

WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
 Standalone Financial Statements for period 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022

[700300] Disclosure of general information about company

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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 , MADHYA PRADESH , INDIA - 452001	
Type of industry	Commercial and Industrial	
Date of board meeting when final accounts were approved	17/05/2022	
Date of start of reporting period	01/04/2021	15/10/2020
Date of end of reporting period	31/03/2022	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	Lakhs	
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 directors signing board report [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Directors signing board report [Axis]	1	2
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
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	09/08/2022	09/08/2022

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

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Principal business activities of company [Axis]	Product/service 1 [Member]
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
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	NA
Description of main product/service	NA
NIC code of product/service	NA
Percentage to total turnover of company	0.00%

Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Particulars of companies [Axis]	1 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies [Abstract]	
Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies [LineItems]	
Name of company	WORTH PERIPHERALS LIMITED
Country of incorporation of company	INDIA
CIN of company	L67120MP1996PLC010808
Type of company	Holding Company
Percentage of shares held	90.00%
Applicable section	--

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Disclosure in board of directors report explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (1) [See below]
Description of state of companies affair	During the year under review, your Company does not have any revenue and profit/loss.
Disclosure relating to amounts if any which is proposed to carry to any reserves	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	Your Directors have not recommended any Dividend for the year under review.
Details regarding energy conservation	Textual information (2) [See below]
Details regarding technology absorption	Textual information (3) [See below]
Details regarding foreign exchange earnings and outgo	Textual information (4) [See below]
Disclosures in director's responsibility statement	Textual information (5) [See below]
Details of material changes and commitment occurred during period affecting financial position of company	Refer to director report
Particulars of loans guarantee investment under section 186 [TextBlock]	Textual information (6) [See below]
Particulars of contracts/arrangements with related parties under section 188(1) [TextBlock]	Textual information (7) [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
Date of board of directors' meeting in which board's report referred to under section 134 was approved	09/08/2022
Disclosure of extract of annual return as provided under section 92(3) [TextBlock]	R e f e r to director report
Details of principal business activities contributing 10% or more of total turnover of company [Abstract]	
Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies [Abstract]	
Details of shareholding pattern of top 10 shareholders [Abstract]	
Disclosure of statement on declaration given by independent directors under section 149(6) [TextBlock]	R e f e r to director report
Reappointment of independent directors as per section 149(10) [TextBlock]	R e f e r to director report
Disclosure for companies covered under section 178(1) on directors appointment and remuneration including other matters provided under section 178(3) [TextBlock]	Textual information (8) [See below]
Disclosure of statement on development and implementation of risk management policy [TextBlock]	Textual information (9) [See below]
Details on policy development and implementation by company on corporate social responsibility initiatives taken during year [TextBlock]	Textual information (10) [See below]
Report on highlights on performance of subsidiaries, associates and joint venture companies and their contribution to overall performance of the companies during the period under report [TextBlock]	R e f e r to director report
Disclosure as per rule 8(5) of companies accounts rules 2014 [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of financial summary or highlights [TextBlock]	Textual information (11) [See below]

Disclosure of change in nature of business [TextBlock]	There is no change in the nature of business of your Company during the year under review
Details of directors or key managerial personals who were appointed or have resigned during year [TextBlock]	Refer to director report
Disclosure of companies which have become or ceased to be its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during year [TextBlock]	Refer to director report
Details relating to deposits covered under chapter v of companies act [TextBlock]	Textual information (12) [See below]
Details of deposits which are not in compliance with requirements of chapter v of act [TextBlock]	Textual information (13) [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]	There are no significant material orders passed by the Regulators/Courts/Tribunals impacting the going concern status of the Company and its future operations.
Details regarding adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements [TextBlock]	Your directors confirm having laid down internal financial controls and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.
Disclosure of appointment and remuneration of director or managerial personnel if any, in the financial year [TextBlock]	Textual information (14) [See below]
Details of remuneration of director or managerial personnel [Abstract]	
Number of meetings of board	[pure] 14
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]

Board's Report

Dear Members,

The Board of Directors present the 2nd Annual Report together with the audited Financial Statements of the Company for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022.

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

Financial Highlights and Summary:

The Financial Results of the Company for the year 31st March, 2022 are summarized as under:

Particulars

Current Year (in Rs.)
2021-22

Previous Year

2020-21

1.1 Revenue from operations

Nil

Nil

Profit / (Loss) Before Tax

Nil

Nil

Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax

Nil

Nil

1.2

Operations and Future Outlook:

During the year under review, your Company does not have any revenue and profit/loss.

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, the Company increased its Authorised Capital & Paid up Capital from 50,00,000 to 9,00,00,000.

1.5

Revision of Annual Financial Statement:

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

Number of Meetings of the Board:

During the Financial Year 2021-22, the Board of the Directors duly met 14 times on 10.06.2021, 19.06.2021, 17.07.2021, 16.08.2021, 17.08.2021, 18.06.2021, 19.06.2021, 20.08.2021, 27.08.2022, 10.09.2021, 14.09.2021, 28.09.2021, 10.11.2021 and 24.02.2022 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

14

14

Yes

2.

AMARVEER KAUR CHADHA

14

14

Yes

2.

3.

JAYVIR CHADHA

14

14

Yes

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, 2022, 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.

REPORTING OF FRAUD BY STATUTORY AUDITORS:

4. 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.

APPOINTMENT AND STATEMENT ON DECLARATION BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR:

5. 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.

NOMINATION, REMUNERATION COMMITTEE AND STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE:

6. The company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under Section 178 (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.

STATUTORY AUDIT AND AUDITORS REPORT:

At the 1st Annual General Meeting held on September 30, 2021 the Members approved appointment of M/S Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP, firm of Chartered Accountant, Indore (Firm Registration No.: 000743C/C400037) as Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office for a period of five years from the conclusion of 1st Annual General Meeting till the conclusion of the 6th Annual General Meeting

Comments on Auditor's Report

The comments on statement of accounts referred to in the report of the auditors are self explanatory. The

7.

Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

COST RECORD AND/OR COST AUDIT:

8. 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.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT:

9. 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.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS BY COMPANY:

10. 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.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS AND ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES:

11. 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.

AMOUNT TRANSFER TO RESERVE:

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

DIVIDEND:

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

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

14. There were no material changes and commitments affecting the financial position of the Company between the end of financial year and the date of this Report. (we have increased Authorised and paid up capital to Rs. 9,00,00,000/- pls suggest)

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

i. Conservation of Energy:

The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:-

a. 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

STATEMENT INDICATING DEVELOPMENT & IMPLEMENTATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY:

16. 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.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY:

17. 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.

ANNUAL EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE OF THE BOARD:

18. 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.

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.

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

There has been no change in directorship

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

19.

holding office as director.

SUBSIDIARY, ASSOCIATE COMPANIES OR JOINT VENTURE:

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

DEPOSITS:

21. 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.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS:

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

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND THEIR ADEQUACY:

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

AUDIT COMMITTEE:

24. 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.

ESTABLISHMENT OF VIGIL MECHANISM:

25. 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.

COMMISSION RECEIVED BY DIRECTORS FROM HOLDING/SUBSIDIARY:

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

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES:

27. 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.

VOTING RIGHTS OF EMPLOYEES:

28. 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 employee's 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 Company's 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

Jayvir Chadha

(Director)

(Director)

DIN: 00405932

DIN: 02397468

09th August, 2022
Indore

Textual information (2)

Details regarding energy conservation

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. 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 The capital investment on energy conservation equipments:- NIL

Textual information (3)

Details regarding technology absorption

The effort made towards technology absorption:- No specific activities have been done by the Company. The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution:- No specific activity has been done by the Company In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year):- NA The expenditure incurred on Research & Development:- NIL

Textual information (4)

Details regarding 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 (5)

Disclosures in director's responsibility statement

a) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 2022, 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 (6)

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

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 (7)

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

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 (8)

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 Section 178 (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 (9)

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

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 (10)

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

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 (11)

Disclosure of financial summary or highlights [Text Block]

Financial Highlights and Summary:

The Financial Results of the Company for the year 31st March, 2022 are summarized as under:

Particulars

Current Year (in Rs.)
2021-22

Previous Year

2020-21

Revenue from operations

1.1

Nil

Nil

Profit / (Loss) Before Tax

Nil

Nil

Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax

Nil

Nil

Textual information (12)

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

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 (13)

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

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 (14)

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

The company does not fall under the criteria prescribed under Section 178 (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.

[700500] Disclosures - Signatories of financial statements

Details of directors signing financial statements [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Directors signing financial statements [Axis]	1	2
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
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	17/05/2022	17/05/2022

[700400] Disclosures - Auditors report**Details regarding auditors [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Auditors [Axis]	1
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Details regarding auditors [Abstract]	
Details regarding auditors [LineItems]	
Category of auditor	Auditors firm
Name of audit firm	Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP
Name of auditor signing report	BAXI AVINASH
Firms registration number of audit firm	000743C/C400037
Membership number of auditor	079722
Address of auditors	Indore
Permanent account number of auditor or auditor's firm	AABFM9020B
SRN of form ADT-1	T54392832
Date of signing audit report by auditors	17/05/2022
Date of signing of balance sheet by auditors	17/05/2022

Disclosure of auditor's qualification(s), reservation(s) or adverse remark(s) in auditors' report [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Auditor's qualification(s), reservation(s) or adverse remark(s) in auditors' report [Axis]	Auditor's favourable remark [Member]	Clause not applicable [Member]
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Disclosure of auditor's qualification(s), reservation(s) or adverse remark(s) in auditors' report [Abstract]		
Disclosure of auditor's qualification(s), reservation(s) or adverse remark(s) in auditors' report [LineItems]		
Disclosure in auditors report relating to fixed assets	Textual information (15) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to inventories		Textual information (16) [See below]
Disclosure in auditors report relating to loans	Textual information (17) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to compliance with Section 185 and 186 of Companies Act, 2013	Textual information (18) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to deposits accepted	Textual information (19) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to maintenance of cost records	Textual information (20) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to statutory dues [TextBlock]	Textual information (21) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to default in repayment of financial dues	Textual information (22) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to public offer and term loans used for purpose for which those were raised		The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, para 3 clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
Disclosure in auditors report relating to fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or its employees reported during period	Textual information (23) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to managerial remuneration	As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the company during the year.	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to Nidhi Company		In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company therefore, the provision of para 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
Disclosure in auditors report relating to transactions with related parties	Textual information (24) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures	Textual information (25) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him		Textual information (26) [See below]
Disclosure in auditors report relating to registration under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934		Textual information (27) [See below]

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Disclosure in auditor's report explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (28) [See below]
Whether companies auditors report order is applicable on company	Yes
Whether auditors' report has been qualified or has any reservations or contains adverse remarks	No

Textual information (15)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to fixed assets

a. A. The Company has no property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets. In our opinion provision of para 3(i)(a) to (d) are not applicable. b. According to the information and explanations given to us and as explained to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

Textual information (16)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to inventories

a. The company has not yet commenced any manufacturing or trading activity and inventories is not held by the company as stock in trade at any point of time. Hence in our opinion the provision of para 3 (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the company. b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has no working capital limits during the year at any point of time. Hence in our opinion the provision of para 3 (ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

Textual information (17)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to loans

During the year the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any advance in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. The company has granted loans to one company during the year. a. Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans to other entity as below: Rs. in Lacs Loans Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year Others (Holding Company) 695.56 Balance outstanding as at year end in respect of above Others (Holding Company) 214.16 b. The terms and conditions of the grant of loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest. c. In respect of loans granted, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular; d. Loans given to companies are not overdue for more than ninety days; e. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to same parties. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party. f. The company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party.

Textual information (18)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to compliance with Section 185 and 186 of Companies Act, 2013

According to the information and explanations given to us and records of the company examined by us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans given. The company has not made any investment, provided any guarantee or security in terms of section 185 and 186 of the Act.

Textual information (19)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to deposits accepted

The Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules, framed there under. As informed to us no Order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal.

Textual information (20)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to maintenance of cost records

The maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are in our opinion is not applicable to the company since company has no manufacturing activity.

Textual information (21)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to statutory dues [Text Block]

According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duties of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed statutory dues in arrears, as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duties of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

Textual information (22)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to default in repayment of financial dues

a. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender. b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company is not declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. c. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, company has not raised any term loan during the year. d. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purpose. e. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate company. In our opinion provision of para 3 (ix)(e) are not applicable. f. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. In our opinion provision of para 3 (ix)(f) are not applicable.

Textual information (23)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to fraud by the company or on the company by its officers or its employees reported during period

a. During the course of our examination of the books of account and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the company noticed or reported during the year. b. No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

Textual information (24)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to transactions with related parties

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

Textual information (25)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has made private placement of shares during the year and requirement of section 42 of the Companies Act,2013 have been complied with.

Textual information (26)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year, hence the provision of para 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

Textual information (27)

Disclosure in auditors report relating to registration under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934

The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 therefore, the provision of para 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the company for the year under audit.

Textual information (28)

Disclosure in auditor's report explanatory [Text Block]

To,

The Members of

Worth Wellness Private Limited

Report on 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 2022, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity 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 Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the company as at 31st March, 2022, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 opinion.

Key Audit Matters

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

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors Report Thereon

The Companys Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Boards Report including Annexures to Boards Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholders Information, 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 the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Managements Responsibility for the Standalone 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 including total comprehensive income, changes in equity 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. 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 implementation and maintenance of accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditors Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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.

Other Matter

The comparative financial information of the Company for the year ended 31st March 2021 are based on the financial statements audited by the predecessor auditor whose report for the year ended 31st March, 2021 dated 24.07.2021 expressed an unmodified opinion on those financial statements.

Our opinion on the financial statements above is not modified in respect of these matter.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

- 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.
- 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.
- The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rules framed thereunder.
- On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2022 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure B.
- 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, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

- The company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position;
- The Company did not have any long term contract including derivative contract for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- There were no amount which, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
- (1) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (Ultimate Beneficiaries) by or on behalf of the Company or

provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(2) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (Ultimate Beneficiaries) by or on behalf of the Funding Party or

provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(3) Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (iv) (1) and (iv) (2) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The company has not declared or paid dividend during the year hence provision of Section 123 of the Act not applicable.

- With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditors report under section 197(16) of the Act :

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

For Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No. 000743C/C400037)

CA Avinash Baxi

Place: Indore (Partner)

Date: 17.05.2022 M.No.079722

UDIN: 22079722AKLYUO9469

Annexure A to Independent Auditors Report

Referred to in paragraph (1) under the heading of Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements of our report of even date to the members of Worth Wellness Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2022.

- A. The Company has no property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets. In our opinion provision of para 3(i)(a) to (d) are not applicable.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and as explained to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- a. The company has not yet commenced any manufacturing or trading activity and inventories is not held by the company as stock in trade at any point of time. Hence in our opinion the provision of para 3 (ii) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has no working capital limits during the year at any point of time. Hence in our opinion the provision of para 3 (ii) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- During the year the company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any advance in the nature of loans to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. The company has granted loans to one company during the year.
- Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has provided loans to

other entity as below:

Rs. in Lacs

	Loans
Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year	
Others (Holding Company)	695.56
Balance outstanding as at year end in respect of above	
Others (Holding Company)	214.16
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The terms and conditions of the grant of loans are not prejudicial to the company's interest. • In respect of loans granted, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular; • Loans given to companies are not overdue for more than ninety days; • According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to same parties. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party. • The company has not granted any loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party. • According to the information and explanations given to us and records of the company examined by us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans given. The company has not made any investment, provided any guarantee or security in terms of section 185 and 186 of the Act. • The Company has not accepted deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules, framed there under. As informed to us no Order has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other Tribunal. • The maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under Section 148 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 are in our opinion is not applicable to the company since company has no manufacturing activity. • 	
<p>a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duties of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed statutory dues in arrears, as at 31st March, 2022 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.</p>	
<p>b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Goods and Services tax, provident fund, employees state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duties of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) and hence reporting under para 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. • a. According to the records of the company examined by us and as per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender. 	
<p>b. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company is not declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.</p>	
<p>c. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, company has not raised any term loan during the year.</p>	
<p>d. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purpose.</p>	
<p>e. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate company. In our opinion provision of para 3 (ix)(e) are not applicable.</p>	
<p>f. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has no subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. In our opinion provision of para 3 (ix)(f) are not applicable.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a. The company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, para 3 clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company. 	
<p>b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, the company has made private placement of shares during the year and requirement of section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with.</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a. During the course of our examination of the books of account and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the company noticed or reported during the year. 	

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

c. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the company during the year.

- In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company is not a Nidhi Company therefore, the provision of para 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- a. In our opinion and based on our examination, the company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of section 138 the Companies Act 2013.

b. In our opinion and based on our examination the provision of para 3(xiv)(b) of the order related to Internal Audit Report are not applicable to the company.

- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him during the year, hence the provision of para 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.
- a. The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 therefore, the provision of para 3 (xvi) (a) of the Order is not applicable to the company for the year under audit.

b. The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year therefore, the provision of para 3 (xvi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

c. The company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the provision of para 3 (xvi) (c) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

d. The Group has no CIC.

- According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has not incurred cash losses during the year and in the immediately proceeding financial year.
- There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us provisions of section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company. Therefore the provision of para 3 (xx) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the company.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the company has no component and is not required to make consolidated financial statement hence the provision of para 3 (xxi) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

For Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No. 000743C/C400037)

CA Avinash Baxi

Place Indore (Partner)

Date: 17.05.2022 M.No.079722

UDIN 22079722AKLYUO9469

Annexure B To the Independent Auditors Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Worth Wellness Private Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act)

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Worth Wellness Private Limited (the Company) as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors Responsibility

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

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditors judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2022, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm Reg. No. 000743C/C400037)

CA Avinash Baxi

Place Indore (Partner)

Date: 17.05.2022 M.No.079722

UDIN: 22079722AKLYUO9469

[700700] Disclosures - Secretarial audit report

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
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 Lakhs of INR

	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
Balance sheet [Abstract]		
Assets [Abstract]		
Non-current assets [Abstract]		
Property, plant and equipment	(A) 319.31	(B) 0
Capital work-in-progress	51.11	0
Other intangible assets	0	0
Non-current financial assets [Abstract]		
Non-current investments	0	0
Loans, non-current	0	0
Other non-current financial assets	13.21	0
Total non-current financial assets	13.21	0
Other non-current assets	338.89	269.13
Total non-current assets	722.52	269.13
Current assets [Abstract]		
Inventories	0	0
Current financial assets [Abstract]		
Current investments	0	0
Trade receivables, current	0	0
Cash and cash equivalents	13.74	3.52
Loans, current	214.16	0
Other current financial assets	1.43	30.5
Total current financial assets	229.33	34.02
Other current assets	4.97	0
Total current assets	234.3	34.02
Total assets	956.82	303.15
Equity and liabilities [Abstract]		
Equity [Abstract]		
Equity attributable to owners of parent [Abstract]		
Equity share capital	900	50
Other equity	0.03	0
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	900.03	50
Non controlling interest	0	0
Total equity	900.03	50
Liabilities [Abstract]		
Non-current liabilities [Abstract]		
Non-current financial liabilities [Abstract]		
Borrowings, non-current	0	253.08
Other non-current financial liabilities	(C) 56.63	(D) 0
Total non-current financial liabilities	56.63	253.08
Provisions, non-current	0	0
Total non-current liabilities	56.63	253.08
Current liabilities [Abstract]		
Current financial liabilities [Abstract]		
Borrowings, current	0	0
Trade payables, current	0	0
Other current financial liabilities	0.16	0.07
Total current financial liabilities	0.16	0.07
Provisions, current	0	0
Total current liabilities	0.16	0.07
Total liabilities	56.79	253.15
Total equity and liabilities	956.82	303.15

Footnotes

(A) (b) Right of use asset : 319.31

(B) (b) Right of use asset : 0

(C) (ii) Lease Liabilities : 56.63

(D) (ii) Lease Liabilities : 0

[210000] Statement of profit and loss

Earnings per share [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares 1 [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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
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
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0	[INR/shares] 0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Statement of profit and loss [Abstract]		
Income [Abstract]		
Revenue from operations	0	0
Other income	0.12	0
Total income	0.12	0
Expenses [Abstract]		
Cost of materials consumed	0	0
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	0	0
Employee benefit expense	0	0
Finance costs	0	0
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	0	0
Other expenses	0.08	0
Total expenses	0.08	0
Profit before exceptional items and tax	0.04	0
Total profit before tax	0.04	0
Tax expense [Abstract]		
Current tax	0.01	0
Total tax expense	0.01	0
Total profit (loss) for period from continuing operations	0.03	0
Total profit (loss) for period	0.03	0
Comprehensive income OCI components presented net of tax [Abstract]		
Whether company has other comprehensive income OCI components presented net of tax	No	No
Other comprehensive income net of tax [Abstract]		
Total other comprehensive income	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0.03	0
Comprehensive income OCI components presented before tax [Abstract]		
Whether company has comprehensive income OCI components presented before tax	No	No
Other comprehensive income before tax [Abstract]		
Components of other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax [Abstract]		
Other comprehensive income, before tax, gains (losses) on remeasurements of defined benefit plans	0	0
Other comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to profit or loss, before tax	0	0
Total other comprehensive income, before tax	0	0
Total other comprehensive income	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0.03	0
Earnings per share explanatory [TextBlock]		
Earnings per share [Abstract]		
Basic earnings per share [Abstract]		
Diluted earnings per share [Abstract]		

[400200] Statement of changes in equity

Statement of changes in equity [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Components of equity [Axis]	Equity [Member]		Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Other equity [Abstract]				
Statement of changes in equity [Line items]				
Equity [Abstract]				
Changes in equity [Abstract]				
Comprehensive income [Abstract]				
Profit (loss) for period	0.03	0	0.03	0
Changes in comprehensive income components	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0.03	0	0.03	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	0.03	0	0.03	0
Other equity at end of period	0.03	0	0.03	0

Statement of changes in equity [Table]

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Components of equity [Axis]	Reserves [Member]		Retained earnings [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Other equity [Abstract]				
Statement of changes in equity [Line items]				
Equity [Abstract]				
Changes in equity [Abstract]				
Comprehensive income [Abstract]				
Profit (loss) for period	0.03	0	0.03	0
Changes in comprehensive income components	0	0	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0.03	0	0.03	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	0.03	0	0.03	0
Other equity at end of period	0.03	0	0.03	0

Statement of changes in equity [Table]

..(3)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Components of equity [Axis]	Other retained earning [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Other equity [Abstract]		
Statement of changes in equity [Line items]		
Equity [Abstract]		
Changes in equity [Abstract]		
Comprehensive income [Abstract]		
Profit (loss) for period	0.03	0
Changes in comprehensive income components	0	0
Total comprehensive income	0.03	0
Total increase (decrease) in equity	0.03	0
Other equity at end of period	0.03	0

[320000] Cash flow statement, indirect

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Statement of cash flows [Abstract]		
Whether cash flow statement is applicable on company	Yes	Yes
Cash flows from used in operating activities [Abstract]		
Profit before tax	0.04	0
Adjustments for reconcile profit (loss) [Abstract]		
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in trade receivables, current	10.88	-30.5
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in trade payables, current	0.08	0.07
Adjustments for interest income	0.12	0
Total adjustments for reconcile profit (loss)	10.84	-30.43
Net cash flows from (used in) operations	10.88	-30.43
Income taxes paid (refund)	0.01	0
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	10.87	-30.43
Cash flows from used in investing activities [Abstract]		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	118.38	266.32
Interest received	0.12	0
Other inflows (outflows) of cash	(A) -479.31	(B) -2.81
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	-597.57	-269.13
Cash flows from used in financing activities [Abstract]		
Proceeds from issuing shares	850	50
Proceeds from borrowings	0	253.08
Repayments of borrowings	253.08	0
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	596.92	303.08
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes	10.22	3.52
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10.22	3.52
Cash and cash equivalents cash flow statement at end of period	13.74	3.52

Footnotes

(A) Aquisition of Leasehold land : -265.15 Loan to holding company : -214.16 Increase / decrease in non financial assets : 0

(B) Aquisition of Leasehold land : 0 Loan to holding company : 0 Increase / decrease in non financial assets : -2.81

[610100] Notes - List of accounting policies

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of significant accounting policies [TextBlock]	Textual information (29) [See below]	Textual information (30) [See below]

Textual information (29)

Disclosure of significant accounting policies [Text Block]

A. General Information

The company incorporated on 15th October 2020, under companies Act 2013. The corporate identification no. is U24290MP2020PTC053302. having registered office at 101 Sanskriti Apartment, 44 Saket Nagar, Indore. Company is presently engaged in the business of manufacturing of diapers of different size. The company is limited by shares and is subsidiary company of Worth Peripherals Limited.

B. Significant accounting policies

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (“Ind AS”) as notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 including notes thereon are presented in Indian Rupees (“Rupees” or “INR”), which is Company’s functional and presentation currency. All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements including notes thereon have been rounded off to the nearest Rs.in lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless stated otherwise.

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 on going 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 judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amount recognized in the financial statements are:

- i. Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- ii. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- iii. Depreciation/ Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.
- iv. Recognition of deferred tax.
- v. Income Taxes.

- vi. Measurement of defined benefit obligation.
- vii. Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.
- viii. Fair value of financial instruments.

iv. Revenue

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.

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.

i. 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.

v. Property, Plant and Equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

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

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.

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 and costs of the item can be measured reliably.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using Straight line method (SLM) 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.

Depreciation on additions during the year is provided on pro rata basis with reference to date of addition/installation. Depreciation on assets disposed/discharged is charged up to the date on which such asset is sold.

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.

e. 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.

vi. Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are held at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets developed or acquired with finite useful life are amortised on straight line basis over the useful life of asset.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured or development stage is achieved. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, when incurred is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in statement of profit or loss. Computer software are amortised over their useful life of 5 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if required.

viii. Employee benefits

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.

ix. 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.

i. 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 also includes any tax arising from dividends.

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.

ii. 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 include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

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.

x. Foreign currency transactions

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. Difference 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 difference arising out of these transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

xi. 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.

Borrowing cost consist of interest and amortization of ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowed funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

xii. 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 overdraft 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.

xiii. 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.

xiv. Earning Per Share

i. 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.

ii. 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.

xv. 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

xvi. 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 extend 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 hold land are amortised over period of lease and considered as Right of Use assets as per Ind AS 116 and classified accordingly.

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 remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying

amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring 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.

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 asset's 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.

i. 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 the 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 asset's 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 company's balance sheet) when:

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

- i. 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.

- ii. 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.

- ii. 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 company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative

financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the 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.

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 them on net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xix. Measurement of fair values

The Company's 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.

xx. Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian

Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10 percent’ test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Textual information (30)

Disclosure of significant accounting policies [Text Block]

A. General Information

The company incorporated on 15th October 2020, under companies Act 2013. The corporate identification no. is U24290MP2020PTC053302. having registered office at 101 Sanskriti Apartment, 44 Saket Nagar, Indore. Company is presently engaged in the business of manufacturing of diapers of different size. The company is limited by shares and is subsidiary company of Worth Peripherals Limited.

B. Significant accounting policies

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (“Ind AS”) as notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 including notes thereon are presented in Indian Rupees (“Rupees” or “INR”), which is Company’s functional and presentation currency. All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements including notes thereon have been rounded off to the nearest Rs.in lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless stated otherwise.

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 on going 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 judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amount recognized in the financial statements are:

- i. Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- ii. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- iii. Depreciation/ Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.
- iv. Recognition of deferred tax.
- v. Income Taxes.

- vi. Measurement of defined benefit obligation.
- vii. Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.
- viii. Fair value of financial instruments.

iv. Revenue

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.

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.

i. 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.

v. Property, Plant and Equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

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

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.

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 and costs of the item can be measured reliably.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using Straight line method (SLM) 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.

Depreciation on additions during the year is provided on pro rata basis with reference to date of addition/installation. Depreciation on assets disposed/discharged is charged up to the date on which such asset is sold.

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.

e. 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.

vi. Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are held at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets developed or acquired with finite useful life are amortised on straight line basis over the useful life of asset.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured or development stage is achieved. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, when incurred is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in statement of profit or loss. Computer software are amortised over their useful life of 5 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if required.

viii. Employee benefits

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.

ix. 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.

i. 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 also includes any tax arising from dividends.

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.

ii. 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 include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

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.

x. Foreign currency transactions

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. Difference 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 difference arising out of these transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

xi. 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.

Borrowing cost consist of interest and amortization of ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowed funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

xii. 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 overdraft 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.

xiii. 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.

xiv. Earning Per Share

i. 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.

ii. 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.

xv. 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

xvi. 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 extend 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 hold land are amortised over period of lease and considered as Right of Use assets as per Ind AS 116 and classified accordingly.

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 remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying

amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring 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.

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 asset's 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.

i. 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 the 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 asset's 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 company's balance sheet) when:

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

- i. 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.

- ii. 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.

- ii. 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 company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative

financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the 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.

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 them on net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xix. Measurement of fair values

The Company's 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.

xx. Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian

Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10 percent’ test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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 (31) [See below]	Textual information (32) [See below]
Whether there is any departure from Ind AS	No	No
Whether there are reclassifications to comparative amounts	No	No
Description of reason why reclassification of comparative amounts is impracticable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Description of nature of necessary adjustments to provide comparative information	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Disclosure of significant accounting policies [TextBlock]	Textual information (33) [See below]	Textual information (34) [See below]

Textual information (31)

Statement of Ind AS compliance [Text Block]

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (“Ind AS”) as notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Textual information (32)

Statement of Ind AS compliance [Text Block]

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (“Ind AS”) as notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Textual information (33)

Disclosure of significant accounting policies [Text Block]

A. General Information

The company incorporated on 15th October 2020, under companies Act 2013. The corporate identification no. is U24290MP2020PTC053302. having registered office at 101 Sanskriti Apartment, 44 Saket Nagar, Indore. Company is presently engaged in the business of manufacturing of diapers of different size. The company is limited by shares and is subsidiary company of Worth Peripherals Limited.

B. Significant accounting policies

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (“Ind AS”) as notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 including notes thereon are presented in Indian Rupees (“Rupees” or “INR”), which is Company’s functional and presentation currency. All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements including notes thereon have been rounded off to the nearest Rs.in lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless stated otherwise.

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 on going 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 judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amount recognized in the financial statements are:

- i. Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- ii. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- iii. Depreciation/ Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.
- iv. Recognition of deferred tax.
- v. Income Taxes.

- vi. Measurement of defined benefit obligation.
- vii. Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.
- viii. Fair value of financial instruments.

iv. Revenue

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.

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.

i. 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.

v. Property, Plant and Equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

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

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.

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 and costs of the item can be measured reliably.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using Straight line method (SLM) 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.

Depreciation on additions during the year is provided on pro rata basis with reference to date of addition/installation. Depreciation on assets disposed/discharged is charged up to the date on which such asset is sold.

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.

e. 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.

vi. Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are held at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets developed or acquired with finite useful life are amortised on straight line basis over the useful life of asset.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured or development stage is achieved. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, when incurred is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in statement of profit or loss. Computer software are amortised over their useful life of 5 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if required.

viii. Employee benefits

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.

ix. 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.

i. 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 also includes any tax arising from dividends.

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.

ii. 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 include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

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.

x. Foreign currency transactions

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. Difference 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 difference arising out of these transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

xi. 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.

Borrowing cost consist of interest and amortization of ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowed funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

xii. 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 overdraft 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.

xiii. 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.

xiv. Earning Per Share

i. 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.

ii. 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.

xv. 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

xvi. 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 extend 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 hold land are amortised over period of lease and considered as Right of Use assets as per Ind AS 116 and classified accordingly.

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 remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying

amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring 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.

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 asset's 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.

i. 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 the 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 asset's 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 company's balance sheet) when:

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

- i. 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.

- ii. 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.

- ii. 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 company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative

financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the 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.

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 them on net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xix. Measurement of fair values

The Company's 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.

xx. Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian

Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10 percent’ test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Textual information (34)

Disclosure of significant accounting policies [Text Block]

A. General Information

The company incorporated on 15th October 2020, under companies Act 2013. The corporate identification no. is U24290MP2020PTC053302. having registered office at 101 Sanskriti Apartment, 44 Saket Nagar, Indore. Company is presently engaged in the business of manufacturing of diapers of different size. The company is limited by shares and is subsidiary company of Worth Peripherals Limited.

B. Significant accounting policies

i. Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards (“Ind AS”) as notified under the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, read with section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

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 including notes thereon are presented in Indian Rupees (“Rupees” or “INR”), which is Company’s functional and presentation currency. All amounts disclosed in the Financial Statements including notes thereon have been rounded off to the nearest Rs.in lacs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless stated otherwise.

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 on going 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 judgements in applying accounting policies that have significant effect on amount recognized in the financial statements are:

- i. Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- ii. Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- iii. Depreciation/ Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.
- iv. Recognition of deferred tax.
- v. Income Taxes.

- vi. Measurement of defined benefit obligation.
- vii. Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.
- viii. Fair value of financial instruments.

iv. Revenue

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.

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.

i. 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.

v. Property, Plant and Equipment

a. Recognition and measurement

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

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.

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 and costs of the item can be measured reliably.

c. Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using Straight line method (SLM) 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.

Depreciation on additions during the year is provided on pro rata basis with reference to date of addition/installation. Depreciation on assets disposed/discharged is charged up to the date on which such asset is sold.

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.

e. 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.

vi. Intangible Assets

Identifiable intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are held at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. Intangible assets developed or acquired with finite useful life are amortised on straight line basis over the useful life of asset.

Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits attributed to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured or development stage is achieved. All other expenditure, including expenditure on internally generated goodwill and brands, when incurred is recognised in statement of profit or loss.

Amortisation

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives and is generally recognised in statement of profit or loss. Computer software are amortised over their useful life of 5 years.

Amortisation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted, if required.

viii. Employee benefits

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.

ix. 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.

i. 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 also includes any tax arising from dividends.

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.

ii. 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 include Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, which is likely to give future economic benefits in the form of availability of set off against future income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

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.

x. Foreign currency transactions

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. Difference 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 difference arising out of these transactions are generally recognised in statement of profit and loss.

xi. 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.

Borrowing cost consist of interest and amortization of ancillary cost incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowed funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

xii. 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 overdraft 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.

xiii. 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.

xiv. Earning Per Share

i. 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.

ii. 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.

xv. 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

xvi. 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 extend 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 hold land are amortised over period of lease and considered as Right of Use assets as per Ind AS 116 and classified accordingly.

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 remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying

amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring 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.

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 asset's 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.

i. 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 the 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 asset's 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 company's balance sheet) when:

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

- i. 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.

- ii. 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.

- ii. 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 company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, financial guarantee contracts and derivative

financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the 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.

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 them on net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

xix. Measurement of fair values

The Company's 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.

xx. Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, applicable from April 1, 2022, as below:

Ind AS 103 – Reference to Conceptual Framework

The amendments specify that to qualify for recognition as part of applying the acquisition method, the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed must meet the definitions of assets and liabilities in the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting under Indian

Accounting Standards (Conceptual Framework) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India at the acquisition date. These changes do not significantly change the requirements of Ind AS 103. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 16 – Proceeds before intended use

The amendments mainly prohibit an entity from deducting from the cost of property, plant and equipment amounts received from selling items produced while the company is preparing the asset for its intended use. Instead, an entity will recognise such sales proceeds and related cost in profit or loss. The company does not expect the amendments to have any impact in its recognition of its property, plant and equipment in its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Onerous Contracts - Costs of Fulfilling a Contract

The amendments specify that the ‘cost of fulfilling’ a contract comprises the ‘costs that relate directly to the contract’. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts. The amendment is essentially a clarification and the company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 109 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the ‘10 percent’ test of Ind AS 109 in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Annual Improvements to Ind AS (2021)

The amendments remove the illustration of the reimbursement of leasehold improvements by the lessor in order to resolve any potential confusion regarding the treatment of lease incentives that might arise because of how lease incentives were described in that illustration. The company does not expect the amendment to have any significant impact in its financial statements.

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No
Disclosure of voluntary change in accounting policy [TextBlock]		
Whether there is any voluntary change in accounting policy	No	No
Disclosure of changes in accounting estimates [TextBlock]		
Whether there are changes in accounting estimates during the year	No	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 Lakhs of INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Property, plant and equipment [Member]			
	Owned and leased assets [Member]			
	Carrying amount [Member]		Gross carrying amount [Member]	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 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]				
Changes in property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Additions other than through business combinations, property, plant and equipment			321.79	0
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment			321.79	0
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	(A) 319.31	(B) 0	321.79	0

Footnotes

(A) (b) Right of use asset : 319.31

(B) (b) Right of use asset : 0

Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [Table]

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Property, plant and equipment [Member]		Land [Member]	
	Owned and leased assets [Member]		Owned and leased assets [Member]	
	Accumulated depreciation and impairment [Member]		Carrying amount [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 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]				
Changes in property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Additions other than through business combinations, property, plant and equipment			321.79	0
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss	2.48	0	-2.48	0
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment	2.48	0	-2.48	0
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	2.48	0	319.31	0
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	2.48	0	319.31	0

Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [Table]

..(3)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Land [Member]			
	Owned and leased assets [Member]			
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Gross carrying amount [Member]		Accumulated depreciation and impairment [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 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]				
Changes in property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Additions other than through business combinations, property, plant and equipment	321.79	0		
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss			2.48	0
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment			2.48	0
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	321.79	0	2.48	0
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	321.79	0	2.48	0

Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [Table]

..(4)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Land [Member]			
	Assets held under lease [Member]			
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Carrying amount [Member]		Gross carrying amount [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 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]				
Changes in property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Additions other than through business combinations, property, plant and equipment	321.79	0	321.79	0
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss	-2.48	0		
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment	-2.48	0		
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	319.31	0	321.79	0
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	319.31	0	321.79	0

Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [Table]

..(5)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Land [Member]	
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Assets held under lease [Member]	
Carrying amount accumulated depreciation and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Accumulated depreciation and impairment [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 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]		
Changes in property, plant and equipment [Abstract]		
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]		
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss	2.48	0
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment	2.48	0
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	2.48	0
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	2.48	0

Disclosure of additional information about property plant and equipment [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Land [Member]	
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Owned and leased assets [Member]	Assets held under lease [Member]
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Disclosure of additional information about property plant and equipment [Abstract]		
Disclosure of additional information about property plant and equipment [Line items]		
Depreciation method, property, plant and equipment	As per companies act	As per companies act
Useful lives or depreciation rates, property, plant and equipment	As per companies act	As per companies act
Whether property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amount	No	No

[612100] Notes - Impairment of assets

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	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	No

[400700] Notes - Investment property

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of investment property [TextBlock]		
Depreciation method, investment property, cost model	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Useful lives or depreciation rates, investment property, cost model	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

[400900] Notes - Other intangible assets

Disclosure of detailed information about other intangible assets [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of 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]	
	31/03/2022	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	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No

[401000] Notes - Biological assets other than bearer plants

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Useful lives or depreciation rates, biological assets other than bearer plants, at cost	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

[611100] Notes - Financial instruments

Disclosure of financial assets [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of financial assets [Axis]	Financial assets at amortised cost, class [Member]		Other financial assets at amortised cost class [Member]	
Categories of financial assets [Axis]	Financial assets, category [Member]		Financial assets, category [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of financial assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of financial assets [Line items]				
Financial assets	242.54	34.02	242.54	34.02
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	Refer to child member

Disclosure of financial assets [Table]

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of financial assets [Axis]	Other financial assets at amortised cost class 1 [Member]			
Categories of financial assets [Axis]	Financial assets, category [Member]		Financial assets at amortised cost, category [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of financial assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of financial assets [Line items]				
Financial assets	242.54	34.02	242.54	34.02
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 note	Refer to note

Disclosure of financial liabilities [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of 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]	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
Disclosure of financial liabilities [Abstract]				
Disclosure of financial liabilities [Line items]				
Financial liabilities	56.79	253.15	56.79	253.15
Financial liabilities, at fair value	0	0	0	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Disclosure of financial instruments [TextBlock]	Textual information (35) [See below]
Disclosure of financial assets [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of financial assets [Abstract]	
Disclosure of financial liabilities [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of financial liabilities [Abstract]	
Disclosure of credit risk [TextBlock]	Textual information (36) [See below]
Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in loss allowance and explanation of changes in gross carrying amount for financial instruments [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in loss allowance and explanation of changes in gross carrying amount for financial instruments [Abstract]	
Disclosure of credit risk exposure [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of credit risk exposure [Abstract]	
Disclosure of provision matrix [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of provision matrix [Abstract]	
Disclosure of financial instruments by type of interest rate [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of financial instruments by type of interest rate [Abstract]	

Textual information (35)

Disclosure of financial instruments [Text Block]

**NOTE: 23 -
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 Company's
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.

(i) March 31, 2022 (Amount)	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Carrying amount		Fair value				
			Amortised Cost	Total		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets									
(i) Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	13.74	13.74	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	214.16	214.16	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	14.64	14.64	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	242.54	242.54	-	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities									
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	56.79	56.79	-	-	-	-	-

			56.79	56.79				
		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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3.52	3.52	-	-	-	-
(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	30.50	30.50	-	-	-	-
	-	-	34.02	34.02	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings	-	-	253.08	253.08	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	0.08	0.08	-	-	-	-
	-	-	253.15	253.15	-	-	-	-
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).								

Textual information (36)

Disclosure of credit risk [Text Block]

NOTE: 24 - 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;

(c) Commodity risk;

(ii) Credit risk ; and

(iii) Liquidity risk ;

Risk management framework

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary risk management focus is to minimize potential adverse effects of risks on its financial performance. The Company's 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 Company's activities. The Board of Directors and the Audit Committee are responsible for overseeing these policies and processes.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of changes the market prices on account of foreign exchange rates, interest rates and Commodity prices, 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.

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 exchange rates in those countries. The risks primarily relate to fluctuations in U.S. dollar and Euro, against the respective functional currencies. The Company, as per its risk management policy, uses foreign exchange and other derivative instruments primarily to hedge foreign exchange and interest rate exposure. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Exposure to currency risk

The company has no exposure to foreign currency hence currency risk is nil.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the borrowing from bank and financial institution. Currently Company is not using any mitigating factor to cover interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk exposure -variable rate

Particulars	As at 31st March 2022	As at 31st March 2021
Borrowings	-	253

Interest rate sensitivity

A reasonably possible change of 1% in interest rates at the reporting date would have increased /(decreased) equity and profit or loss by amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables, in particular, foreign currency exchange rates, remain constant. This calculation also

assumes that the change occurs at the balance sheet date and has been calculated based on risk exposures outstanding as at that date. The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

	Profit or loss	Equity
Particulars	Impact on Profit/(loss) before tax	
		1% Increase 1% Decrease
March 31, 2022		
On account of Variable Rate Borrowings from Banks	-	-
Sensitivity	-	-
March 31, 2021		
On account of Variable Rate Borrowings from Banks	(3)	3
Sensitivity	(3)	3
Credit Risk		

Company has not commenced commercial operation and hence no customer nad no credit risk.

(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 Company's reputation.

The Company has obtained fund based lines from various 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

	As at March 31, 2022	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows						
				Total	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other financial liabilities (repayable on demand)	56.79	56.79	0.15	-	-	-	-	56.63

	56.79	56.79	0.15	-	-	56.63	
	As at March 31, 2021	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows				
B		Total	Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
(i)	Non-derivative financial liabilities						
	Borrowings	253.08	253.08	253.08			
	Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other financial liabilities (repayable on demand)	0.08	0.08	0.08	-	-	-
		253.15	253.15	253.15	-	-	-

**NOTE: 25 -
CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT**

The
Company's
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 interest-bearing loans and borrowings and obligations under finance leases, less cash and cash equivalents. Equity comprises of Equity share capital and other equity.

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

A.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Total liabilities	56.79	253.15
	Less : Cash and cash equivalent	13.74	3.52
	Adjusted net debt	43.05	249.63

Total equity	900.03	50.00
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	0.05	4.99

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	10.87	-30.43
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	10.87	-30.43
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities, continuing operations	-597.57	-269.13
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	-597.57	-269.13
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities, continuing operations	596.92	303.08
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	596.92	303.08

[400100] Notes - Equity share capital

Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares [Member]		Equity shares 1 [Member]	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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			Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Number of shares authorised	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Value of shares authorised	900	50	900	50
Number of shares issued	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Value of shares issued	900	50	900	50
Number of shares subscribed and fully paid	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Value of shares subscribed and fully paid	900	50	900	50
Number of shares subscribed but not fully paid	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Value of shares subscribed but not fully paid	0	0	0	0
Total number of shares subscribed	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Total value of shares subscribed	900	50	900	50
Value of shares paid-up [Abstract]				
Number of shares paid-up	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Value of shares called	900	50	900	50
Calls unpaid [Abstract]				
Calls unpaid by directors and officers [Abstract]				
Calls unpaid by directors	0	0	0	0
Calls unpaid by officers	0	0	0	0
Total calls unpaid by directors and officers	0	0	0	0
Calls unpaid by others	0	0	0	0
Total calls unpaid	0	0	0	0
Forfeited shares	0	0	0	0
Forfeited shares reissued	0	0	0	0
Value of shares paid-up	900	50	900	50
Par value per share			[INR/shares] 10	[INR/shares] 10
Amount per share called in case shares not fully called			[INR/shares] 0	[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 shares issued in public offering	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of shares issued as bonus shares	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of shares issued as rights	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of shares issued in private placement arising out of conversion of debentures preference shares during period	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of shares issued in other private placement	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of shares issued as preferential allotment arising out of conversion of debentures preference shares during period	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of shares issued as other preferential allotment	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of shares issued in shares based payment transactions	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of shares issued under scheme of amalgamation	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Number of other issues of shares	[shares] 85,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 85,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Number of shares issued under employee stock option plan	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0

Number of other issue of shares arising out of conversion of securities	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Total aggregate number of shares issued during period	[shares] 85,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 85,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Decrease in number of shares during period [Abstract]				
Number of shares bought back or treasury shares	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Other decrease in number of shares	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Total decrease in number of shares during period	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Total increase (decrease) in number of shares outstanding	[shares] 85,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 85,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000
Number of shares outstanding at end of period	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 5,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000	[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 public issue during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of bonus issue during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of rights issue during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of private placement issue arising out of conversion of debentures preference shares during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of other private placement issue during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of preferential allotment issue arising out of conversion of debentures preference shares during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of other preferential allotment issue during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of share based payment transactions during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of issue under scheme of amalgamation during period	0	0	0	0
Amount of other issues during period	850	50	850	50
Amount of shares issued under employee stock option plan	0	0	0	0
Amount of other issue arising out of conversion of securities during period	0	0	0	0
Total aggregate amount of increase in equity share capital during period	850	50	850	50
Decrease in equity share capital during period [Abstract]				
Decrease in amount of treasury shares or shares bought back	0	0	0	0
Other decrease in amount of shares	0	0	0	0
Total decrease in equity share capital during period	0	0	0	0
Total increase (decrease) in share capital	850	50	850	50
Equity share capital at end of period	900	50	900	50
Rights preferences and restrictions attaching to class of share capital			0	0
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] 81,00,000	[shares] 3,00,000	[shares] 81,00,000	[shares] 3,00,000
Shares in company held by ultimate holding company	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Shares in company held by subsidiaries of its holding company	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Shares in company held by subsidiaries of its ultimate holding company	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Shares in company held by associates of its holding company	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Shares in company held by associates of its ultimate holding company	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
Total shares in company held by holding company or ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries or associates	[shares] 81,00,000	[shares] 3,00,000	[shares] 81,00,000	[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	0	0
Type of share			Refer to child member	Refer to child member

Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares 1 [Member]				
	Name of shareholder [Axis]	Name of shareholder [Member]	Shareholder 1 [Member]		
		01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Type of share	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Equity Shares	Equity Shares	
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	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Equity Shares	Equity Shares	
Name of shareholder	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	WORTH PERIPHERALS LIMITED	WORTH PERIPHERALS LIMITED	
CIN of shareholder			L67120MP1996PLC010808	L67120MP1996PLC010808	
Country of incorporation or residence of shareholder			INDIA	INDIA	
Number of shares held in company	[shares] 81,00,000	[shares] 4,90,000	[shares] 81,00,000	[shares] 3,00,000	
Percentage of shareholding in company	90.00%	98.00%	90.00%	60.00%	

Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [Table]

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares 1 [Member]				
	Name of shareholder [Axis]	Shareholder 2 [Member]	Shareholder 3 [Member]	Shareholder 4 [Member]	Shareholder 5 [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	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Type of share	Equity Shares	Equity Shares	Equity Shares	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
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 Shares	Equity Shares	Equity Shares	Equity Shares	Equity Shares
Name of shareholder	Mr.Raminder Singh Chadha	Mrs.Amarveer Kaur Chadha	Mr.Jayvir Chadha	Ms.Ganiv Chadha	
Permanent account number of shareholder	ACPPC3796A	ABNPC7798K	AIEPC5910D	AWZPC1234H	
Country of incorporation or residence of shareholder	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA	INDIA	
Number of shares held in company	[shares] 70,000	[shares] 25,000	[shares] 70,000	[shares] 25,000	
Percentage of shareholding in company	14.00%	5.00%	14.00%	5.00%	

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of notes on equity share capital explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (37) [See below]	
Whether there are any shareholders holding more than five per cent shares in company	Yes	Yes
Whether money raised from public offering during year	No	No

Textual information (37)

Disclosure of notes on equity share capital explanatory [Text Block]

Particulars		As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Note - 9 Equity Share Capital		
(a)	Authorised		
	90,00,000 (previous year 5,00,000 Equity shares) of Rs. 10/- each	900.00	50.00
		900.00	50.00
(b)	Issued, Subscribed and paid-up		
	90,00,000 (previous year 5,00,000) Equity share of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	900.00	50.00
		900.00	50.00

1.1 The reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares :				
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	5,00,000	50.00	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	8500000	850.00	5,00,000	50.00
Equity Shares at the end of the year	90,00,000	900.00	5,00,000	50.00

1.2 Terms / Rights attached to Equity Shares :

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Re. 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend which is paid as and when declared by the Board of Directors. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

1.3 The details of shareholders' holding more than 5 % Shares

EQUITY SHARES	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021		
	No. of Shares	% of holding	No. of Shares	% of holding
Mr.Raminder Singh Chadha*	-	-	70000	14%
Mrs.Amarveer Kaur Chadha*	-	-	25000	5%
Mr.Jayvir Chadha*	-	-	70000	14%
Ms.Ganiv Chadha*	-	-	25000	5%
Worth Peripherals Limited (Holding Company)	8100000	90%	300000	60%

* Note Shareholding is less than 5% as at 31.03.2022.

1.4 For a period of five years immediately preceding the

date of Balance Sheet i.e. 31st March 2022 the company has :-

- (i) Not allotted shares as fully paid up pursuant to contract (s) without payment being received in cash.
- (ii) Not Allotted equity shares as fully paid up by way of bonus shares.
- (iii) Not bought back any shares .

1.5

S.No.	Promoter Name	Shares held by promoters at the end of the year		% of Change During the year
		No. of Shares	% of Holding	
	Mr.Raminder Singh Chadha	180000	2	157
	Mrs.Amarveer Kaur Chadha	180000	2	620
	Mr.Jayvir Chadha	180000	2	157
	Ms.Ganiv Chadha	180000	2	620
	Mrs.Deveshwari Gussain	90000	1	1700
	Mrs.Pooja Devi	90000	1	1700
	Worth Peripherals Limited (Holding Company)	8100000	90	2600

[400300] Notes - Borrowings

Classification of borrowings [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]			
	Borrowings [Member]		Deposits [Member]	Intercorporate deposits [Member]
Classification of borrowings [Axis]	Secured/Unsecured borrowings [Member]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]
Subclassification of borrowings [Axis]				
	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	253.08	253.08	2.03	2.03

Classification of borrowings [Table]

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]	
	Loans and advances from related parties [Member]	Loans and advances from directors [Member]
Classification of borrowings [Axis]		
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	251.05	251.05

[612700] Notes - Income taxes

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of income tax [TextBlock]	Textual information (38) [See below]	
Major components of tax expense (income) [Abstract]		
Current tax expense (income) and adjustments for current tax of prior periods [Abstract]		
Current tax expense (income)	0.01	0
Total current tax expense (income) and adjustments for current tax of prior periods	0.01	0
Total tax expense (income)	0.01	0
Reconciliation of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates [Abstract]		
Other tax effects for reconciliation between accounting profit and tax expense (income)	0.01	0
Total tax expense (income)	0.01	0

Textual information (38)

Disclosure of income tax [Text Block]

Note 21 : Tax Expenses

Tax expenses recognised in the statement of Profit and Loss

I. Income tax related to items recognised directly in profit or loss of the statement of profit and loss during the year	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
--	----------------------	----------------------

Current Tax on profit for the year	0	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Tax expenses for the year charged in Profit & Loss (a)	0	-
Deferred tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (b)	-	-
Total Tax expenses for the year (a+b)	0	-
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	0	-
Applicable Tax Rate	26.00%	0.00%
Computed tax expense	0.01	-
Adjustments for taxes for		
- Allowance for expenses/income	(0.003)	-
- Disallowance for expenses/income	-	-
Deferred Tax	-	-
Income tax as per statement of profit and loss	0.01	0
Effective Tax Rate	19.08%	0.00%

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of exploration and evaluation assets [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any exploration and evaluation activities	No	No

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No

[401100] Notes - Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets**Other current financial liabilities, others [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Other current financial liabilities, others [Axis]	1	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]		
Disclosure of other current financial liabilities notes [Abstract]		
Other current financial liabilities [Abstract]		
Other current financial liabilities, others	0.16	0.07
Other current financial liabilities, others [Abstract]		
Other current financial liabilities, others [Line items]		
Description of other current financial liabilities, others	Expenses Payable	Expenses Payable
Other current financial liabilities, others	0.16	0.07

Other non-current financial assets, others [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classification of other non-current financial assets others [Axis]	1	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]		
Other non-current financial assets notes [Abstract]		
Other non-current financial assets [Abstract]		
Other non-current financial assets, others	13.21	0
Other non-current financial assets, others [Abstract]		
Other non-current financial assets, others [Line items]		
Description other non-current financial assets, others	Security Deposits	Security Deposits
Other non-current financial assets, others	13.21	0

Details of advances [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]			
	Advances [Member]			
Classification of assets based on security [Axis]	Classification of assets based on security [Member]		Unsecured considered good [Member]	
	31/03/2022	31/03/2021	31/03/2022	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	338.89	266.32	338.89	266.32
Details of advance due by directors other officers or others [Abstract]				
Advance due by directors	0	0	0	0
Advance due by other officers	0	0	0	0
Total advance due by directors other officers or others	0	0	0	0
Details of advance due by firms or companies in which any director is partner or director [Abstract]				
Advance due by firms in which any director is partner	0	0	0	0
Advance due by private companies in which any director is director	0	0	0	0
Advance due by private companies in which any director is member	0	0	0	0
Total advance due by firms or companies in which any director is partner or director	0	0	0	0

Details of advances [Table]

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]	
	Capital advances [Member]	
Classification of assets based on security [Axis]	Unsecured considered good [Member]	
	31/03/2022	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	338.89	266.32
Details of advance due by directors other officers or others [Abstract]		
Advance due by directors	0	0
Advance due by other officers	0	0
Total advance due by directors other officers or others	0	0
Details of advance due by firms or companies in which any director is partner or director [Abstract]		
Advance due by firms in which any director is partner	0	0
Advance due by private companies in which any director is director	0	0
Advance due by private companies in which any director is member	0	0
Total advance due by firms or companies in which any director is partner or director	0	0

Other current assets others [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Other current assets others [Axis]	1	2
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]		
Other current assets notes [Abstract]		
Other current assets [Abstract]		
Other current assets, others	2.97	2
Other current assets others [Abstract]		
Other current assets others [Line items]		
Description of other current assets others	Balance with Government Authorities	Preapid Expenses
Other current assets, others	2.97	2

Details of loans [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Current [Member]			
	Loans [Member]		Loans to related parties [Member]	Loans given other related parties [Member]
Classification of loans [Axis]	Classification of assets based on security [Member]	Unsecured considered good [Member]	Unsecured considered good [Member]	Unsecured considered good [Member]
	31/03/2022	31/03/2022	31/03/2022	31/03/2022
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]				
Loans notes [Abstract]				
Disclosure of loans [Abstract]				
Details of loans [Line items]				
Loans , gross	214.16	214.16	214.16	214.16
Allowance for bad and doubtful loans	0	0	0	0
Total loans	214.16	214.16	214.16	214.16
Details of loans due by directors, other officers or others [Abstract]				
Loans due by directors	0	0	0	0
Loans due by other officers	0	0	0	0
Total loans due by directors, other officers or others	0	0	0	0
Details of loans due by firms or companies in which any director is partner or director [Abstract]				
Loans due by firms in which any director is partner	0	0	0	0
Loans due by private companies in which any director is director	0	0	0	0
Loans due by private companies in which any director is member	0	0	0	0
Total loans due by firms or companies in which any director is partner or director	0	0	0	0

Other non-current assets, others [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Other non-current assets, others [Axis]	1	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	0	2.81
Other non-current assets, others [Abstract]		
Other non-current assets, others [Line items]		
Description of other non-current assets, others	Preliminary Expenses	Preliminary Expenses
Other non-current assets, others	0	2.81

Other non-current financial liabilities others [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Other non-current financial liabilities others [Axis]	1
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]	
Disclosure of other non-current financial liabilities notes [Abstract]	
Other non-current financial liabilities [Abstract]	
Other non-current financial liabilities, others	56.63
Other non-current financial liabilities others [Abstract]	
Other non-current financial liabilities others [Line items]	
Description other non-current financial liabilities others	Lease Liability
Other non-current financial liabilities, others	56.63

Other current financial assets others [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Other current financial assets others [Axis]	1
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]	
Other current financial assets [Abstract]	
Other current financial assets others	0.24
Other current financial assets others [Abstract]	
Other current financial assets others [Line items]	
Description other current financial assets others	Other Advance recoverable
Other current financial assets others	0.24

Classification of inventories [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Classification of inventories [Axis]	Company inventories [Member]
	31/03/2022
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 Lakhs of INR

	31/03/2022	31/03/2021
Disclosure of subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets explanatory [TextBlock]		
Total other non-current financial assets	13.21	0
Advances, non-current	338.89	266.32
Total other non-current assets	338.89	269.13
Disclosure of notes on cash and bank balances explanatory [TextBlock]		
Fixed deposits with banks	0	0
Other deposits with banks	0.51	0
Other balances with banks	13.23	3.52
Total balance with banks	13.74	3.52
Cash on hand	0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	13.74	3.52
Total cash and bank balances	13.74	3.52
Total balances held with banks to extent held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees or other commitments	0	0
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	0	0
Security deposits	1.19	0
Total other current financial assets	1.43	30.5
Total other current assets	4.97	0
Total other non-current financial liabilities	(A) 56.63	(B) 0
Interest accrued on borrowings	0	0
Interest accrued on public deposits	0	0
Interest accrued others	0	0
Unpaid dividends	0	0
Unpaid matured deposits and interest accrued thereon	0	0
Unpaid matured debentures and interest accrued thereon	0	0
Debentures claimed but not paid	0	0
Public deposit payable, current	0	0
Total other current financial liabilities	0.16	0.07
Current liabilities portion of share application money pending allotment	0	0

Footnotes

(A) (ii) Lease Liabilities : 56.63

(B) (ii) Lease Liabilities : 0

[401200] Notes - Additional disclosures on balance sheet

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of additional balance sheet notes explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (39) [See below]	
Additional balance sheet notes [Abstract]		
Contingent liabilities and commitments [Abstract]		
Classification of contingent liabilities [Abstract]		
Total contingent liabilities		0 0
Total contingent liabilities and commitments		0 0
Details regarding dividends [Abstract]		
Amount of dividends proposed to be distributed to equity shareholders		0 0
Amount of per share dividend proposed to be distributed to equity shareholders		[INR/shares] 0 [INR/shares] 0
Details of deposits [Abstract]		
Deposits accepted or renewed during period		0 0
Deposits matured and claimed but not paid during period		0 0
Deposits matured and claimed but not paid		0 0
Deposits matured but not claimed		0 0
Interest on deposits accrued and due but not paid		0 0
Details of share application money received and paid [Abstract]		
Share application money received during year		0 0
Share application money paid during year		0 0
Amount of share application money received back during year		0 0
Amount of share application money repaid returned back during year		0 0
Number of person share application money paid during year		[pure] 0 [pure] 0
Number of person share application money received during year		[pure] 0 [pure] 0
Number of person share application money paid as at end of year		[pure] 0 [pure] 0
Number of person share application money received as at end of year		[pure] 0 [pure] 0
Share application money received and due for refund		0 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	No
Net worth of company	900.03	50
Details of unclaimed liabilities [Abstract]		
Unclaimed share application refund money		0 0
Unclaimed matured debentures		0 0
Unclaimed matured deposits		0 0
Interest unclaimed amount		0 0
Financial parameters balance sheet items [Abstract]		
Investment in subsidiary companies		0 0
Investment in government companies		0 0
Amount due for transfer to investor education and protection fund (IEPF)		0 0
Gross value of transactions with related parties		0 0
Number of warrants converted into equity shares during period		[pure] 0 [pure] 0
Number of warrants converted into preference shares during period		[pure] 0 [pure] 0
Number of warrants converted into debentures during period		[pure] 0 [pure] 0
Number of warrants issued during period (in foreign currency)		[pure] 0 [pure] 0
Number of warrants issued during period (INR)		[pure] 0 [pure] 0

Textual information (39)

Disclosure of additional balance sheet notes explanatory [Text Block]

NOTE: 18 - DISCLOSURE REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 22 OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 2006

The company has no dealing with parties or companies covered under MSMED Act 2006 hence no disclosure u/s 22 of MSMED Act 2006 is required.

NOTE: 19 - PAYMENT TO AUDITOR

Particular	2021-2022	2020-2021
For Statutory audit	7,500	7,500

**NOTE:
26
Ratios**

		2021-22	2020-21	% of change	Remarks
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets 234.30	1556.81	34.02	453.58 243.22 Due to bank balance increase and loans given
		Current Liabilities 0.2		0.1	

2	Debt – Equity Ratio	Total Debt	56.79	0.06	253.15	5.06	-98.75	Due to repayment of Borrowings.
		Shareholder's Equity	900.03		50			
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	0.03	NA	0	0.00	NA	
		Debt Service	0		253.076			
4	Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	0.03	0.00	0	0.00	NA	
		Average Shareholder's Equity	475.02		50			
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA	
		Average Inventory	0		0			
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA	
		Avg. Accounts Receivable	0		0			
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	0	0.00	0	0.00	NA	

	Average Trade Payables	0	0			
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	0	0.00	0	0.00 NA
	Average Working Capital		234.15		33.94	
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	0.0303	0.00	0	0.00 NA
	Net Sales		0		0	
10	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00 NA
	Capital Employed		900.03		50.00	
11	Return on investment	Final Value of Investment	Initial Value of Investment	0	NA	0 NA NA
	Cost of Investment		0		0	

Previous year's figures are regrouped or rearranged wherever considered

necessary to make

them comparable
with current year's
figures

Note Additional Regulatory Information
27

The company has not granted Loans or Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are: (a) repayable on demand or (b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

The company neither have any Benami property nor any proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

The company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

The company has not made any investments till 31st March, 2022 in subsidiary company hence compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable.

(A) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(B) The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during

vii. the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

viii. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

Note 28 Capital work in progress

Capital work in progress includes Rs. 8.30 lacs borrowing costs pending to be capitalised.

CWIP	To be completed in				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 year	
Project in progress	51.11	-	-	-	51.11

Note Previous year's figures are regrouped or rearranged wherever considered
 29 necessary to make them comparable with current year's figures

[611800] Notes - Revenue

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of revenue [TextBlock]	Textual information (40) [See below]	Textual information (41) [See below]

Textual information (40)

Disclosure of revenue [Text Block]

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.

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.

Textual information (41)

Disclosure of revenue [Text Block]

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.

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.

[612400] Notes - Service concession arrangements

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of service concession arrangements [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any service concession arrangements	No	No

[612000] Notes - Construction contracts

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of notes on construction contracts [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any construction contracts	No	No

[612600] Notes - Employee benefits

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of employee benefits [TextBlock]	Textual information (42) [See below]	Textual information (43) [See below]
Disclosure of defined benefit plans [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any defined benefit plans	No	No

Textual information (42)

Disclosure of employee benefits [Text Block]

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.

Textual information (43)

Disclosure of employee benefits [Text Block]

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.

[612800] Notes - Borrowing costs

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of borrowing costs [TextBlock]		
Whether any borrowing costs has been capitalised during the year	No	No

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

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Key managerial personnel and directors [Axis]	1 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	2 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	3 01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
Disclosure of key managerial personnel and directors and remuneration to key managerial personnel and directors [Abstract]			
Disclosure of key managerial personnel and directors and remuneration to key managerial personnel 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] 0	[shares] 0	[shares] 0
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 Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of leases [TextBlock]		
Whether company has entered into any lease agreement	No	No
Whether any operating lease has been converted to financial lease or vice-versa	No	No

[612300] Notes - Transactions involving legal form of lease

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No

[612900] Notes - Insurance contracts

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of insurance contracts [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any insurance contracts as per Ind AS 104	No	No

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No
Description of presentation currency	INR	

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	0
Revenue from sale of services	0	0
Total revenue from operations	0	0
Disclosure of other income [Abstract]		
Interest income [Abstract]		
Interest income on current investments [Abstract]		
Interest on other current investments	0.12	0
Total interest income on current investments	0.12	0
Total interest income	0.12	0
Dividend income [Abstract]		
Total dividend income	0	0
Total other income	0.12	0
Disclosure of finance cost [Abstract]		
Interest expense [Abstract]		
Total interest expense	0	0
Total finance costs	0	0
Employee benefit expense [Abstract]		
Salaries and wages	0	0
Managerial remuneration [Abstract]		
Remuneration to directors [Abstract]		
Total remuneration to directors	0	0
Total managerial remuneration	0	0
Total employee benefit expense	0	0
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense [Abstract]		
Total depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	0	0
Breakup of other expenses [Abstract]		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	0	0
Power and fuel	0	0
Rent	0	0
Repairs to building	0	0
Repairs to machinery	0	0
Insurance	0	0
Rates and taxes excluding taxes on income [Abstract]		
Total rates and taxes excluding taxes on income	0	0
Directors sitting fees	0	0
Loss on disposal of intangible Assets	0	0
Loss on disposal, discard, demolition and destruction of depreciable property plant and equipment	0	0
Payments to auditor [Abstract]		
Payment for audit services	0.08	0
Total payments to auditor	0.08	0
CSR expenditure	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	0	0
Total other expenses	0.08	0
Current tax [Abstract]		
Current tax pertaining to current year	0.01	0
Total current tax	0.01	0

[613200] Notes - Cash flow statement

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of cash flow statement [TextBlock]		
Cash and cash equivalents cash flow statement	13.74	3.52
Cash and cash equivalents	13.74	3.52
Income taxes paid (refund), classified as operating activities	0.01	0
Total income taxes paid (refund)	0.01	0

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	0
Total revenue from sale of products	0	0
Total revenue from sale of services	0	0
Gross value of transaction with related parties	0	0
Bad debts of related parties	0	0

[611200] Notes - Fair value measurement

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [TextBlock]		
Whether liabilities have been measured at fair value	No	No
Disclosure of fair value measurement of equity [TextBlock]		
Whether equity have been measured at fair value	No	No

[613300] Notes - Operating segments

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No
Disclosure of major customers [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any major customers	No	No

[610700] Notes - Business combinations

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of business combinations [TextBlock]		
Whether there is any business combination	No	No
Disclosure of reconciliation of changes in goodwill [TextBlock]		
Whether there is any goodwill arising out of business combination	No	No
Disclosure of acquired receivables [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any acquired receivables from business combination	No	No
Disclosure of contingent liabilities in business combination [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any contingent liabilities in business combination	No	No

[611500] Notes - Interests in other entities

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No
Whether company has subsidiary companies which are yet to commence operations	No	No
Whether company has subsidiary companies liquidated or sold during year	No	No
Disclosure of interests in associates [TextBlock]		
Disclosure of associates [TextBlock]		
Whether company has invested in associates	No	No
Whether company has associates which are yet to commence operations	No	No
Whether company has associates liquidated or sold during year	No	No
Disclosure of interests in joint arrangements [TextBlock]		
Disclosure of joint ventures [TextBlock]		
Whether company has invested in joint ventures	No	No
Whether company has joint ventures which are yet to commence operations	No	No
Whether company has joint ventures liquidated or sold during year	No	No
Disclosure of interests in unconsolidated structured entities [TextBlock]		
Disclosure of unconsolidated structured entities [TextBlock]		
Whether there are unconsolidated structured entities	No	No
Disclosure of investment entities [TextBlock]		
Disclosure of information about unconsolidated subsidiaries [TextBlock]		
Whether there are unconsolidated subsidiaries	No	No
Disclosure of information about unconsolidated structured entities controlled by investment entity [TextBlock]		
Whether there are unconsolidated structured entities controlled by investment entity	No	No

[610800] Notes - Related party

Disclosure of transactions between related parties [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

Categories of related parties [Axis] Related party [Axis]	Other related parties [Member]	
	1	
	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	WORTH PERIPHERALS LIMITED
Country of incorporation or residence of related party	INDIA	INDIA
CIN of related party	L67120MP1996PLC010808	L67120MP1996PLC010808
Description of nature of transactions with related party	Income & Loan given	NIL
Description of nature of related party relationship	Holding company	Holding company
Related party transactions [Abstract]		
Other related party transactions income	0.1	
Other related party transactions contribution made	695.56	
Other related party transactions contribution received	0	0
Outstanding balances for related party transactions [Abstract]		
Amounts payable related party transactions	0	0
Amounts receivable related party transactions	214.16	0
Outstanding commitments made by entity, related party transactions	0	0
Outstanding commitments made on behalf of entity, related party transactions	0	0
Provisions for doubtful debts related to outstanding balances of related party transaction	0	0
Expense recognised during period for bad and doubtful debts for related party transaction	0	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of related party [TextBlock]	Textual information (44) [See below]	
Whether there are any related party transactions during year	Yes	Yes
Disclosure of transactions between related parties [TextBlock]		
Whether entity applies exemption in Ind AS 24.25	No	No
Whether company is subsidiary company	Yes	Yes
Section under which company is subsidiary	Section 2(87)(ii)	Section 2(87)(ii)

Textual information (44)

Disclosure of related party [Text Block]

NOTE: 22 - RELATED PARTY RELATIONSHIPS, TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Disclosure of transactions with related parties as per Ind AS
-24 :

A. List of related parties and their relationships

(i) Key Managerial Personnel

Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha Director

Mr. Jayvir Chadha Director

Mrs. Amarveer Kaur Chadha Director

(ii) Where Control Exists

Worth Peripherals Limited Holding Company

Worth India Pack Private Limited Fellow Subsidiary

(iii) Entity where person, close member or Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) has significant influence and with whom transactions have taken place

Name of Person / entity Relation

Ms.Ganiv Chadha Relative of director

B. Transactions carried out with related parties referred in
A above

Nature of Transaction	2021-22	2020-21
-----------------------	---------	---------

Income

Interest

Worth Peripherals Limited	0.10
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Loan given

Worth Peripherals Limited	695.56
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Loan taken

Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha	-	188.55
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Mr. Jayvir Chadha	-	54.20
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Mr. Ganiv Chadha	-	7.30
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Worth Peripherals Limited	-	2.03
---------------------------	---	------

Outstanding Balances

Receivable

Worth Peripherals Limited	214.16	-
---------------------------	--------	---

Payable

Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha	-	188.55
Mr. Jayvir Chadha	-	54.20

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets [TextBlock]	Textual information (45) [See below]	
Disclosure of contingent liabilities [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any contingent liabilities	No	No

Textual information (45)

Disclosure of other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets [Text Block]

NOTE: 17 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

Particulars	As at 31st March,2022	As at 31st March,2021
a. Contingent Liability	Nil	Nil
b. Capital commitments		Nil
For contract remaining to be executed (Net off Advance)	103.20	-

[700200] Notes - Corporate social responsibility

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022
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 Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	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	No

[612500] Notes - Share-based payment arrangements

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of share-based payment arrangements [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any share based payment arrangement	No	No

[613000] Notes - Earnings per share

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of earnings per share [TextBlock]	Textual information (46) [See below]	
Basic earnings per share [Abstract]		
Diluted earnings per share [Abstract]		
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity [Abstract]		
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity	0	0
Profit (loss), attributable to ordinary equity holders of parent entity including dilutive effects	0	0
Weighted average shares and adjusted weighted average shares [Abstract]		
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding	[shares] 0	[shares] 0

Textual information (46)

Disclosure of earnings per share [Text Block]

NOTE: 20- EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)

Particular	2021-2022	2020-2021
Basic and diluted earnings per share :		
a. Net Profit after tax	0.03	-
c. Weighted average number of equity shares	56,57,575	50,00,000
d. Nominal value of ordinary share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
e. Basic and diluted earning per share	-	-

[610900] Notes - First time adoption

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in Lakhs of INR

	01/04/2021 to 31/03/2022	15/10/2020 to 31/03/2021
Disclosure of first-time adoption [TextBlock]		
Whether company has adopted Ind AS first time	No	No