impairment loss recognised or reversed for individual Assets or cash-generating unit [TextBlock]	
Whether impairment loss recognised or reversed for individual Assets or cash-generating unit	No

[400700] Notes - Investment property

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of investment property [TextBlock]	
Depreciation method, investment property, cost model	False
Useful lives or depreciation rates, investment property, cost model	False

[400900] Notes - Other intangible assets

Disclosure of detailed information about other intangible assets [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of other intangible assets [Axis]	Company other intangible assets [Member]
Sub classes of other intangible assets [Axis]	Internally generated and other than internally generated intangible assets [Member]
Carrying amount accumulated amortization and impairment and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Carrying amount [Member]
	31/03/2021
Disclosure of detailed information about other intangible assets [Abstract]	
Disclosure of detailed information about other intangible assets [Line items]	
Reconciliation of changes in other intangible assets [Abstract]	
Other intangible assets at end of period	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of other intangible assets [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of detailed information about other intangible assets [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of intangible assets with indefinite useful life [TextBlock]	
Whether there are intangible assets with indefinite useful life	No

[401000] Notes - Biological assets other than bearer plants

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of biological assets, agriculture produce at point of harvest and government grants related to biological assets [TextBlock]	
Depreciation method, biological assets other than bearer plants, at cost	False
Useful lives or depreciation rates, biological assets other than bearer plants, at cost	False

[611100] Notes - Financial instruments

Disclosure of financial liabilities [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of financial liabilities [Axis]	Financial liabilities at amortised cost, class [Member]	
Categories of financial liabilities [Axis]	Financial liabilities, category [Member]	Financial liabilities at amortised cost, category [Member]
	31/03/2021	31/03/2021
Disclosure of financial liabilities [Abstract]		
Disclosure of financial liabilities [Line items]		
Financial liabilities	2,53,07,600	2,53,07,600
Financial liabilities, at fair value	0	0

Disclosure of financial assets [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of financial assets [Axis]	Financial assets at amortised cost, class [Member]	Other financial assets at amortised cost class [Member]	Other financial assets at amortised cost class 1 [Member]	
Categories of financial assets [Axis]	Financial assets, category [Member]	Financial assets, category [Member]	Financial assets, category [Member]	Financial assets at amortised cost, category [Member]
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of financial assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of financial assets [Line items]				
Financial assets	3,51,882	3,51,882	3,51,882	3,51,882
Financial assets, at fair value	0	0	0	0
Description of other financial assets at amortised cost class	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Cash and cash equivalents-Balances with banks

[611600] Notes - Non-current asset held for sale and discontinued operations

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations [TextBlock]	
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities, continuing operations	-30,42,500
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities, discontinued operations	0
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	-30,42,500
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities, continuing operations	-2,19,13,218
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities, discontinued operations	0
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	-2,19,13,218
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities, continuing operations	2,53,07,600
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities, discontinued operations	0
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	2,53,07,600

[400100] Notes - Equity share capital

Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares 1 [Member]			
Name of shareholder [Axis]	Name of shareholder [Member]	Shareholder 1 [Member]	Shareholder 2 [Member]	Shareholder 3 [Member]
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Type of share	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [Abstract]				
Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [LineItems]				
Type of share	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Name of shareholder	Refer to child member	Raminder Singh Chadha	Amarveer Kaur Chadha	Jayvir Chadha
Permanent account number of shareholder		ACPPC3796A	ABNPC7798K	AIEPC5910D
Country of incorporation or residence of shareholder		INDIA	INDIA	INDIA
Number of shares held in company	[shares] 4,90,000	[shares] 70,000	[shares] 25,000	[shares] 70,000
Percentage of shareholding in company	98.00%	14.00%	5.00%	14.00%

Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [Table] ..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares 1 [Member]	
Name of shareholder [Axis]	Shareholder 4 [Member]	Shareholder 5 [Member]
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Type of share	Equity	Equity
Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [Abstract]		
Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [LineItems]		
Type of share	Equity	Equity
Name of shareholder	Ganiv Chadha	Worth Peripherals Limited
CIN of shareholder		L67120MP1996PLC010808
Permanent account number of shareholder	AWZPC1234H	
Country of incorporation or residence of shareholder	INDIA	INDIA
Number of shares held in company	[shares] 25,000	[shares] 3,00,000
Percentage of shareholding in company	5.00%	60.00%

Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares [Member]	Equity shares 1 [Member]
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Abstract]		
Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Line items]		
Type of share		Equity
Number of shares authorised	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Value of shares authorised	50,00,000	50,00,000
Number of shares issued	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Value of shares issued	50,00,000	50,00,000
Number of shares subscribed and fully paid	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Value of shares subscribed and fully paid	50,00,000	50,00,000
Number of shares subscribed but not fully paid	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Value of shares subscribed but not fully paid	0	0
Total number of shares subscribed	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Total value of shares subscribed	50,00,000	50,00,000
Value of shares paid-up [Abstract]		
Number of shares paid-up	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Value of shares called	50,00,000	50,00,000
Value of shares paid-up	50,00,000	50,00,000
Par value per share		[INR/shares] 10
Amount per share called in case shares not fully called		[INR/shares] 0
Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding [Abstract]		
Changes in number of shares outstanding [Abstract]		
Increase in number of shares outstanding [Abstract]		
Number of other issues of shares	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Total aggregate number of shares issued during period	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Total increase (decrease) in number of shares outstanding	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Number of shares outstanding at end of period	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Reconciliation of value of shares outstanding [Abstract]		
Changes in equity share capital [Abstract]		
Increase in equity share capital during period [Abstract]		
Amount of other issues during period	50,00,000	50,00,000
Total aggregate amount of increase in equity share capital during period	50,00,000	50,00,000
Total increase (decrease) in share capital	50,00,000	50,00,000
Equity share capital at end of period	50,00,000	50,00,000
Shares in company held by holding company or ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries or associates [Abstract]		
Shares in company held by holding company	[shares] 3,00,000	[shares] 3,00,000
Total shares in company held by holding company or ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries or associates	[shares] 3,00,000	[shares] 3,00,000
Details of application money received for allotment of securities and due for refund and interest accrued thereon [Abstract]		
Application money received for allotment of securities and due for refund and interest accrued thereon [Abstract]		
Total application money received for allotment of securities and due for refund and interest accrued thereon	0	0
Type of share		Equity

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of notes on equity share capital explanatory [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any shareholders holding more than five per cent shares in company	Yes
Whether money raised from public offering during year	No

[400300] Notes - Borrowings

Classification of borrowings [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]			
Classification of borrowings [Axis]	Borrowings [Member]		Deposits [Member]	Intercorporate deposits [Member]
Subclassification of borrowings [Axis]	Secured/Unsecured borrowings [Member]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]
	31/03/2021	31/03/2021	31/03/2021	31/03/2021
Borrowings notes [Abstract]				
Details of borrowings [Abstract]				
Details of borrowings [Line items]				
Borrowings	2,53,07,600	2,53,07,600	2,02,600	2,02,600

Classification of borrowings [Table] ..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]	
Classification of borrowings [Axis]	Loans and advances from related parties [Member]	Loans and advances from directors [Member]
Subclassification of borrowings [Axis]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]
	31/03/2021	31/03/2021
Borrowings notes [Abstract]		
Details of borrowings [Abstract]		
Details of borrowings [Line items]		
Borrowings	2,51,05,000	2,51,05,000

[611000] Notes - Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of exploration and evaluation assets [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any exploration and evaluation activities	No

[611900] Notes - Accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of accounting for government grants and disclosure of government assistance [TextBlock]	
Whether company has received any government grant or government assistance	No

[401100] Notes - Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets

Details of advances [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]		
Classification of advances [Axis]	Advances [Member]		Capital advances [Member]
Classification of assets based on security [Axis]	Classification of assets based on security [Member]	Unsecured considered good [Member]	Unsecured considered good [Member]
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]			
Disclosure of notes on advances [Abstract]			
Disclosure of advances [Abstract]			
Disclosure of advances [Line items]			
Advances	2,66,31,742	2,66,31,742	2,66,31,742
Nature of other advance	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Advances for Land

Other current assets others [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Other current assets others [Axis]	1
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]	
Other current assets notes [Abstract]	
Other current assets [Abstract]	
Other current assets, others	30,50,000
Other current assets others [Abstract]	
Other current assets others [Line items]	
Description of other current assets others	Amount Due from Shareholders Against Share Capital
Other current assets, others	30,50,000

Other non-current assets, others [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Other non-current assets, others [Axis]	1
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]	
Other non-current assets notes [Abstract]	
Other non-current assets [Abstract]	
Other non-current assets, others	2,81,476
Other non-current assets, others [Abstract]	
Other non-current assets, others [Line items]	
Description of other non-current assets, others	Preliminary Expenses
Other non-current assets, others	2,81,476

Other current liabilities, others [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Other current liabilities, others [Axis]	1
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]	
Disclosure of other current liabilities notes [Abstract]	
Other current liabilities [Abstract]	
Other current liabilities, others	7,500
Other current liabilities, others [Abstract]	
Other current liabilities, others [Line items]	
Description of other current liabilities, others	Statutory Liabilities
Other current liabilities, others	7,500

Classification of inventories [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification of inventories [Axis]	Company inventories [Member]
	31/03/2021
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]	
Inventories notes [Abstract]	
Classification of inventories [Abstract]	
Classification of inventories [Line items]	
Inventories	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	31/03/2021
Disclosure of subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets explanatory [TextBlock]	
Advances, non-current	2,66,31,742
Total other non-current assets	2,69,13,218
Disclosure of notes on cash and bank balances explanatory [TextBlock]	
Fixed deposits with banks	0
Other balances with banks	3,51,882
Total balance with banks	3,51,882
Cash on hand	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,51,882
Total cash and bank balances	3,51,882
Total balances held with banks to extent held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees or other commitments	0
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	0
Total other current assets	30,50,000
Interest accrued on borrowings	0
Interest accrued on public deposits	0
Interest accrued others	0
Unpaid dividends	0
Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon	0
Unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon	0
Debentures claimed but not paid	0
Public deposit payable, current	0
Current liabilities portion of share application money pending allotment	0
Total other current liabilities	7,500

[401200] Notes - Additional disclosures on balance sheet

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of additional balance sheet notes explanatory [TextBlock]	
Additional balance sheet notes [Abstract]	
Contingent liabilities and commitments [Abstract]	
Classification of contingent liabilities [Abstract]	
Total contingent liabilities	0
Total contingent liabilities and commitments	0
Details regarding dividends [Abstract]	
Amount of dividends proposed to be distributed to equity shareholders	0
Amount of per share dividend proposed to be distributed to equity shareholders	[INR/shares] 0
Details of deposits [Abstract]	
Deposits accepted or renewed during period	0
Deposits matured and claimed but not paid during period	0
Deposits matured and claimed but not paid	0
Deposits matured but not claimed	0
Interest on deposits accrued and due but not paid	0
Details of share application money received and paid [Abstract]	
Share application money received during year	0
Share application money paid during year	0
Amount of share application money received back during year	0
Amount of share application money repaid returned back during year	0
Number of person share application money paid during year	[pure] 0
Number of person share application money received during year	[pure] 0
Number of person share application money paid as at end of year	[pure] 0
Number of person share application money received as at end of year	[pure] 0
Share application money received and due for refund	0
Details regarding cost records and cost audit[Abstract]	
Details regarding cost records [Abstract]	
Whether maintenance of cost records by company has been mandated under Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014	No
Net worth of company	0
Details of unclaimed liabilities [Abstract]	
Unclaimed share application refund money	0
Unclaimed matured debentures	0
Unclaimed matured deposits	0
Interest unclaimed amount	0
Financial parameters balance sheet items [Abstract]	
Investment in subsidiary companies	0
Investment in government companies	0
Amount due for transfer to investor education and protection fund (IEPF)	0
Gross value of transactions with related parties	0
Number of warrants converted into equity shares during period	[pure] 0
Number of warrants converted into preference shares during period	[pure] 0
Number of warrants converted into debentures during period	[pure] 0
Number of warrants issued during period (in foreign currency)	[pure] 0
Number of warrants issued during period (INR)	[pure] 0

[611800] Notes - Revenue

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of revenue [TextBlock]	Textual information (32) [See below]

Textual information (32)

Disclosure of revenue [Text Block]

Revenue

(A) Recognition

The company recognised revenue i.e. account for a contract with a customer only when all of the following criteria are met:

a. the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;

b. the entity can identify each party’s rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;

c. the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;

d. the contract has commercial substance (ie the risk, timing or amount of the entity’s future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and

e. it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer. In evaluating whether collectability of an amount of consideration is probable, an entity shall consider only the customer’s ability and intention to pay that amount of consideration when it is due. The amount of consideration to which the entity will be entitled may be less than the price stated in the contract if the consideration is variable because the entity may offer the customer a price concession.

(B) Measurement

When (or as) a performance obligation is satisfied, company recognise as revenue the amount of the transaction price (which excludes estimates of variable consideration that are constrained) that is allocated to that performance obligation.

The transaction price is the amount that the entity expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, some taxes on sales). The consideration promised may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

a. Sale of goods

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer which is usually on dispatch / delivery of goods, based on contracts with the customers. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, and returns, if any, as specified in the contracts with the customers. Revenue excludes taxes collected from customers on behalf of the government. Due to the short nature of credit period given to customers, there is no financing component in the contract.

b. Sale of Services

Revenue from services rendered is recognised as the services are rendered and is booked based on agreements/arrangements with the concerned parties.

c. Interest and Dividend

Interest income is recognized on accrual basis using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised in profit or loss on the date on which the company’s right to receive payment is established.

[612400] Notes - Service concession arrangements

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of service concession arrangements [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any service concession arrangments	No

[612000] Notes - Construction contracts

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of notes on construction contracts [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any construction contracts	No

[612600] Notes - Employee benefits

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of employee benefits [TextBlock]	Refer to Significant Accounting Policy
Disclosure of defined benefit plans [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any defined benefit plans	No

[612800] Notes - Borrowing costs

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of borrowing costs [TextBlock]	
Whether any borrowing costs has been capitalised during the year	No

[700100] Notes - Key managerial personnels and directors remuneration and other information

Disclosure of key managerial personnels and directors and remuneration to key managerial personnels and directors [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Key managerial personnels and directors [Axis]	1	2	3
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of key managerial personnels and directors and remuneration to key managerial personnels and directors [Abstract]			
Disclosure of key managerial personnels and directors and remuneration to key managerial personnels and directors [LineItems]			
Name of key managerial personnel or director	Raminder Singh Chadha	Amarveer Kaur Chadha	Jayvir Chadha
Director identification number of key managerial personnel or director	00405932	00405962	02397468
Permanent account number of key managerial personnel or director	ACPPC3796A	ABNPC7798K	AIEPC5910D
Date of birth of key managerial personnel or director	05/08/1963	07/02/1965	11/12/1989
Designation of key managerial personnel or director	Director	Director	Director
Qualification of key managerial personnel or director	M.A.	M.A.	M.E.
Shares held by key managerial personnel or director	[shares] 70,000	[shares] 25,000	[shares] 70,000
Key managerial personnel or director remuneration [Abstract]			
Gross salary to key managerial personnel or director [Abstract]			
Salary key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Perquisites key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Profits in lieu of salary key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Gross salary to key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Sitting fees key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Stock option key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Sweat equity key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Commission as percentage of profit key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Other commission key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Other compensation key managerial personnel or director	0	0	0
Total key managerial personnel or director remuneration	0	0	0

[612200] Notes - Leases

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of leases [TextBlock]	
Whether company has entered into any lease agreement	No
Whether any operating lease has been converted to financial lease or vice-versa	No

[612300] Notes - Transactions involving legal form of lease

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of arrangements involving legal form of lease [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any arrangements involving legal form of lease	No

[612900] Notes - Insurance contracts

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of insurance contracts [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any insurance contracts as per Ind AS 104	No

[613100] Notes - Effects of changes in foreign exchange rates

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of effect of changes in foreign exchange rates [TextBlock]	
Whether there is any change in functional currency during the year	No
Description of presentation currency	INR

[500100] Notes - Subclassification and notes on income and expenses

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Subclassification and notes on income and expense explanatory [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of revenue from operations [Abstract]	
Disclosure of revenue from operations for other than finance company [Abstract]	
Revenue from sale of products	0
Revenue from sale of services	0
Total revenue from operations	0
Disclosure of other income [Abstract]	
Interest income [Abstract]	
Total interest income	0
Dividend income [Abstract]	
Total dividend income	0
Total other income	0
Disclosure of finance cost [Abstract]	
Interest expense [Abstract]	
Total interest expense	0
Total finance costs	0
Employee benefit expense [Abstract]	
Salaries and wages	0
Managerial remuneration [Abstract]	
Remuneration to directors [Abstract]	
Total remuneration to directors	0
Total managerial remuneration	0
Total employee benefit expense	0
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense [Abstract]	
Total depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	0
Breakup of other expenses [Abstract]	
Consumption of stores and spare parts	0
Power and fuel	0
Rent	0
Repairs to building	0
Repairs to machinery	0
Insurance	0
Rates and taxes excluding taxes on income [Abstract]	
Total rates and taxes excluding taxes on income	0
Directors sitting fees	0
Loss on disposal of intangible Assets	0
Loss on disposal, discard, demolishment and destruction of depreciable property plant and equipment	0
Payments to auditor [Abstract]	
Total payments to auditor	0
CSR expenditure	0
Miscellaneous expenses	0
Total other expenses	0

[613200] Notes - Cash flow statement

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	31/03/2021
Disclosure of cash flow statement [TextBlock]	
Cash and cash equivalents cash flow statement	3,51,882
Cash and cash equivalents	3,51,882

[500200] Notes - Additional information statement of profit and loss

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Additional information on profit and loss account explanatory [TextBlock]	
Total changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	0
Total revenue from sale of products	0
Total revenue from sale of services	0
Gross value of transaction with related parties	0
Bad debts of related parties	0

[611200] Notes - Fair value measurement

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of fair value measurement [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [TextBlock]	
Whether assets have been measured at fair value	No
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [TextBlock]	
Whether liabilities have been measured at fair value	No
Disclosure of fair value measurement of equity [TextBlock]	
Whether equity have been measured at fair value	No

[613300] Notes - Operating segments

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of entity's operating segments [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of reportable segments [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any reportable segments	No
Disclosure of major customers [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any major customers	No

[610700] Notes - Business combinations

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of business combinations [TextBlock]	
Whether there is any business combination	No
Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in goodwill [TextBlock]	
Whether there is any goodwill arising out of business combination	No
Disclosure of acquired receivables [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any acquired receivables from business combination	No
Disclosure of contingent liabilities in business combination [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any contingent liabilities in business combination	No

[611500] Notes - Interests in other entities

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of interests in other entities [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of interests in subsidiaries [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of subsidiaries [TextBlock]	
Whether company has subsidiary companies	No
Whether company has subsidiary companies which are yet to commence operations	No
Whether company has subsidiary companies liquidated or sold during year	No
Disclosure of interests in associates [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of associates [TextBlock]	
Whether company has invested in associates	No
Whether company has associates which are yet to commence operations	No
Whether company has associates liquidated or sold during year	No
Disclosure of interests in joint arrangements [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of joint ventures [TextBlock]	
Whether company has invested in joint ventures	No
Whether company has joint ventures which are yet to commence operations	No
Whether company has joint ventures liquidated or sold during year	No
Disclosure of interests in unconsolidated structured entities [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of unconsolidated structured entities [TextBlock]	
Whether there are unconsolidated structured entities	No
Disclosure of investment entities [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of information about unconsolidated subsidiaries [TextBlock]	
Whether there are unconsolidated subsidiaries	No
Disclosure of information about unconsolidated structured entities controlled by investment entity [TextBlock]	
Whether there are unconsolidated structured entities controlled by investment entity	No

[610800] Notes - Related party

Disclosure of transactions between related parties [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Categories of related parties [Axis]	Parent [Member]	Key management personnel of entity or parent [Member]		Other related parties [Member]
Related party [Axis]	1	3	4	2
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of transactions between related parties [Abstract]				
Disclosure of transactions between related parties [Line items]				
Name of related party	Worth Peripherals Limited	Jayvir Chadha	Raminder Singh Chadha	Ganiv Chadha
Country of incorporation or residence of related party	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA
Permanent account number of related party		AIEPC5910D	ACPPC3796A	AWZPC1234H
CIN of related party	L67120MP1996PLC010808			
Description of nature of transactions with related party	Deposits			
Description of nature of related party relationship	Holding company			
Related party transactions [Abstract]				
Other related party transactions contribution received	2,02,600	54,20,000	1,88,55,000	7,30,000
Outstanding balances for related party transactions [Abstract]				
Amounts payable related party transactions	0	0	0	0
Amounts receivable related party transactions	0	0	0	0
Outstanding commitments made by entity, related party transactions	0	0	0	0
Outstanding commitments made on behalf of entity, related party transactions	0	0	0	0
Provisions for doubtful debts related to outstanding balances of related party transaction	0	0	0	0
Expense recognised during period for bad and doubtful debts for related party transaction	0	0	0	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of related party [TextBlock]	
Name of parent entity	Worth Peripherals Limited
Whether there are any related party transactions during year	Yes
Disclosure of transactions between related parties [TextBlock]	
Whether entity applies exemption in Ind AS 24.25	No
Whether company is subsidiary company	Yes
Section under which company is subsidiary	Section 2(87)(ii)

[611700] Notes - Other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of contingent liabilities [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any contingent liabilities	No

[700200] Notes - Corporate social responsibility

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of corporate social responsibility explanatory [TextBlock]	
Whether provisions of corporate social responsibility are applicable on company	No

[610500] Notes - Events after reporting period

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of events after reporting period [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of non-adjusting events after reporting period [TextBlock]	
Whether there are non adjusting events after reporting period	No

[612500] Notes - Share-based payment arrangements

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of share-based payment arrangements [TextBlock]	
Whether there are any share based payment arrangement	No

[613000] Notes - Earnings per share

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of earnings per share [TextBlock]	
Basic earnings per share [Abstract]	
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	[INR/shares] 0
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	[INR/shares] 0
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0
Diluted earnings per share [Abstract]	
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	[INR/shares] 0
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations	[INR/shares] 0
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity [Abstract]	
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity	0
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity including dilutive effects	0
Weighted average shares and adjusted weighted average shares [Abstract]	
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	[shares] 0

[610900] Notes - First time adoption

Disclosure of equity Ind AS adjustment [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Ind AS adjustment for equity [Axis]	1
	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Ind AS Adjustment for equity	50,00,000
Disclosure of equity Ind AS adjustment [Line items]	
Description of Ind AS adjustment	Nil
Ind AS Adjustment for equity	50,00,000
Ind AS Adjustment for equity	50,00,000

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of first-time adoption [TextBlock]	
Whether company has adopted Ind AS first time	Yes
Disclosure of reconciliation of equity from previous GAAP to Ind AS [TextBlock]	
Equity as per Indian GAAP	0
Equity as per Ind AS	50,00,000
Disclosure of reconciliation of comprehensive income from previous GAAP to Ind AS [TextBlock]	
Comprehensive income as per Indian GAAP	0
Comprehensive income as per Ind AS	0
Disclosure of reconciliation of profit (loss) for the period from previous GAAP to Ind AS [TextBlock]	
Profit (loss) for the period as per Indian GAAP	0
Profit (loss) for the period as per Ind AS	0