

**WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED**  
Standalone Financial Statements for period 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024

**[700300] Disclosure of general information about company**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
Name of company	WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED	
Corporate identity number	U17020MP2020PTC053302	
Permanent account number of entity	AACCW7777M	
Address of registered office of company	44, SAKET NAGAR, F.No. 101 NA , Indore , MADHYA PRADESH , INDIA - 452001	
Type of industry	Commercial and Industrial	
Registration date	15/10/2020	
Category/sub-category of company	Company limited by Shares/Non-govt company	
Whether company is listed company	No	
Name of parent entity	WORTH PERIPHERALS LIMITED	
Name of ultimate parent of group	NA	
Date of board meeting when final accounts were approved	04/05/2024	
Period covered by financial statements	2023-2024	2022-2023
Date of start of reporting period	01/04/2023	01/04/2022
Date of end of reporting period	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Nature of report standalone consolidated	Standalone	
Content of report	Financial Statements	
Description of presentation currency	INR	
Level of rounding used in financial statements	Actual	
Type of cash flow statement	Indirect Method	
Whether company is maintaining books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic form	No	

**[700600] Disclosures - Directors report**

**Details of directors signing board report [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Directors signing board report [Axis]	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>
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	23/07/2024	23/07/2024

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Principal business activities of company [Axis]	Product/service 1 [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
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%

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure in board of directors report explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (1) [See below]
Description of state of companies affair	Textual information (2) [See below]
Disclosure relating to amounts if any which is proposed to carry to any reserves	Reserves: The Board did not propose to transfer any amount to reserves.
Disclosures relating to amount recommended to be paid as dividend	Dividend: In order to conserve resources of the Company, the Directors have not recommended any dividend on the equity shares for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024.
Details regarding energy conservation	Textual information (3) [See below]
Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy [Text block]	Textual information (4) [See below]
Details regarding technology absorption	Textual information (5) [See below]
Efforts made towards technology absorption [Text block]	Textual information (6) [See below]
Details regarding foreign exchange earnings and outgo	Textual information (7) [See below]
Disclosures in director's responsibility statement	Textual information (8) [See below]
Details of material changes and commitment occurred during period affecting financial position of company	Textual information (9) [See below]
Particulars of loans guarantee investment under section 186 [TextBlock]	Textual information (10) [See below]
Particulars of contracts/arrangements with related parties under section 188(1) [TextBlock]	Textual information (11) [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
Disclosure of extract of annual return as provided under section 92(3) [TextBlock]	Textual information (12) [See below]
Details of principal business activities contributing 10% or more of total turnover of company [Abstract]	
Particulars of holding, subsidiary and associate companies [Abstract]	
Name of company	WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED
Details of shareholding pattern of top 10 shareholders [Abstract]	
Disclosure of statement on declaration given by independent directors under section 149(6) [TextBlock]	Textual information (13) [See below]
Disclosure for companies covered under section 178(1) on directors appointment and remuneration including other matters provided under section 178(3) [TextBlock]	Textual information (14) [See below]
Disclosure of statement on development and implementation of risk management policy [TextBlock]	Textual information (15) [See below]
Details on policy development and implementation by company on corporate social responsibility initiatives taken during year [TextBlock]	• Reporting on Corporate Social Responsibility, as the Company does not attract any of the criteria as mentioned in Section 135(1) of the A c t ,
Disclosure as per rule 8(5) of companies accounts rules 2014 [TextBlock]	
Disclosure of financial summary or highlights [TextBlock]	Textual information (16) [See below]
Disclosure of change in nature of business [TextBlock]	Textual information (17) [See below]

Details of directors or key managerial personnels who were appointed or have resigned during year [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(18)
Disclosure of companies which have become or ceased to be its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during year [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(19)
Details relating to deposits covered under chapter v of companies act [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(20)
Details of deposits which are not in compliance with requirements of chapter v of act [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(21)
Details of significant and material orders passed by regulators or courts or tribunals impacting going concern status and company's operations in future [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(22)
Details regarding adequacy of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(23)
Disclosure of appointment and remuneration of director or managerial personnel if any, in the financial year [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(24)
Details of remuneration of director or managerial personnel [Abstract]			
Disclosure regarding issue of sweat equity shares [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(25)
Disclosure of voting rights not exercised directly by employees [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(26)
Disclosure of equity shares with differential rights [TextBlock]	Textual [See below]	information	(27)
Number of meetings of board			[pure] 4
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]

DIRECTORS’ REPORT

To,  
The Members,  
Worth Wellness Private Limited

Your Directorsare presenting the 04thAnnual Report and the Audited Financial Statements of Worth Wellness Private Limited(‘the Company’)for the financial period ended 31st March 2024.

- Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company

The financial highlights of the Company are given below: (Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year (in Rs.) 2023-24	Previous Year 2022-23
Revenue from operations	NIL	Nil
Other Income	11.07	11.60
Total Expenses [including interest & depreciation]	10.42	7.50
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	0.65	4.09
Less: Tax Expenses		
1. Current Tax	1.43	1.88
2. Deferred Tax	(0.09)	(0.28)
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax	(0.77)	2.48

- Dividend:

In order to conserve resources of the Company, the Directors have not recommended any dividend on the equity shares for the Financial Year ended March 31, 2024.

- Reserves:

The Board did not propose to transfer any amount to reserves.

• Brief Description of the Company's Working during the period under review and state of the Company's affair:

During the year under review, your Company does not have any revenue from operations.

The Management is hopeful for development in the business in coming years.

• Change in Nature of Business, if any:

The Company is incorporated with the object of carry on the business of manufacturers, producers, printers, stockists, dealers, traders, and agents in corrugated paper rolls, boxes, cartons, containers, corrugated paper sheets, corrugated accessories, packaging products in papers, plastics, polymers, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, glasses, woods and combination thereof and to carry on the business of market traders, repairs, assemblers of machineries for various packaging products and to deal in various raw materials used in the above packaging products and manufacturing of the corrugated boxes, cartons and roll papers.

There was no change in the nature of the business of the Company during the period under review.

• Statutory Auditors:

At the 01st Annual General Meeting of the company, M/s Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountant, (FRN: 000743C/C400037) was appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company for five consecutive financial years to hold office from the conclusion of the 01st AGM held in year 2021 till the conclusion of 06th AGM to be held in the year 2026.

On 08/11/2023, M/s Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP, Chartered Accountant, (FRN: 000743C/C400037) resigned from the office of the Statutory Auditors due to pre-occupancy and thereafter M/S Maheshwari & Gupta, Chartered Accountant, (FRN: 006179C) was appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company in the duly held Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the company held on 12/12/2024 to hold the office till the conclusion of the 04th AGM of the Company.

Thus, during the year under review, M/S Maheshwari & Gupta, Chartered Accountant, (FRN: 006179C) was appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company to hold office till the conclusion of the ensuing 04th AGM of the Company.

• Auditor's Report:

The Audit Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark or disclaimer.

• Annual Return:

Pursuant to the amendments to Section 134(3)(a) and Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Annual Return in Form MGT – 7A for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 is to be uploaded on the Company's website, if any, and link of the same is to be given in the Board's Report. Since the Company does not have a website of its own, hence, providing web link is not applicable.

• Conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo:

The particulars as prescribed under Sub-section (3)(m) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

- Conservation of energy:
- the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy: Not applicable, since there are no on-going operations of the Company.
- The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

Not applicable, since there are no on-going operations of the Company.

- The capital investment on energy conservation equipment: Nil.
- Technology absorption:
- The efforts made towards technology absorption: No efforts were taken.
- The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution: Not applicable.
- In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year): No technology was imported in the last three years.
- The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: Nil.
- Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo:

During the year, the Company had no on-going operations of business.

Thus, there was no Earnings or Out-go of foreign exchange

Your Management is searching for opportunities for expanding the foreign market.

- Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

The Board is duly constituted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year, there was no change in the Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

Thus, as on March 31, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company comprises of the following Directors:

- Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha (DIN: 00405932) Non-Executive Director
- Mr. Jayvir Chadha (DIN: 02397468), Non-Executive Director
- Mrs. Amarveer Kaur Chadha (DIN: 00405962), Non-Executive Director

- Number of Meetings of the Board of Directors:

The Board of Directors met four (04) times during the Financial Year 2023-24 on 29-04-2023, 24-07-2023, 16-11-2023 & 01-03-2024. The intervening gap between any two meetings was not more than 120 days as prescribed by the Companies Act, 2013.

- Board Evaluation:

As the Company is not covered under the provisions of Section 134(3)(p) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 8(4) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the details of annual evaluation by the Board of its own performance and individual directors are not provided.

### 13. Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties:

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, thus there were no contract or arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties. 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.

Further, the details of transaction with related parties have been set out in Note No. 25 of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024.

#### • Managerial Remuneration:

• Disclosures pertaining to remuneration and other details as required under Section 197 of the Act read with Rule 5(2) and (3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 are not applicable to the Company as it's an Unlisted Private Limited Company.

• Any Director who is in receipt of any commission from the Company and who is a Managing Director or Whole-time Director of the Company shall receive any remuneration or commission from any Holding Company or Subsidiary Company of such Company subject to its disclosure by the Company in the Board's Report– Not Applicable as the Company does not have any Managing Director or Whole-time Director in the Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 2013.

#### • Risk Management Policy:

The Management manages, monitors and reports on the principal risks and uncertainties that can impact its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The Company's management systems, organizational structures, processes, standards, code of conduct and behaviors together form the Risk Management System (RMS) that governs how the Management conducts the business of the Company and manages associated risks.

#### • Directors' Responsibility Statement:

As stipulated under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors subscribe to the Directors Responsibility Statement and state that:

• In preparation of the annual accounts for the financial period ended March 31, 2024, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and there are no material departures from the same;

• 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 as at March 31, 2024 and of the profit and loss of the Company for the period ended on that date;

• the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

• the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a 'going concern' basis; and

• 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 during the period ended March 31, 2024.



- Disclosure under the Sexual Harassment of women at work place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013:

The Company has Policy on Prevention of Sexual Harassment at work place. The Company has not received any complaints pertaining to sexual harassment during the financial year 2023-24. Your Directors state that Company has complied with provisions relating to the constitution of Internal Complaints Committee under the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

- Company's policy on directors' appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of section 178:

As provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable on the Company the Company has not constituted a Nomination and Remuneration Committee and also not framed Nomination and Remuneration Policy under the Act.

- Internal Financial Controls:

The Company has in place Internal Financial Control System, to ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company policies, the safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

The Management exercises financial control on the operations through a well-defined budget monitoring process and other standard operating procedures. In addition to the above, the Board specifically reviews the Internal Control and Financial Reporting process prevalent in the Company. On a periodical basis, the Board also engages the services of professional experts in the said field in order to ensure that the financial controls and systems are in place.

- Secretarial Standards:

The Company has complied with all the applicable secretarial standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and notified by the Central Government.

- Cost Records:

As per the provisions of Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, the maintenance of cost records is not mandated for the Company.

- Other disclosures/reporting:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

- Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise;
- Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme;
- Voting rights which are not directly exercised by the employees in respect of shares for the subscription/purchase of which loan was given by the Company (as there is no scheme pursuant to which such persons can beneficially hold shares as envisaged under section 67(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013);
- Details of Significant and Material Orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future,
- Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report,
- Details regarding Subsidiaries/Joint Venture/Associate Company,

- Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act,
- Reporting on Corporate Social Responsibility, as the Company does not attract any of the criteria as mentioned in Section 135(1) of the Act,
- The details of application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year alongwith their status as at the end of the financial year,
- The details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one-time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof,
- A statement with regard to integrity, expertise and experience (including the proficiency) of the independent directors appointed during the year. (No Independent Directors in the Company), and
- Details in respect of frauds reported by auditors under Section 143(12) other than those which are reportable to the Central Government.

• Acknowledgements:

The Directors wish to place on record their sense of appreciation of the devoted services rendered by the stakeholders and our employees at all levels. Your Directors would like to express their sincere appreciation for the assistance and co-operation received from the bankers, government authorities, customers, vendors and members during the period under review.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Worth Wellness Private Limited,

Raminder Singh Chadha

(Director)

DIN: 00405932

Address: 81/1/4 BicholiHapsi,

Indore- 452016

Jayvir Chadha

(Director)

DIN: 02397468

Address: 81/1/4 BicholiHapsi,

Indore- 452016

23rd July, 2024

Indore

Annexure - A

Form No. AOC-2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

This form pertains to disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties referred to in sub-section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arm's length transactions under third proviso thereto.

- Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at arm's length basis:

Not Applicable as all transactions are on Arm's Length basis.

- Details of material contracts or arrangement or transactions at arm's length basis

Not applicable as no transaction were made due to no on going operations of business.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Worth Wellness Private Limited,

Raminder Singh Chadha

(Director)

DIN: 00405932

Address: 81/1/4 BicholiHapsi,

Indore- 452016

Jayvir Chadha

(Director)

DIN: 02397468

Address: 81/1/4 BicholiHapsi,

Indore- 452016

23rd July, 2024

Indore

Textual information (2)

Description of state of companies affair

Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company The financial highlights of the Company are given below: (Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year (in Rs.)2023-24	Previous Year 2022-23
Revenue from operations	NIL	Nil
Other Income	11.07	11.60
Total		
Expenses [including interest & depreciation]	10.42	7.50
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	0.65	4.09
Less: Tax Expenses		
1. Current Tax	1.43	1.88
2. Deferred Tax	(0.09)	(0.28)
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax	(0.77)	2.48

Textual information (3)

Details regarding energy conservation

Conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo: The particulars as prescribed under Sub-section (3)(m) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts)Rules, 2014 are as follows: Conservation of energy: the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy:Not applicable, since there are no on-going operations of the Company. The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy: Not applicable, since there are no on-going operations of the Company. The capital investment on energy conservation equipment: Nil.

## Textual information (4)

### Steps taken or impact on conservation of energy [Text block]

- Conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo:

The particulars as prescribed under Sub-section (3)(m) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are as follows:

- Conservation of energy:
- the steps taken or impact on conservation of energy: Not applicable, since there are no on-going operations of the Company.
- The steps taken by the Company for utilizing alternate sources of energy:

Not applicable, since there are no on-going operations of the Company.

- The capital investment on energy conservation equipment: Nil.

## Textual information (5)

### Details regarding technology absorption

Technology absorption: The efforts made towards technology absorption: No efforts were taken. The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution: Not applicable. In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year): No technology was imported in the last three years. The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: Nil.

## Textual information (6)

### Efforts made towards technology absorption [Text block]

- Technology absorption:
- The efforts made towards technology absorption: No efforts were taken.
- The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution: Not applicable.
- In case of imported technology (imported during the last three years reckoned from the beginning of the financial year): No technology was imported in the last three years.
- The expenditure incurred on Research and Development: Nil.

## Textual information (7)

### Details regarding foreign exchange earnings and outgo

Foreign exchange earnings and Outgo: During the year, the Company had no on-going operations of business. Thus, there was no Earnings or Out-go of foreign exchange. Your Management is searching for opportunities for expanding the foreign market.

## Textual information (8)

### Disclosures in director's responsibility statement

Directors' Responsibility Statement: As stipulated under clause (c) of sub-section (3) of Section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors subscribe to the Directors Responsibility Statement and state that: In preparation of the annual accounts for the financial period ended March 31, 2024, the applicable accounting standards had been followed and there are no material departures from the same; 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 as at March 31, 2024 and of the profit and loss of the Company for the period ended on that date; the Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities; the Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a 'going concern' basis; and 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 during the period ended March 31, 2024.

## Textual information (9)

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

Change in Nature of Business, if any: The Company is incorporated with the object of carry on the business of manufacturers, producers, printers, stockists, dealers, traders, and agents in corrugated paper rolls, boxes, cartons, containers, corrugated paper sheets, corrugated accessories, packaging products in papers, plastics, polymers, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, glasses, woods and combination thereof and to carry on the business of market traders, repairs, assemblers of machineries for various packaging products and to deal in various raw materials used in the above packaging products and manufacturing of the corrugated boxes, cartons and roll papers. There was no change in the nature of the business of the Company during the period under review.

Other disclosures/reporting: Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

Material changes and commitments, if any, affecting the financial position of the Company which have occurred between the end of the financial year of the Company to which the financial statements relate and the date of the report,

## Textual information (10)

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

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 - (Section 134 (3)(g))

During the year company has not directly or indirectly

- Given any loan to any person, or other body corporate;
- Given any guarantee or provide security in connections with a loan to any other body corporate or person
- Acquire by way of subscription, purchase or otherwise, the securities of any other body corporate.

## Textual information (11)

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

Particulars of Contracts or Arrangements with Related Parties:

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, thus there were no contract or arrangements entered into by the Company with related parties. 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.

Further, the details of transaction with related parties have been set out in Note No. 25 of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024.

## Textual information (12)

### **Disclosure of extract of annual return as provided under section 92(3) [Text Block]**

- Annual Return:

Pursuant to the amendments to Section 134(3)(a) and Section 92(3) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 12 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Annual Return in Form MGT – 7A for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 is to be uploaded on the Company's website, if any, and link of the same is to be given in the Board's Report. Since the Company does not have a website of its own, hence, providing web link is not applicable.

## Textual information (13)

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

THE STATEMENT ON DECLARATION GIVEN BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS UNDER SUB SECTION (6) OF SECTION 149 (Section 134 (3)(d))

Appointment of Independent Directors is not mandatory for our Company under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

## Textual information (14)

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

- Company's policy on directors' appointment and remuneration including criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes, independence of a director and other matters provided under sub-section (3) of section 178:

As provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable on the Company the Company has not constituted a Nomination and Remuneration Committee and also not framed Nomination and Remuneration Policy under the Act.

## Textual information (15)

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

- Risk Management Policy:

The Management manages, monitors and reports on the principal risks and uncertainties that can impact its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The Company's management systems, organizational structures, processes, standards, code of conduct and behaviors together form the Risk Management System (RMS) that governs how the Management conducts the business of the Company and manages associated risks.



## Textual information (16)

### Disclosure of financial summary or highlights [Text Block]

- Financial summary or highlights/Performance of the Company

The financial highlights of the Company are given below: (Amt. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Current Year (in Rs.) 2023-24	Previous Year 2022-23
Revenue from operations	NIL	Nil
Other Income	11.07	11.60
Total Expenses [including interest & depreciation]	10.42	7.50
Profit / (Loss) Before Tax	0.65	4.09
Less: Tax Expenses		
1. Current Tax	1.43	1.88
2. Deferred Tax	(0.09)	(0.28)
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax	(0.77)	2.48

## Textual information (17)

### Disclosure of change in nature of business [Text Block]

Change in Nature of Business, if any:

The Company is incorporated with the object of carry on the business of manufacturers, producers, printers, stockists, dealers, traders, and agents in corrugated paper rolls, boxes, cartons, containers, corrugated paper sheets, corrugated accessories, packaging products in papers, plastics, polymers, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, glasses, woods and combination thereof and to carry on the business of market traders, repairs, assemblers of machineries for various packaging products and to deal in various raw materials used in the above packaging products and manufacturing of the corrugated boxes, cartons and roll papers.

There was no change in the nature of the business of the Company during the period under review.

## Textual information (18)

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

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

The Board is duly constituted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year, there was no change in the Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

Thus, as on March 31, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company comprises of the following Directors:

- Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha (DIN: 00405932) Non-Executive Director
- Mr. Jayvir Chadha (DIN: 02397468), Non-Executive Director
- Mrs. Amarveer Kaur Chadha (DIN: 00405962), Non-Executive Director

## Textual information (19)

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

Other disclosures/reporting:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

Details regarding Subsidiaries/Joint Venture/Associate Company,

## Textual information (20)

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

Other disclosures/reporting:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act

## Textual information (21)

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

Other disclosures/reporting:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

- Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act,

## Textual information (22)

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

Other disclosures/reporting:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

Details of Significant and Material Orders passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future,

## Textual information (23)

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

Internal Financial Controls:

The Company has in place Internal Financial Control System, to ensure the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company policies, the safeguarding of its assets, prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records and timely preparation of reliable financial information.

The Management exercises financial control on the operations through a well-defined budget monitoring process and other standard operating procedures. In addition to the above, the Board specifically reviews the Internal Control and Financial Reporting process prevalent in the Company. On a periodical basis, the Board also engages the services of professional experts in the said field in order to ensure that the financial controls and systems are in place.

## Textual information (24)

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

Directors and Key Managerial Personnel:

The Board is duly constituted under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. During the year, there was no change in the Board of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel of the Company.

Thus, as on March 31, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company comprises of the following Directors:

- Mr. Raminder Singh Chadha (DIN: 00405932) Non-Executive Director
- Mr. Jayvir Chadha (DIN: 02397468), Non-Executive Director
- Mrs. Amarveer Kaur Chadha (DIN: 00405962), Non-Executive Director

## Textual information (25)

### **Disclosure regarding issue of sweat equity shares [Text Block]**

Other disclosures/reporting:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme;

## Textual information (26)

### **Disclosure of voting rights not exercised directly by employees [Text Block]**

Other disclosures/reporting:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

- Voting rights which are not directly exercised by the employees in respect of shares for the subscription/purchase of which loan was given by the Company (as there is no scheme pursuant to which such persons can beneficially hold shares as envisaged under section 67(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013);

## Textual information (27)

### Disclosure of equity shares with differential rights [Text Block]

Other disclosures/reporting:

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise;

### [700500] Disclosures - Signatories of financial statements

#### Details of directors signing financial statements [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Directors signing financial statements [Axis]	1 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	2 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
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	04/05/2024	04/05/2024

### [700400] Disclosures - Auditors report

#### Details regarding auditors [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Auditors [Axis]	1 01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Details regarding auditors [Abstract]	
Details regarding auditors [LineItems]	
Category of auditor	Auditors firm
Name of audit firm	Maheshwari & Gupta
Name of auditor signing report	MAHESHWARI SUNIL
Firms registration number of audit firm	006179C
Membership number of auditor	403346
Address of auditors	Indore
Permanent account number of auditor or auditor's firm	AABFM9020B
SRN of form ADT-1	F97832414
Date of signing audit report by auditors	04/05/2024
Date of signing of balance sheet by auditors	04/05/2024

**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 INR

Auditor's qualification(s), reservation(s) or adverse remark(s) in auditors' report [Axis]	Auditor's favourable remark [Member]	Clause not applicable [Member]
	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>
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 (28) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to inventories	Textual information (29) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to loans	Textual information (30) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to compliance with Section 185 and 186 of Companies Act, 2013	Textual information (31) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to deposits accepted	v. The Company has not accepted any deposits under sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under.	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to maintenance of cost records	vi. As per information & explanation given by the management, maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act.	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to statutory dues [TextBlock]	Textual information (32) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to default in repayment of financial dues		NA
Disclosure in auditors report relating to public offer and term loans used for purpose for which those were raised	Textual information (33) [See below]	
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 (34) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to managerial remuneration	Textual information (35) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to Nidhi Company	xii. In our opinion, the company is not a Nidhi Company and therefore, the provisions of clause (xii)(a), (xii)(b) and (xii)(c) of para 3 of the said order are not applicable to the Company.	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to transactions with related parties		na
Disclosure in auditors report relating to preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures	Textual information (36) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him	Textual information (37) [See below]	
Disclosure in auditors report relating to registration under section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	Textual information (38) [See below]	

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>
Disclosure in auditor's report explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (39) [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 (28)

### Disclosure in auditors report relating to fixed assets

i. The company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment, so reporting under clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable to the company. (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (previously known as Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and rules made thereunder.

## Textual information (29)

### Disclosure in auditors report relating to inventories

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

## Textual information (30)

### Disclosure in auditors report relating to loans

iii. The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable. During the year the Company has realized the provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, to its Holding Company and no balance is outstanding at the end of the year.

## Textual information (31)

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

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and advances granted in the nature of loans provided.

## Textual information (32)

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

xiii. 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 Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

## Textual information (33)

### Disclosure in auditors report relating to public offer and term loans used for purpose for which those were raised

x. (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments). (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly or optionally convertible) during the period under audit.

## Textual information (34)

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

xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under audit. (b) No report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year; (c) As per our information and according to the explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the company during the year.

## Textual information (35)

### **Disclosure in auditors report relating to managerial remuneration**

(g) In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2024 has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

## Textual information (36)

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

x. (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments). (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly or optionally convertible) during the period under audit.

## Textual information (37)

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

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act

## Textual information (38)

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

xvi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. (b) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. (d) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group, hence clause (xvi)(d) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable to the company.



## Textual information (39)

### Disclosure in auditor's report explanatory [Text Block]

#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,

The Members of,

Worth Wellness Private Limited

44, Saket Nagar,

Indore, Madhya Pradesh, 452001

#### Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

##### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of WORTH WELLNESS PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, the Statement of Profit & Loss, (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its profit including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

##### Basis of Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the 'Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report 2023-24, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, 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.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the 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 Ind AS financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of 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.

2. 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), the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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 Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

- On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

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

- In our opinion, the managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2024 has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors in accordance with the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

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

- The Company has no pending litigations, hence the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements is not disclosed.

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

- There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

- (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice

that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- The Company has not paid any dividend during the year ended 31st March, 2024.
- The company has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For MAHESHWARI& GUPTA

Chartered Accountants

F.R.N.: 006179C

CA. SUNIL MAHESHWARI

Partner

M.NO : 403346

PLACE : INDORE

DATE : 04.05.2024

UDIN : 24403346BKALDO2516

Annexure A - Referred to in paragraph under the heading 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Worth Wellness Private Limited for the year ended March 31, 2024

- The company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment, so reporting under clauses (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (previously known as Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988) and rules made thereunder.

- (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

- The Company has not provided any loans or advances in the nature of loans or stood guarantee, or provided security to any other entity during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

During the year the Company has realized the provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, to its Holding Company and no balance is outstanding at the end of the year.

- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and advances granted in the nature of loans provided.
- The Company has not accepted any deposits under sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under.
- As per information & explanation given by the management, maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act.
- (a) According to the books of accounts and records examined by us as per the generally accepted auditing practices in India, in our opinion, the company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, provident fund, employee's state insurance, Income Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and any other Statutory dues to the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, there were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of such statutory dues which have remained outstanding as at 31st March, 2024 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 amounts payable in respect of income tax, wealth tax, service tax, sales tax, goods & service tax, customs duty and excise duty which have not been deposited on account of any disputes.
- According to the explanations and information given to us by the management, there has been no amount surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to lenders.
- (b) According to the information provided to us by the management, the company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.
- (c) The term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial Statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiary.
- (f) The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary.
- (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer/ further public offer (including debt instruments).
- (b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partly or optionally convertible) during the period under audit.
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under audit.
- (b) No report under sub section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT 4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government during the year;
- (c) As per our information and according to the explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the company during the year.

- In our opinion, the company is not a Nidhi Company and therefore, the provisions of clause (xii)(a), (xii)(b) and (xii)(c) of para 3 of the said order are 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 Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given by management, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The company is not required to conduct an Internal Audit under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of the Act.
- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Group does not have any CIC as part of the Group, hence clause (xvi)(d) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable to the company.
- The company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and immediately preceding financial year.
- Previous auditor of the company CA Avinash Baxi partner of M/s Ashok Khasgiwala & Co. LLP resigned due to pre-occupation with effect from 08.11.2023.
- 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 in our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans we are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.
- According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company is under the applicability requirement of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, and therefore sub-clauses (a) and (b) of clause (xx) of para 3 are not applicable.
- Since this report is being issued in respect of Standalone financial statements of the company, hence clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the said Order is not applicable to the company.

For MAHESHWARI& GUPTA

Chartered Accountants

F.R.N.: 006179C

CA. SUNIL MAHESHWARI

Partner

M.NO : 403346

PLACE : INDORE

DATE : 04.05.2024

UDIN : 24403346BKALDO2516

[700700] Disclosures - Secretarial audit report

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>
Disclosure in secretarial audit report explanatory [TextBlock]	
Whether secretarial audit report is applicable on company	No

**[110000] Balance sheet**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Balance sheet [Abstract]			
Assets [Abstract]			
Non-current assets [Abstract]			
Property, plant and equipment	4,92,46,308	4,97,51,567	3,19,30,856
Capital work-in-progress	60,98,443.04	51,10,596.04	
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	51,92,311	2,24,37,026.47	
Total non-current financial assets	51,92,311	2,24,37,026.47	
Deferred tax assets (net)	36,923.38	27,573	
Other non-current assets	3,34,24,766	3,38,88,802.11	
Total non-current assets	9,39,98,751.42	11,12,15,564.62	
Current assets [Abstract]			
Inventories	0	0	
Current financial assets [Abstract]			
Current investments	0	0	
Trade receivables, current	0	0	
Cash and cash equivalents	5,34,514.28	1,06,237.66	
Loans, current	0	0	
Total current financial assets	5,34,514.28	1,06,237.66	
Other current assets	5,91,192	5,66,878.2	
Total current assets	11,25,706.28	6,73,115.86	
Total assets	9,51,24,457.7	11,18,88,680.48	
Equity and liabilities [Abstract]			
Equity [Abstract]			
Equity attributable to owners of parent [Abstract]			
Equity share capital	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000
Other equity	1,74,526.68	2,51,373.84	
Total equity attributable to owners of parent	9,01,74,526.68	9,02,51,373.84	
Non controlling interest	0	0	
Total equity	9,01,74,526.68	9,02,51,373.84	
Liabilities [Abstract]			
Non-current liabilities [Abstract]			
Non-current financial liabilities [Abstract]			
Borrowings, non-current	0	0	
Other non-current financial liabilities	47,99,383	47,99,490	
Total non-current financial liabilities	47,99,383	47,99,490	
Provisions, non-current	0	0	
Total non-current liabilities	47,99,383	47,99,490	
Current liabilities [Abstract]			
Current financial liabilities [Abstract]			
Borrowings, current	0	1,67,50,000	
Trade payables, current	0	0	
Other current financial liabilities	7,556	15,046	
Total current financial liabilities	7,556	1,67,65,046	
Provisions, current	0	0	
Current tax liabilities	1,42,992.02	72,770.64	
Total current liabilities	1,50,548.02	1,68,37,816.64	
Total liabilities	49,49,931.02	2,16,37,306.64	
Total equity and liabilities	9,51,24,457.7	11,18,88,680.48	



**[210000] Statement of profit and loss****Earnings per share [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares 1 [Member]	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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] 0.01	[INR/shares] 0.03
Basic earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations		[INR/shares] 0
Total basic earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0.01	[INR/shares] 0.03
Diluted earnings per share [Abstract]		
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	[INR/shares] 0.01	[INR/shares] 0.03
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from discontinued operations		[INR/shares] 0
Total diluted earnings (loss) per share	[INR/shares] 0.01	[INR/shares] 0.03

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Statement of profit and loss [Abstract]		
Income [Abstract]		
Revenue from operations	0	0
Other income	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62
Total income	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62
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	4,79,949	3,51,081
Depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	5,05,259	3,15,410
Other expenses	56,504.63	83,607.08
Total expenses	10,41,712.63	7,50,098.08
Profit before exceptional items and tax	65,563.84	4,09,496.54
Total profit before tax	65,563.84	4,09,496.54
Tax expense [Abstract]		
Current tax	1,51,761	1,88,725.71
Deferred tax	-9,350	-27,573
Total tax expense	1,42,411	1,61,152.71
Net movement in regulatory deferral account balances related to profit or loss and the related deferred tax movement	0	0.01
Total profit (loss) for period from continuing operations	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84
Total profit (loss) for period	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84
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	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84
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]		
Total other comprehensive income	0	0
Total comprehensive income	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84
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 INR

Components of equity [Axis]	Equity [Member]			Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	
Other equity [Abstract]				
Statement of changes in equity [Line items]				
Equity [Abstract]				
Changes in equity [Abstract]				
Comprehensive income [Abstract]				
Profit (loss) for period	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84		-76,847.16
Total comprehensive income	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84		-76,847.16
Total increase (decrease) in equity	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84		-76,847.16
Other equity at end of period	1,74,526.68	2,51,373.84	3,030	1,74,526.68

**Statement of changes in equity [Table]**

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Components of equity [Axis]	Equity attributable to the equity holders of the parent [Member]		Reserves [Member]	
	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Other equity [Abstract]				
Statement of changes in equity [Line items]				
Equity [Abstract]				
Changes in equity [Abstract]				
Comprehensive income [Abstract]				
Profit (loss) for period	2,48,343.84		-76,847.16	2,48,343.84
Total comprehensive income	2,48,343.84		-76,847.16	2,48,343.84
Total increase (decrease) in equity	2,48,343.84		-76,847.16	2,48,343.84
Other equity at end of period	2,51,373.84	3,030	1,74,526.68	2,51,373.84

**Statement of changes in equity [Table]**

..(3)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Components of equity [Axis]	Reserves [Member]	Retained earnings [Member]		
	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Other equity [Abstract]				
Statement of changes in equity [Line items]				
Equity [Abstract]				
Changes in equity [Abstract]				
Comprehensive income [Abstract]				
Profit (loss) for period		-76,847.16	2,48,343.84	
Total comprehensive income		-76,847.16	2,48,343.84	
Total increase (decrease) in equity		-76,847.16	2,48,343.84	
Other equity at end of period	3,030	1,74,526.68	2,51,373.84	3,030

**Statement of changes in equity [Table]**

..(4)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Components of equity [Axis]	Other retained earning [Member]		
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Other equity [Abstract]			
Statement of changes in equity [Line items]			
Equity [Abstract]			
Changes in equity [Abstract]			
Comprehensive income [Abstract]			
Profit (loss) for period	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84	
Total comprehensive income	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84	
Total increase (decrease) in equity	-76,847.16	2,48,343.84	
Other equity at end of period	1,74,526.68	2,51,373.84	3,030

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of notes on changes in equity [TextBlock]	Textual information (40) [See below]

**Textual information (40)****Disclosure of notes on changes in equity [Text Block]****b. Other Equity****(i) As at March, 2024**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
Retained Earnings	Total	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	251,373.84	251,373.84
Profit/( Loss) for the year	(76,846.78)	(76,846.78)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ( net of tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(76,846.78)	(76,846.78)
Balance at the end of the reporting period	174,527.06	174,527.06

**(ii) As at March, 2023**

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
Retained Earnings	Total	
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	3,030.00	3,030.00
Profit/( Loss) for the year	248,343.84	248,343.84
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ( net of tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	248,343.84	248,343.84
Balance at the end of the reporting period	251,373.84	251,373.84

The accompanying notes to accounts forming an integral part to the financial statement

1 to 33

General information and significant accounting policies

A-B

**[320000] Cash flow statement, indirect**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>	<b>31/03/2022</b>
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	65,563.84	4,09,496.54	
Adjustments for reconcile profit (loss) [Abstract]			
Adjustments for finance costs	4,79,949	3,51,081	
Adjustments for decrease (increase) in trade receivables, current	-2,24,313.8	-45,247	
Adjustments for increase (decrease) in trade payables, current	-7,500	0	
Adjustments for depreciation and amortisation expense	5,05,259	3,15,410	
Total adjustments for reconcile profit (loss)	7,53,394.2	6,21,244	
Net cash flows from (used in) operations	8,18,958.04	10,30,740.54	
Interest received	-11,07,276.47	-11,59,594.62	
Income taxes paid (refund)	81,540	1,15,686	
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	-3,69,858.43	-2,44,540.08	
Cash flows from used in investing activities [Abstract]			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	0	1,90,00,000	
Purchase of investment property	5,23,810.89	0	
Cash receipts from repayment of advances and loans made to other parties	0	2,14,15,531	
Interest received	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62	
Other inflows (outflows) of cash	1,74,44,715.47	-2,09,97,026	
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	1,80,28,181.05	-1,74,21,900.38	
Cash flows from used in financing activities [Abstract]			
Proceeds from borrowings	0	1,67,50,000	
Repayments of borrowings	1,67,50,000	0	
Payments of lease liabilities	97	46	
Other inflows (outflows) of cash	-4,79,949	-3,51,081	
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	-1,72,30,046	1,63,98,873	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents before effect of exchange rate changes	4,28,276.62	-12,67,567.46	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,28,276.62	-12,67,567.46	
Cash and cash equivalents cash flow statement at end of period	5,34,514.28	1,06,237.66	13,73,805.12

**[610100] Notes - List of accounting policies**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>
Disclosure of significant accounting policies [TextBlock]	Textual information (41) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for borrowing costs [TextBlock]	Textual information (42) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for cash flows [TextBlock]	Textual information (43) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for contingent liabilities and contingent assets [TextBlock]	Textual information (44) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for determining components of cash and cash equivalents [TextBlock]	Textual information (45) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for earnings per share [TextBlock]	Textual information (46) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for employee benefits [TextBlock]	Textual information (47) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for fair value measurement [TextBlock]	Textual information (48) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for financial assets [TextBlock]	Textual information (49) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for financial instruments [TextBlock]	Textual information (50) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for financial liabilities [TextBlock]	Textual information (51) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for foreign currency translation [TextBlock]	Textual information (52) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for impairment of non-financial assets [TextBlock]	Textual information (53) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for income tax [TextBlock]	Textual information (54) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for intangible assets other than goodwill [TextBlock]	Textual information (55) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for leases [TextBlock]	Textual information (56) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for property, plant and equipment [TextBlock]	Textual information (57) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for provisions [TextBlock]	Textual information (58) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for recognition of revenue [TextBlock]	Textual information (59) [See below]
Description of accounting policy for restricted cash and cash equivalents [TextBlock]	Textual information (60) [See below]
Description of other accounting policies relevant to understanding of financial statements [TextBlock]	Textual information (61) [See below]

## Textual information (41)

### Disclosure of significant accounting policies [Text Block]

#### General information and Significant Accounting Policies

##### • General Information

The company incorporated on 15th October 2020, under companies Act 2013. The corporate identification no. is U24290MP2020PTC053302. having registered office at F.No. 101, Sanskriti Apartment, 44 SaketNagar, Indore M.P.-452018, India. 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.

##### • Significant accounting policies

##### • 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.

##### • 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.

##### • Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions

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

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

- Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- Depreciation/Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.
- Recognition of deferred tax.
- Income Taxes.
- Measurement of defined benefit obligation.
- Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.
- Fair value of financial instruments.

##### • Revenue

## Recognition

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

- 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;
- the entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- 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
- 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.

### • 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.

### • 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/discarded 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.

- 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.

- 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.
  - 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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

- 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.

- 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.

#### • 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 :

- Those measured at amortised cost and
- 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.

#### • 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 31st, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

#### Ind AS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

#### Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant accounting policies' with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

#### Ind AS 12– Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

Apart from these, consequential amendments and editorials have been made to other Ind AS like Ind AS 101, Ind AS 102, Ind AS 103, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109, Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 34.

## Textual information (42)

### Description of accounting policy for borrowing costs [Text Block]

- 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

## Textual information (43)

### Description of accounting policy for cash flows [Text Block]

- 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.

## Textual information (44)

### Description of accounting policy for contingent liabilities and contingent assets [Text Block]

- 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

## Textual information (45)

### Description of accounting policy for determining components of cash and cash equivalents [Text Block]

#### • 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.

## Textual information (46)

### Description of accounting policy for earnings per share [Text Block]

#### 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.

## Textual information (47)

### Description of accounting policy for employee benefits [Text Block]

#### 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.

## Textual information (48)

### Description of accounting policy for fair value measurement [Text Block]

#### 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.



## Textual information (49)

### Description of accounting policy for financial assets [Text Block]

#### i. Financial assets

##### Classification

The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories :

- Those measured at amortised cost and
- 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.

## Textual information (50)

### Description of accounting policy for financial instruments [Text Block]

#### • 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 :

- Those measured at amortised cost and
- 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:

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

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

## Textual information (51)

### Description of accounting policy for financial liabilities [Text Block]

#### 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.

## Textual information (52)

### Description of accounting policy for foreign currency translation [Text Block]

- 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.

## Textual information (53)

### Description of accounting policy for impairment of non-financial assets [Text Block]

- 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.

## Textual information (54)

### Description of accounting policy for income tax [Text Block]

- 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.



## Textual information (55)

### **Description of accounting policy for intangible assets other than goodwill [Text Block]**

#### • 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.

## Textual information (56)

### Description of accounting policy for leases [Text Block]

#### • 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.

## Textual information (57)

### Description of accounting policy for property, plant and equipment [Text Block]

#### • 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/discarded 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.

## Textual information (58)

### Description of accounting policy for provisions [Text Block]

#### • 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

## Textual information (59)

### Description of accounting policy for recognition of revenue [Text Block]

#### • Revenue

##### Recognition

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

- 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;
- the entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- 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
- 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.

#### • 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.

## Textual information (60)

### Description of accounting policy for restricted cash and cash equivalents [Text Block]

- 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.

## Textual information (61)

### Description of other accounting policies relevant to understanding of financial statements [Text Block]

- Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions

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

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

- Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- Depreciation/Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.
- Recognition of deferred tax.
- Income Taxes.
- Measurement of defined benefit obligation.
- Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.
- Fair value of financial instruments.

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
Disclosure of corporate information notes and other explanatory information [TextBlock]	As per attached Accounting policies	As per attached Accounting policies
Statement of Ind AS compliance [TextBlock]	As per attached Accounting policies	As per attached Accounting policies
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	NA	NA
Description of nature of necessary adjustments to provide comparative information	NA	NA
Disclosure of significant accounting policies [TextBlock]	Textual information (62) [See below]	
Description of other accounting policies relevant to understanding of financial statements [TextBlock]	Textual information (63) [See below]	

## Textual information (62)

### Disclosure of significant accounting policies [Text Block]

#### General information and Significant Accounting Policies

##### • General Information

The company incorporated on 15th October 2020, under companies Act 2013. The corporate identification no. is U24290MP2020PTC053302. having registered office at F.No. 101, Sanskriti Apartment, 44 SaketNagar, Indore M.P.-452018, India. 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.

##### • Significant accounting policies

##### • 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.

##### • 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.

##### • Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions

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

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

- Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- Depreciation/Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.
- Recognition of deferred tax.
- Income Taxes.
- Measurement of defined benefit obligation.
- Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.
- Fair value of financial instruments.

##### • Revenue

## Recognition

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

- 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;
- the entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- 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
- 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.

### • 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.

### • 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/discarded 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.

- 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.

- 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.
  - 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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

- 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.

- 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.

#### • 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 :

- Those measured at amortised cost and
- 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.

#### • 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 31st, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below:

#### Ind AS 8 – Definition of Accounting Estimates

The amendments clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates and changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. It has also been clarified how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

#### Ind AS 1 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures.

The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

#### Ind AS 12– Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction

The amendments narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception under Ind AS 12, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases.

The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

Apart from these, consequential amendments and editorials have been made to other Ind AS like Ind AS 101, Ind AS 102, Ind AS 103, Ind AS 107, Ind AS 109, Ind AS 115 and Ind AS 34.

## Textual information (63)

### Description of other accounting policies relevant to understanding of financial statements [Text Block]

#### • Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions

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

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

- Allowance for bad and doubtful trade receivable.
- Recognition and measurement of provision and contingencies.
- Depreciation/Amortisation and useful lives of Property, plant and equipment / Intangible Assets.
- Recognition of deferred tax.
- Income Taxes.
- Measurement of defined benefit obligation.
- Impairment of Non-financial assets and financial assets.
- Fair value of financial instruments.

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Property, plant and equipment [Member]			
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Owned and leased assets [Member]			
Carrying amount accumulated depreciation and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Carrying amount [Member]			Gross carrying amount [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
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	0	1,90,00,000		0
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss	-5,05,259	-3,15,410		
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment	-5,05,259	-3,15,410		
Disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Disposals, property, plant and equipment	0	8,63,879		0
Total disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment	0	8,63,879		0
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	-5,05,259	1,78,20,711		0
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	4,92,46,308	4,97,51,567	3,19,30,856	5,03,14,969



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

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Property, plant and equipment [Member]			
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Owned and leased assets [Member]			
Carrying amount accumulated depreciation and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Gross carrying amount [Member]		Accumulated depreciation and impairment [Member]	
	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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	1,90,00,000			
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss			5,05,259	3,15,410
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment			5,05,259	3,15,410
Disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Disposals, property, plant and equipment	8,63,879		0	
Total disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment	8,63,879		0	
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	1,81,36,121		5,05,259	3,15,410
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	5,03,14,969	3,21,78,848	10,68,661	5,63,402

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

..(3)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Property, plant and equipment [Member]	Land [Member]		
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Owned and leased assets [Member]	Owned and leased assets [Member]		
Carrying amount accumulated depreciation and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Accumulated depreciation and impairment [Member]	Carrying amount [Member]		
	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
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		0	1,90,00,000	
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss		-5,05,259	-3,15,410	
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment		-5,05,259	-3,15,410	
Disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Disposals, property, plant and equipment		0	8,63,879	
Total disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment		0	8,63,879	
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment		-5,05,259	1,78,20,711	
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	2,47,992	4,92,46,308	4,97,51,567	3,19,30,856

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

..(4)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Land [Member]			
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Owned and leased assets [Member]			
Carrying amount accumulated depreciation and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Gross carrying amount [Member]			Accumulated depreciation and impairment [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
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	0	1,90,00,000		
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss				5,05,259
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment				5,05,259
Disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Disposals, property, plant and equipment	0	8,63,879		0
Total disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment	0	8,63,879		0
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	0	1,81,36,121		5,05,259
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	5,03,14,969	5,03,14,969	3,21,78,848	10,68,661

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

..(5)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in 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]	
Carrying amount accumulated depreciation and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Accumulated depreciation and impairment [Member]		Carrying amount [Member]	
	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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			0	1,90,00,000
Depreciation, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Depreciation recognised in profit or loss	3,15,410		-5,05,259	-3,15,410
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment	3,15,410		-5,05,259	-3,15,410
Disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Disposals, property, plant and equipment			0	8,63,879
Total disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment			0	8,63,879
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	3,15,410		-5,05,259	1,78,20,711
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	5,63,402	2,47,992	4,92,46,308	4,97,51,567

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

..(6)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in 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]	Carrying amount [Member]	Gross carrying amount [Member]		
	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
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		0	1,90,00,000	
Disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]				
Disposals, property, plant and equipment		0	8,63,879	
Total disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment		0	8,63,879	
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment		0	1,81,36,121	
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	3,19,30,856	5,03,14,969	5,03,14,969	3,21,78,848

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

..(7)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in 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]		
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
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	5,05,259	3,15,410	
Total Depreciation property plant and equipment	5,05,259	3,15,410	
Disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment [Abstract]			
Disposals, property, plant and equipment	0		
Total disposals and retirements, property, plant and equipment	0		
Total increase (decrease) in property, plant and equipment	5,05,259	3,15,410	
Property, plant and equipment at end of period	10,68,661	5,63,402	2,47,992

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

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Property, plant and equipment [Member]		Land [Member]	
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Owned and leased assets [Member]		Owned and leased assets [Member]	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Useful lives or depreciation rates, property, plant and equipment	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Whether property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amount	No	No	No	No

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

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Land [Member]	
Sub classes of property, plant and equipment [Axis]	Assets held under lease [Member]	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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	SLM	SLM
Useful lives or depreciation rates, property, plant and equipment	As per accounting policies	As per attached Notes
Whether property, plant and equipment are stated at revalued amount	No	No

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of property, plant and equipment [TextBlock]	Textual information (64) [See below]
Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [TextBlock]	Textual information (65) [See below]
Description of existence of restrictions on title, property, plant and equipment	Textual information (66) [See below]

## Textual information (64)

**Disclosure of property, plant and equipment [Text Block]**

Note 1 : Right of use assets

Particulars	Land - Lease hold	ROU Asset-Leasehold Land	Amount in Rs. Total
<b>a. Gross carrying amount</b>			
As at 1st April, 2022	26,515,300	5,663,548	32,178,848
Additions	19,000,000	-	19,000,000
Disposals/Adjustments	-	863,879	863,879
As at 31st March, 2023	45,515,300	4,799,669	50,314,969
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	45,515,300	4,799,669	50,314,969
<b>b. Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>			
As at 1st April, 2022	190,784	57,208	247,992
Depreciation for the previous year	266,435	48,975	315,410
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	457,219	106,183	563,402
Depreciation for the year	464,516	40,743	505,259
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	921,735	146,926	1,068,661
<b>c. Net Carrying Amount</b>			
As at March 31, 2023	45,058,081	4,693,486	49,751,567
As at March 31, 2024	44,593,565	4,652,743	49,246,308

Note 2 :Capital work-in-progress

Particulars		Amount in Rs. Total
As at 1st April, 2022	5,110,596	5,110,596
Additions	-	-
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	5,110,596	5,110,596
Additions	987,847	987,847
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	6,098,443	6,098,443

## Textual information (65)

**Disclosure of detailed information about property, plant and equipment [Text Block]**

## Note 1 : Right of use assets

Particulars	Land - Lease hold	ROU Asset-Leasehold Land	Amount in Rs. Total
<b>a. Gross carrying amount</b>			
As at 1st April, 2022	26,515,300	5,663,548	32,178,848
Additions	19,000,000	-	19,000,000
Disposals/Adjustments	-	863,879	863,879
As at 31st March, 2023	45,515,300	4,799,669	50,314,969
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	45,515,300	4,799,669	50,314,969
<b>b. Accumulated depreciation and impairment</b>			
As at 1st April, 2022	190,784	57,208	247,992
Depreciation for the previous year	266,435	48,975	315,410
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	457,219	106,183	563,402
Depreciation for the year	464,516	40,743	505,259
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	921,735	146,926	1,068,661
<b>c. Net Carrying Amount</b>			
As at March 31, 2023	45,058,081	4,693,486	49,751,567
As at March 31, 2024	44,593,565	4,652,743	49,246,308

## Note 2 :Capital work-in-progress

Particulars		Amount in Rs. Total
As at 1st April, 2022	5,110,596	5,110,596
Additions	-	-
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	5,110,596	5,110,596
Additions	987,847	987,847
Deduction/Adjustments	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	6,098,443	6,098,443

## Textual information (66)

### Description of existence of restrictions on title, property, plant and equipment

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/discarded 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. 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.

### [612100] Notes - Impairment of assets

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of investment property [TextBlock]		
Depreciation method, investment property, cost model	NA	NA
Useful lives or depreciation rates, investment property, cost model	NA	NA



**[400900] Notes - Other intangible assets****Disclosure of detailed information about other intangible assets [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of other intangible assets [Axis]	Company other intangible assets [Member]	
Sub classes of other intangible assets [Axis]	Internally generated and other than internally generated intangible assets [Member]	
Carrying amount accumulated amortization and impairment and gross carrying amount [Axis]	Carrying amount [Member]	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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	NA	NA
Useful lives or depreciation rates, biological assets other than bearer plants, at cost	NA	NA

**[611100] Notes - Financial instruments****Disclosure of financial assets [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of financial assets [Axis]	Financial assets at fair value, class [Member]		Trading securities [Member]	
Categories of financial assets [Axis]	Financial assets, category [Member]		Financial assets, category [Member]	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of financial assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of financial assets [Line items]				
Financial assets	5,34,521	1,06,289.42	5,34,521	1,06,289.42
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 INR

Classes of financial assets [Axis]	Trading securities [Member]	
Categories of financial assets [Axis]	Financial assets at amortised cost, category [Member]	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of financial assets [Abstract]		
Disclosure of financial assets [Line items]		
Financial assets	5,34,521	1,06,289.42
Financial assets, at fair value	0	0
Description of other financial assets at amortised cost class	Cash and Cash equivalents	Cash and Cash equivalents

**Disclosure of financial liabilities [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of financial liabilities [Axis]	Financial liabilities at amortised cost, class [Member]			
Categories of financial liabilities [Axis]	Financial liabilities, category [Member]		Financial liabilities at amortised cost, category [Member]	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Disclosure of financial liabilities [Abstract]				
Disclosure of financial liabilities [Line items]				
Financial liabilities	48,06,939	2,15,64,536	48,06,939	2,15,64,536
Financial liabilities, at fair value	0	0	0	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of financial instruments [TextBlock]	Textual information (67) [See below]
Disclosure of detailed information about financial instruments [TextBlock]	Textual information (68) [See below]
Disclosure of financial assets [TextBlock]	Textual information (69) [See below]
Disclosure of financial assets [Abstract]	
Disclosure of financial liabilities [TextBlock]	Textual information (70) [See below]
Disclosure of financial liabilities [Abstract]	
Description of methods to determine amount of changes in fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities attributable to changes in credit risk	Textual information (71) [See below]
Disclosure of fair value of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income [TextBlock]	Textual information (72) [See below]
Disclosure of reclassification of financial assets [TextBlock]	Textual information (73) [See below]
Disclosure of offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities [TextBlock]	Textual information (74) [See below]
Disclosure of credit risk [TextBlock]	
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 (67)

Disclosure of financial instruments [Text Block]

NOTE: 26 -  
FINANCIAL  
INSTRUMENTS BY  
CATEGORY AND  
FAIR VALUE  
HIERARCHY

Amount in  
Rs.

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.

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
(i) March 31, 2024 (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	-	-	5,34,521.00	5,34,521.00	-	-	-	-

(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	51,92,311.00	51,92,311.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	57,26,832.00	57,26,832.00	-	-	-	-

## Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-

## Carrying amount

## Fair value

(i) March 31, 2023 (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	-	-	1,06,289.42	1,06,289.42	-	-	-	-

(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	2,24,37,026.47	2,24,37,026.47	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,25,43,315.89	2,25,43,315.89	-	-	-	-
				-				
Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	48,14,536.00	48,14,536.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	48,14,536.00	48,14,536.00	-	-	-	-

## 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 (68)

Disclosure of detailed information about financial instruments [Text Block]

NOTE: 26 -  
FINANCIAL  
INSTRUMENTS BY  
CATEGORY AND  
FAIR VALUE  
HIERARCHY

Amount in  
Rs.

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.

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
(i) March 31, 2024 (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	-	-	5,34,521.00	5,34,521.00	-	-	-	-

(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	51,92,311.00	51,92,311.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	57,26,832.00	57,26,832.00	-	-	-	-

## Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-

## Carrying amount

## Fair value

(i) March 31, 2023 (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	-	-	1,06,289.42	1,06,289.42	-	-	-	-



(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	2,24,37,026.47	2,24,37,026.47	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,25,43,315.89	2,25,43,315.89	-	-	-	-
				-				
Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	48,14,536.00	48,14,536.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	48,14,536.00	48,14,536.00	-	-	-	-

## 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 (69)

Disclosure of financial assets [Text Block]

(i) March 31, 2024 (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	-	-	5,34,521.00	5,34,521.00	-	-	-	-
(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	51,92,311.00	51,92,311.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	57,26,832.00	57,26,832.00	-	-	-	-

## Textual information (70)

## Disclosure of financial liabilities [Text Block]

## Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-

## Textual information (71)

**Description of methods to determine amount of changes in fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities attributable to changes in credit risk**

NOTE: 27 - 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 exchangerates 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 March 31, 2024 As at March 31, 2023 Borrowings

- - - 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.

**Particulars Impact on Profit/(loss) before tax** 1% Increase 1% Decrease March 31, 2024 On account of Variable Rate Borrowings from Banks

- - Sensitivity - - March 31, 2023 On account of Variable Rate Borrowings from Banks

- - Sensitivity - -

**Credit Risk** Company has not commenced commercial operation and hence no customer and no credit risk.

## Textual information (72)

### **Disclosure of fair value of investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income [Text Block]**

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.

## Textual information (73)

### Disclosure of reclassification of financial assets [Text Block]

#### Financial assets

##### Classification

The Company classifies financial assets in the following measurement categories :

- Those measured at amortised cost and
- 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.

## Textual information (74)

### Disclosure of offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities [Text Block]

#### • 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 :

- Those measured at amortised cost and
- 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.

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations [TextBlock]		
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities, continuing operations	-3,69,858.43	-2,44,540.08
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities, discontinued operations	0	0
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	-3,69,858.43	-2,44,540.08
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities, continuing operations	1,80,28,181.05	-1,74,21,900.38
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities, discontinued operations	0	0
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	1,80,28,181.05	-1,74,21,900.38
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities, continuing operations	-1,72,30,046	1,63,98,873
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities, discontinued operations	0	0
Net cash flows from (used in) financing activities	-1,72,30,046	1,63,98,873

**[400100] Notes - Equity share capital****Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares [Member]			Equity shares 1 [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Abstract]				
Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Line items]				
Type of share				Equity
Number of shares authorised	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000		[shares] 90,00,000
Value of shares authorised	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000		9,00,00,000
Number of shares issued	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000		[shares] 90,00,000
Value of shares issued	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000		9,00,00,000
Number of shares subscribed and fully paid	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000		[shares] 90,00,000
Value of shares subscribed and fully paid	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000		9,00,00,000
Number of shares subscribed but not fully paid	[shares] 0	[shares] 0		[shares] 0
Value of shares subscribed but not fully paid	0	0		0
Total number of shares subscribed	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000		[shares] 90,00,000
Total value of shares subscribed	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000		9,00,00,000
Value of shares paid-up [Abstract]				
Number of shares paid-up	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000		[shares] 90,00,000
Value of shares called	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000		9,00,00,000
Value of shares paid-up	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000		9,00,00,000
Par value per share				[INR/shares] 10
Amount per share called in case shares not fully called				[INR/shares] 0
Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding [Abstract]				
Changes in number of shares outstanding [Abstract]				
Total increase (decrease) in number of shares outstanding	[shares] 0	[shares] 0		[shares] 0
Number of shares outstanding at end of period	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000
Reconciliation of value of shares outstanding [Abstract]				
Changes in equity share capital [Abstract]				
Total increase (decrease) in share capital	0	0		0
Equity share capital at end of period	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000
Shares in company held by holding company or ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries or associates [Abstract]				
Shares in company held by holding company	[shares] 81,00,000	[shares] 81,00,000		[shares] 81,00,000
Total shares in company held by holding company or ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries or associates	[shares] 81,00,000	[shares] 81,00,000		[shares] 81,00,000
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
Type of share				Equity

**Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Table]**

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares 1 [Member]	
	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Abstract]		
Disclosure of classes of equity share capital [Line items]		
Type of share	Equity	
Number of shares authorised	[shares] 90,00,000	
Value of shares authorised	9,00,00,000	
Number of shares issued	[shares] 90,00,000	
Value of shares issued	9,00,00,000	
Number of shares subscribed and fully paid	[shares] 90,00,000	
Value of shares subscribed and fully paid	9,00,00,000	
Number of shares subscribed but not fully paid	[shares] 0	
Value of shares subscribed but not fully paid	0	
Total number of shares subscribed	[shares] 90,00,000	
Total value of shares subscribed	9,00,00,000	
Value of shares paid-up [Abstract]		
Number of shares paid-up	[shares] 90,00,000	
Value of shares called	9,00,00,000	
Value of shares paid-up	9,00,00,000	
Par value per share	[INR/shares] 10	
Amount per share called in case shares not fully called	[INR/shares] 0	
Reconciliation of number of shares outstanding [Abstract]		
Changes in number of shares outstanding [Abstract]		
Total increase (decrease) in number of shares outstanding	[shares] 0	
Number of shares outstanding at end of period	[shares] 90,00,000	[shares] 90,00,000
Reconciliation of value of shares outstanding [Abstract]		
Changes in equity share capital [Abstract]		
Total increase (decrease) in share capital	0	
Equity share capital at end of period	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000
Shares in company held by holding company or ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries or associates [Abstract]		
Shares in company held by holding company	[shares] 81,00,000	
Total shares in company held by holding company or ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries or associates	[shares] 81,00,000	
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	
Type of share	Equity	

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

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classes of equity share capital [Axis]	Equity shares 1 [Member]			
	Name of shareholder [Member]		Shareholder 1 [Member]	
Name of shareholder [Axis]	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Type of share	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [Abstract]				
Disclosure of shareholding more than five per cent in company [LineItems]				
Type of share	Equity	Equity	Equity	Equity
Name of shareholder			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] 81,00,000	[shares] 81,00,000	[shares] 81,00,000
Percentage of shareholding in company	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%	90.00%

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
Disclosure of notes on equity share capital explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (75) [See below]	
Whether there are any shareholders holding more than five per cent shares in company	Yes	Yes
Whether reduction in capital done during year	No	No
Whether money raised from public offering during year	No	No

Textual information (75)

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

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Note - 10 Equity Share Capital		
(a) Authorised		
90,00,000 (previous year 90,00,000 Equity shares) of Rs. 10/- each	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000
	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000
(b) Issued, Subscribed and paid-up		
90,00,000 ( previous year 90,00,000) Equity share of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000
	9,00,00,000	9,00,00,000

10.1 The reconcililation of the number of shares and amount outstanding is set out below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No of Shares	Amount
Equity Shares :				
Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	90,00,000	9,00,00,000	90,00,000	9,00,00,000
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity Shares at the end of the year	90,00,000	9,00,00,000	90,00,000	9,00,00,000

[400300] Notes - Borrowings

Classification of borrowings [Table] ..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Current [Member]			
Classification of borrowings [Axis]	Borrowings [Member]			
Subclassification of borrowings [Axis]	Secured/Unsecured borrowings [Member]		Secured borrowings [Member]	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Borrowings notes [Abstract]				
Details of borrowings [Abstract]				
Details of borrowings [Line items]				
Borrowings	0	1,67,50,000	0	0

Classification of borrowings [Table] ..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Current [Member]			
Classification of borrowings [Axis]	Borrowings [Member]		Intercompany borrowings [Member]	
Subclassification of borrowings [Axis]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]		Secured borrowings [Member]	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Borrowings notes [Abstract]				
Details of borrowings [Abstract]				
Details of borrowings [Line items]				
Borrowings	0	1,67,50,000	0	0

Classification of borrowings [Table] ..(3)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Current [Member]	
Classification of borrowings [Axis]	Intercompany borrowings [Member]	
Subclassification of borrowings [Axis]	Unsecured borrowings [Member]	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Borrowings notes [Abstract]		
Details of borrowings [Abstract]		
Details of borrowings [Line items]		
Borrowings	0	1,67,50,000

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of notes on borrowings explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (76) [See below]

## Textual information (76)

## Disclosure of notes on borrowings explanatory [Text Block]

Note 13- Borrowings-Current

Unsecured

Intercompany Loan - From Holding Company	-	1,67,50,000
	-	1,67,50,000

## [612700] Notes - Income taxes

## Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Axis]	Temporary differences [Member]			Other temporary differences [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	
Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Abstract]				
Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Line items]				
Deferred tax assets and liabilities [Abstract]				
Deferred tax assets	36,923.38	27,573		36,923.38
Net deferred tax liability (assets)	-36,923.38	-27,573	0	-36,923.38
Deferred tax expense (income) [Abstract]				
Deferred tax expense (income)				
Deferred tax expense (income) recognised in profit or loss	-9,350.38	-27,573		-9,350.38
Reconciliation of changes in deferred tax liability (assets) [Abstract]				
Changes in deferred tax liability (assets) [Abstract]				
Deferred tax expense (income) recognised in profit or loss	-9,350.38	-27,573		-9,350.38
Total increase (decrease) in deferred tax liability (assets)	-9,350.38	-27,573		-9,350.38
Deferred tax liability (assets) at end of period	-36,923.38	-27,573	0	-36,923.38
Description of other temporary differences	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member



**Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Table]**

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Axis]	Other temporary differences [Member]		Other temporary differences 1 [Member]	
	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Abstract]				
Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Line items]				
Deferred tax assets and liabilities [Abstract]				
Deferred tax assets	27,573		36,923.38	27,573
Net deferred tax liability (assets)	-27,573	0	-36,923.38	-27,573
Deferred tax expense (income) [Abstract]				
Deferred tax expense (income)				
Deferred tax expense (income) recognised in profit or loss	-27,573		-9,350.38	-27,573
Reconciliation of changes in deferred tax liability (assets) [Abstract]				
Changes in deferred tax liability (assets) [Abstract]				
Deferred tax expense (income) recognised in profit or loss	-27,573		-9,350.38	-27,573
Total increase (decrease) in deferred tax liability (assets)	-27,573		-9,350.38	-27,573
Deferred tax liability (assets) at end of period	-27,573	0	-36,923.38	-27,573
Description of other temporary differences	Refer to child member		As per the notes attached	As per the notes attached

**Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Table]**

..(3)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Axis]	Other temporary differences 1 [Member]
	31/03/2022
Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Abstract]	
Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Line items]	
Deferred tax assets and liabilities [Abstract]	
Net deferred tax liability (assets)	0
Reconciliation of changes in deferred tax liability (assets) [Abstract]	
Deferred tax liability (assets) at end of period	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
Disclosure of income tax [TextBlock]	Textual information (77) [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)	1,43,000	1,88,464.71
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	8,761	261
Total current tax expense (income) and adjustments for current tax of prior periods	1,51,761	1,88,725.71
Deferred tax expense (income) relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-9,350	-27,573
Total tax expense (income)	1,42,411	1,61,152.71
Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [TextBlock]		
Disclosure of temporary difference, unused tax losses and unused tax credits [Abstract]		
Deferred tax assets and liabilities [Abstract]		
Deferred tax expense (income) [Abstract]		
Reconciliation of changes in deferred tax liability (assets) [Abstract]		
Changes in deferred tax liability (assets) [Abstract]		
Reconciliation of accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rates [Abstract]		
Accounting profit	65,563.84	4,09,496.54
Tax expense (income) at applicable tax rate	1,42,411	1,61,152.71
Total tax expense (income)	1,42,411	1,61,152.71
Reconciliation of average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate [Abstract]		
Accounting profit	65,563.84	4,09,496.54

## Textual information (77)

## Disclosure of income tax [Text Block]

## Note 24 : 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, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current Tax on profit for the year	1,43,000.00	1,88,464.71
Deferred Tax	(9,350.38)	(27,573.00)
Income Tax for earlier years	8,761.00	261.00
Tax expenses for the year charged in Profit & Loss (a)	1,42,410.62	1,61,152.71
Deferred tax recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) (b)	-	-
Total Tax expenses for the year (a+b)	1,42,410.62	1,61,152.71
Reconciliation of effective tax rate		
Profit before tax	65,563.84	4,09,496.54
Applicable Tax Rate	25.17%	25.17%
Computed tax expense	16,502.42	1,03,070.28
Adjustments for taxes for		
- Allowance for expenses/income	(1,24,811.96)	(91,292.06)
- Disallowance for expenses/income	2,56,154.08	1,37,520

Deferred Tax	(36,923.38)	(27,573)
Income Tax for earlier years	8,761.00	261
Income tax as per statement of profit and loss	119682.15	121986.46
Effective Tax Rate	182.54%	29.79%

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

Other current financial liabilities, others [Axis]	1		2	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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	56	46	7,500	15,000
Other current financial liabilities, others [Abstract]				
Other current financial liabilities, others [Line items]				
Description of other current financial liabilities, others	Lease liability	Lease liability	Expense payable	Expense payable
Other current financial liabilities, others	56	46	7,500	15,000

**Other non-current financial assets, others [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification of other non-current financial assets others [Axis]	1		2	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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	16,40,000	14,40,000	35,52,311	2,09,97,026.47
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	Bank deposits with 12 month maturity	Bank deposits with 12 month maturity
Other non-current financial assets, others	16,40,000	14,40,000	35,52,311	2,09,97,026.47

## Details of advances [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]			
Classification of advances [Axis]	Advances [Member]			
Classification of assets based on security [Axis]	Classification of assets based on security [Member]		Unsecured considered good [Member]	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of notes on advances [Abstract]				
Disclosure of advances [Abstract]				
Disclosure of advances [Line items]				
Advances	3,34,24,766	3,38,88,802.11	3,34,24,766	3,38,88,802.11
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
Advance due by others		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 INR

Classification based on current non-current [Axis]	Non-current [Member]	
Classification of advances [Axis]	Capital advances [Member]	
Classification of assets based on security [Axis]	Unsecured considered good [Member]	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]		
Disclosure of notes on advances [Abstract]		
Disclosure of advances [Abstract]		
Disclosure of advances [Line items]		
Advances	3,34,24,766	3,38,88,802.11
Details of advance due by directors other officers or others [Abstract]		
Advance due by directors	0	0
Advance due by other officers	0	0
Advance due by others		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 INR

Other current assets others [Axis]	1		2	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]				
Other current assets notes [Abstract]				
Other current assets [Abstract]				
Other current assets, others	5,72,613	3,66,878.2	18,579	2,00,000
Other current assets others [Abstract]				
Other current assets others [Line items]				
Description of other current assets others	balance with government authorities	balance with government authorities	Interest Accrued on FDR	Prepaid expenses
Other current assets, others	5,72,613	3,66,878.2	18,579	2,00,000

**Other non-current financial liabilities others [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Other non-current financial liabilities others [Axis]	1	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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	47,99,383	47,99,490
Other non-current financial liabilities others [Abstract]		
Other non-current financial liabilities others [Line items]		
Description other non-current financial liabilities others	Lease liability	Lease liability
Other non-current financial liabilities, others	47,99,383	47,99,490

**Classification of inventories [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Classification of inventories [Axis]	Company inventories [Member]	
	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
Subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets [Abstract]		
Inventories notes [Abstract]		
Classification of inventories [Abstract]		
Classification of inventories [Line items]		
Inventories	0	0

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>31/03/2023</b>
Disclosure of subclassification and notes on liabilities and assets explanatory [TextBlock]		
Disclosure of notes on other non-current financial assets [TextBlock]	Textual information (78) [See below]	
Total other non-current financial assets	51,92,311	2,24,37,026.47
Disclosure of notes on other non-current assets explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (79) [See below]	
Advances, non-current	3,34,24,766	3,38,88,802.11
Total other non-current assets	3,34,24,766	3,38,88,802.11
Disclosure of notes on cash and bank balances explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (80) [See below]	
Fixed deposits with banks	0	0
Other deposits with banks	57,094	54,050
Other balances with banks	4,77,420.28	52,187.66
Total balance with banks	5,34,514.28	1,06,237.66
Cash on hand	0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents	5,34,514.28	1,06,237.66
Total cash and bank balances	5,34,514.28	1,06,237.66
Nature of other cash and cash equivalents	Textual information (81) [See below]	
Total balances held with banks to extent held as margin money or security against borrowings, guarantees or other commitments	0	0
Repatriation restrictions if any in respect of cash and bank balances	Textual information (82) [See below]	
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	0	0
Disclosure of notes on other current assets explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (83) [See below]	
Total other current assets	5,91,192	5,66,878.2
Disclosure of notes on other non-current financial liabilities explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (84) [See below]	
Total other non-current financial liabilities	47,99,383	47,99,490
Disclosure of notes on other current financial liabilities explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (85) [See below]	
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	7,556	15,046
Disclosure of other current liabilities notes explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (86) [See below]	
Current liabilities portion of share application money pending allotment	0	0



## Textual information (78)

**Disclosure of notes on other non-current financial assets [Text Block]**

## Note-3 Other Financial Assets

Security Deposits	16,40,000.00	14,40,000.00
Bank deposits with more than 12 month maturity	35,52,311.00	2,09,97,026.47
	51,92,311.00	2,24,37,026.47

## Textual information (79)

**Disclosure of notes on other non-current assets explanatory [Text Block]**

## Note -5 Other Non-Current Assets

Capital Advance	3,34,24,766.00	3,38,88,802.11
Advance Tax (Net Off Provision for Taxation)	-	-
	3,34,24,766.00	3,38,88,802.11

## Textual information (80)

### Disclosure of notes on cash and bank balances explanatory [Text Block]

#### Note - 6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

##### Balances with Banks

In Current Accounts	4,77,427.00	52,239.42
In Deposit Accounts	57,094.00	54,050.00
Cash on hand	-	-
	5,34,521.00	1,06,289.42

## Textual information (81)

### Nature of other cash and cash equivalents

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.

## Textual information (82)

### Repatriation restrictions if any in respect of cash and bank balances

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.

## Textual information (83)

**Disclosure of notes on other current assets explanatory [Text Block]**

## Note - 9 Other Current Assets

Balance with Government Authorities	5,72,613.00	3,66,878.20
Preapid Expenses	-	2,00,000.00
Interest Accrued on FDR	18,579.00	-
	5,91,192.00	5,66,878.20

## Textual information (84)

**Disclosure of notes on other non-current financial liabilities explanatory [Text Block]**

## Note 12 - Lease Liabilities - Non Current

Lease Liability	47,99,383	47,99,490
	47,99,383	47,99,490

Textual information (85)

Disclosure of notes on other current financial liabilities explanatory [Text Block]

Note 13- Borrowings-Current

Unsecured

Intercompany Loan - From Holding Company	-	1,67,50,000
	-	1,67,50,000

Note: Interest free loan received from Holding Co.

Note 14 - Lease Liabilities - Current

Lease Liability	56.00	46.00
	56.00	46.00

Note - 15 Other Financial Liabilities

Expenses Payable	7,500.00	15,000.00
	7,500.00	15,000.00

Textual information (86)

Disclosure of other current liabilities notes explanatory [Text Block]

Note-16 Current Tax Liabilities

Current Tax Liabilities	1,43,000	72,778
	1,43,000	72,778

**[401200] Notes - Additional disclosures on balance sheet**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
Disclosure of additional balance sheet notes explanatory [TextBlock]		
Description of estimates and critical accounting estimates explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (87) [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
Disclosure of whether all assets and liabilities are registered with company	Yes	Yes
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
Details regarding cost audit [Abstract]		
Whether audit of cost records of company has been mandated under Rules specified in SN 1	No	No
Net worth of company	9,01,74,527.06	9,02,51,373.84
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 (87)

Description of estimates and critical accounting estimates explanatory [Text Block]

NOTE: 20 - CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS		Amount in Rs.
Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
a. Contingent Liability	Nil	Nil
b. Capital commitments		
For contract remiaining to be executed (Net off Advance)	-	-

[611800] Notes - Revenue

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of revenue [TextBlock]	A s per accounting p o l i c i e s
Description of accounting policy for recognition of revenue [TextBlock]	Textual information (88) [See below]

Textual information (88)

Description of accounting policy for recognition of revenue [Text Block]

• Revenue

Recognition

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

- 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;
- the entity can identify each party’s rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- 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
- 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.

• Interest and Dividend

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

[612400] Notes - Service concession arrangements

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of employee benefits [TextBlock]	As per attached Accounting Policies	As per attached Accounting Policies
Disclosure of defined benefit plans [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any defined benefit plans	No	No

[612800] Notes - Borrowing costs

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of borrowing costs [TextBlock]		
Whether any borrowing costs has been capitalised during the year	No	No

**[700100] Notes - Key managerial personnels and directors remuneration and other information****Disclosure of key managerial personnels and directors and remuneration to key managerial personnels and directors [Table] ..(1)**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Key managerial personnels and directors [Axis]	1	2	3
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of key managerial personnels and directors and remuneration to key managerial personnels and directors [Abstract]			
Disclosure of key managerial personnels and directors and remuneration to key managerial personnels and directors [LineItems]			
Name of key managerial personnel or director	RAMINDER SINGH CHADHA	AMARVEER KAUR CHADHA	JAYVIR CHADHA
Director identification number of key managerial personnel or director	00405932	00405962	02397468
Permanent account number of key managerial personnel or director	ACPPC3796A	ABNPC7798K	AIEPC5910D
Date of birth of key managerial personnel or director	05/08/1963	07/02/1965	11/12/1989
Designation of key managerial personnel or director	Director	Director	Director
Shares held by key managerial personnel or director	[shares] 2,70,000	[shares] 1,80,000	[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	2,70,000	1,80,000	0
Gross salary to key managerial personnel or director	2,70,000	1,80,000	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	2,70,000	1,80,000	0
Total key managerial personnel or director remuneration	5,40,000	3,60,000	0

**[612200] Notes - Leases**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of leases [TextBlock]		
Whether company has entered into any lease agreement	No	No
Disclosure of recognised finance lease as assets by lessee [TextBlock]		
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
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 INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
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 INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
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]		
Disclosure of notes on other income explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (89) [See below]	
Interest income [Abstract]		
Interest income on non-current investments [Abstract]		
Interest on other non-current investments	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62
Total interest income on non-current investments	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62
Total interest income	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62
Dividend income [Abstract]		
Total dividend income	0	0
Total other income	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62
Disclosure of finance cost [Abstract]		
Disclosure of notes on finance cost explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (90) [See below]	
Interest expense [Abstract]		
Other interest charges	4,79,949	3,51,081
Total interest expense	4,79,949	3,51,081
Total finance costs	4,79,949	3,51,081
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]		
Disclosure of notes on depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (91) [See below]	
Depreciation expense	5,05,259	3,15,410
Total depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense	5,05,259	3,15,410
Breakup of other expenses [Abstract]		
Disclosure of notes on other expenses explanatory [TextBlock]	Textual information (92) [See below]	
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
Legal professional charges	31,600	75,841.58
Directors sitting fees	0	0
Bank charges	265.5	265.5
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	7,500	7,500
Total payments to auditor	7,500	7,500
CSR expenditure	0	0
Miscellaneous expenses	17,139.13	0
Total other expenses	56,504.63	83,607.08
Current tax [Abstract]		

Current tax pertaining to previous years	8,761	261
Current tax pertaining to current year	1,43,000	1,88,464.71
Total current tax	1,51,761	1,88,725.71

Textual information (89)

Disclosure of notes on other income explanatory [Text Block]

Note - 17 Other Income

Interest Income (at amortised cost)	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62
	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62

Textual information (90)

Disclosure of notes on finance cost explanatory [Text Block]

Note -18 Finance Cost

Interest Expenses	4,79,949	3,51,081
	4,79,949	3,51,081

## Textual information (91)

**Disclosure of notes on depreciation, depletion and amortisation expense explanatory [Text Block]**

Note 1 : Right of use assets

	Amount in Rs.		
Particulars	Land - Lease hold	ROU Asset-Leasehold Land	Total
a. Gross carrying amount			
As at 1st April, 2022	2,65,15,300	56,63,548	3,21,78,848
Additions	1,90,00,000	-	1,90,00,000
Disposals/Adjustments	-	8,63,879	8,63,879
As at 31st March, 2023	4,55,15,300	47,99,669	5,03,14,969
Additions	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	4,55,15,300	47,99,669	5,03,14,969
b. Accumulated depreciation and impairment			
As at 1st April, 2022	1,90,784	57,208	2,47,992
Depreciation for the previous year	2,66,435	48,975	3,15,410
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	4,57,219	1,06,183	5,63,402
Depreciation for the year	4,64,516	40,743	5,05,259
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	9,21,735	1,46,926	10,68,661

## c. Net Carrying Amount

As at March 31, 2023	4,50,58,081	46,93,486	4,97,51,567
As at March 31, 2024	4,45,93,565	46,52,743	4,92,46,308

## Textual information (92)

## Disclosure of notes on other expenses explanatory [Text Block]

## Note - 19 Other Expenses

Office Expenses	17,139.13	-
Audit Fees	7,500.00	7,500.00
Bank Charges	265.50	265.50
Legal & Professional Fees	31,600.00	75,841.58
	56,504.63	83,607.08

## [613200] Notes - Cash flow statement

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Disclosure of cash flow statement [TextBlock]	Textual information (93) [See below]		
Description of accounting policy for determining components of cash and cash equivalents [TextBlock]	Textual information (94) [See below]		
Cash and cash equivalents cash flow statement	5,34,514.28	1,06,237.66	13,73,805.12
Cash and cash equivalents	5,34,514.28	1,06,237.66	
Income taxes paid (refund), classified as operating activities	81,540	1,15,686	
Total income taxes paid (refund)	81,540	1,15,686	

## Textual information (93)

## Disclosure of cash flow statement [Text Block]

Particulars	For the year 2023-24	For the year 2022-23
A.		
Cash flow from Operating activities		
a. Net Profit/ (Loss) before Tax & Exceptional item	65,563.84	4,09,496.54
Adjustment for :		
Finance Cost	4,79,949.00	3,51,081.00
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	5,05,259.00	3,15,410.00
Interest Received	(11,07,276.47)	(11,59,594.62)
b. Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	(56,504.63)	(83,607.08)
Adjustment for :		
Trade and Other receivables	(2,24,313.80)	(45,247.00)
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Chang		
Trade and other payables	(7,500.00)	-
c. Cash generated from Operations	(2,88,318.43)	(1,28,854.08)
Direct Taxes Paid	(81,540.00)	(1,15,686.00)
Net Cash Flow from Operating activities	(3,69,858.43)	(2,44,540.08)
B.		
Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of PPE, Capital work in progress (Including capital Advances)	(5,23,810.89)	-



	Aqisition of Leasehold land	-	-
	Addition in Leasehold Land	-	(1,90,00,000.00)
	Loan to holding company	-	-
	Proceeds from repayment of loan by holding co.	-	2,14,15,531.00
	Interest Received	11,07,276.47	11,59,594.62
	Investment in Fixed Deposit with Bank	1,74,44,715.47	(2,09,97,026.00)
	Net Cash Flow from Investing activities	1,80,28,181.05	(1,74,21,900.38)
C.	Cash flow from Financing activities		
	Issue of share capital	-	-
	Proceeds from Borrowings	-	1,67,50,000.00
	Repayment of Borrowings	(1,67,50,000.00)	-
	Repayment of Lease liability	(97.00)	(46.00)
	Finance Cost	(4,79,949.00)	(3,51,081.00)
	Net Cash flow from Financing activities	(1,72,30,046.00)	1,63,98,873.00
D.	Net Increase / (Decrease)in Cash and Cash Equivalent	4,28,276.62	(12,67,567.46)
	Cash and Cash Equivalent at the beginning of the year	1,06,289.42	13,73,805.12

Cash and Cash Equivalent at the end of the year	5,34,566.04	1,06,237.66
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Cash and Cash Equivalent Comprises :

Balances with Banks	5,34,521.00	1,06,237.66
Cash on hand	-	-

## Textual information (94)

### Description of accounting policy for determining components of cash and cash equivalents [Text Block]

#### • 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.

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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****Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of assets [Table]**

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	At fair value [Member]		Recurring fair value measurement [Member]	
Classes of assets [Axis]	Classes of assets [Member]		Classes of assets [Member]	
Valuation techniques used in fair value measurement [Axis]	Valuation techniques [Member]		Valuation techniques [Member]	
Range [Axis]	Ranges [Member]		Ranges [Member]	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of assets [Line items]				
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member

**Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of assets [Table]**

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	Recurring fair value measurement [Member]			
Classes of assets [Axis]	Trading equity securities [Member]		Debt securities [Member]	
Valuation techniques used in fair value measurement [Axis]	Valuation techniques [Member]		Valuation techniques [Member]	
Range [Axis]	Ranges [Member]		Ranges [Member]	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of assets [Line items]				
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member	Refer to child member

## Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	At fair value [Member]			Recurring fair value measurement [Member]
Classes of assets [Axis]	Classes of assets [Member]			Classes of assets [Member]
Levels of fair value hierarchy [Axis]	All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]			All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Line items]				
Assets	57,26,832	2,25,43,315.89	2,42,53,666.02	57,26,832
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]				
Changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]				
Gains (losses) recognised in profit or loss, fair value measurement, assets	-1,68,16,483.89	-17,10,350.13		-1,68,16,483.89
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement, assets	-1,68,16,483.89	-17,10,350.13		-1,68,16,483.89
Assets at end of period	57,26,832	2,25,43,315.89	2,42,53,666.02	57,26,832
Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member
Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member

## Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Table]

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	Recurring fair value measurement [Member]			
Classes of assets [Axis]	Classes of assets [Member]		Trading equity securities [Member]	
Levels of fair value hierarchy [Axis]	All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]		All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]	
	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Line items]				
Assets	2,25,43,315.89	2,42,53,666.02	5,34,521	1,06,289.42
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member		Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member		Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]				
Changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]				
Gains (losses) recognised in profit or loss, fair value measurement, assets	-17,10,350.13		4,28,231.58	-12,67,515.7
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement, assets	-17,10,350.13		4,28,231.58	-12,67,515.7
Assets at end of period	2,25,43,315.89	2,42,53,666.02	5,34,521	1,06,289.42
Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member		Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member		Refer to child member	Refer to child member
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member		Refer to child member	Refer to child member

## Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Table]

..(3)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	Recurring fair value measurement [Member]			
Classes of assets [Axis]	Trading equity securities [Member]			
Levels of fair value hierarchy [Axis]	All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]	Level 1 of fair value hierarchy [Member]		
	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Line items]				
Assets	13,73,805.12	5,34,521	1,06,289.42	13,73,805.12
Nature of other assets		Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents	
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, assets		Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost	
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]				
Changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]				
Gains (losses) recognised in profit or loss, fair value measurement, assets		4,28,231.58	-12,67,515.7	
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement, assets		4,28,231.58	-12,67,515.7	
Assets at end of period	13,73,805.12	5,34,521	1,06,289.42	13,73,805.12
Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets		Textual information (95) [See below]	Textual information (96) [See below]	
Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets		Textual information (97) [See below]	Textual information (98) [See below]	
Nature of other assets		Cash and cash equivalents	Cash and cash equivalents	

## Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Table]

..(4)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	Recurring fair value measurement [Member]			
Classes of assets [Axis]	Debt securities [Member]			
Levels of fair value hierarchy [Axis]	All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]			Level 1 of fair value hierarchy [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Abstract]				
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Line items]				
Assets	51,92,311	2,24,37,026.47	2,28,79,860.9	51,92,311
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Other
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Amortised Cost
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]				
Changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]				
Gains (losses) recognised in profit or loss, fair value measurement, assets	-1,72,44,715.47	-4,42,834.43		-1,72,44,715.47
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement, assets	-1,72,44,715.47	-4,42,834.43		-1,72,44,715.47
Assets at end of period	51,92,311	2,24,37,026.47	2,28,79,860.9	51,92,311
Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Textual information (99) [See below]
Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Textual information (100) [See below]
Nature of other assets	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Other

## Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Table]

..(5)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	Recurring fair value measurement [Member]	
Classes of assets [Axis]	Debt securities [Member]	
Levels of fair value hierarchy [Axis]	Level 1 of fair value hierarchy [Member]	
	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Abstract]		
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Line items]		
Assets	2,24,37,026.47	2,28,79,860.9
Nature of other assets	Other	
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, assets	Amortised Cost	
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]		
Changes in fair value measurement, assets [Abstract]		
Gains (losses) recognised in profit or loss, fair value measurement, assets	-4,42,834.43	
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement, assets	-4,42,834.43	
Assets at end of period	2,24,37,026.47	2,28,79,860.9
Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets	Textual information (101) [See below]	
Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets	Textual information (102) [See below]	
Nature of other assets	Other	

## Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Table]

..(1)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	At fair value [Member]			Recurring fair value measurement [Member]
Classes of liabilities [Axis]	1			1
Levels of fair value hierarchy [Axis]	All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]			All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Abstract]				
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Line items]				
Liabilities	48,06,939	48,14,536	56,78,503	48,06,939
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, liabilities	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, liabilities [Abstract]				
Changes in fair value measurement, liabilities [Abstract]				
Losses (gains) recognised in profit or loss, fair value measurement, liabilities	7,597	8,63,967		7,597
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement, liabilities	-7,597	-8,63,967		-7,597
Liabilities at end of period	48,06,939	48,14,536	56,78,503	48,06,939
Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, liabilities	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member
Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, liabilities	Refer to child member	Refer to child member		Refer to child member

## Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Table]

..(2)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	Recurring fair value measurement [Member]			
Classes of liabilities [Axis]	1			
Levels of fair value hierarchy [Axis]	All levels of fair value hierarchy [Member]		Level 1 of fair value hierarchy [Member]	
	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023	31/03/2022	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Abstract]				
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Line items]				
Liabilities	48,14,536	56,78,503	48,06,939	48,14,536
Description of valuation techniques used in fair value measurement, liabilities	Refer to child member		Amortised Cost	Amortised Cost
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, liabilities [Abstract]				
Changes in fair value measurement, liabilities [Abstract]				
Losses (gains) recognised in profit or loss, fair value measurement, liabilities	8,63,967		7,597	8,63,967
Total increase (decrease) in fair value measurement, liabilities	-8,63,967		-7,597	-8,63,967
Liabilities at end of period	48,14,536	56,78,503	48,06,939	48,14,536
Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, liabilities	Refer to child member		Textual information (103) [See below]	Textual information (104) [See below]
Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, liabilities	Refer to child member		Textual information (105) [See below]	Textual information (106) [See below]

**Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Table]**

..(3)

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

Measurement [Axis]	Recurring fair value measurement [Member]
Classes of liabilities [Axis]	1
Levels of fair value hierarchy [Axis]	Level 1 of fair value hierarchy [Member]
	31/03/2022
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Abstract]	
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Line items]	
Liabilities	56,78,503
Reconciliation of changes in fair value measurement, liabilities [Abstract]	
Liabilities at end of period	56,78,503

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of fair value measurement [TextBlock]	Textual information (107) [See below]	
Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [TextBlock]	Textual information (108) [See below]	
Whether assets have been measured at fair value	Yes	Yes
Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [TextBlock]	Textual information (109) [See below]	
Whether liabilities have been measured at fair value	Yes	Yes
Disclosure of fair value measurement of equity [TextBlock]		
Whether equity have been measured at fair value	No	No
Disclosure of significant unobservable inputs used in fair value measurement of assets [TextBlock]		

**Textual information (95)****Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets**

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.

**Textual information (96)****Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets**

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.

**Textual information (97)****Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets**

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.



## Textual information (98)

### Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets

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.

## Textual information (99)

### Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets

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.

## Textual information (100)

### Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets

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.

## Textual information (101)

### Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets

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.

## Textual information (102)

### Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, assets

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.

## Textual information (103)

### Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, liabilities

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.

Textual information (104)

**Description of line items in profit or loss where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, liabilities**

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.

Textual information (105)

**Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, liabilities**

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.

Textual information (106)

**Description of line items in other comprehensive income where gains (losses) are recognised, fair value measurement, liabilities**

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.

Textual information (107)

Disclosure of fair value measurement [Text Block]

NOTE: 26 -  
FINANCIAL  
INSTRUMENTS BY  
CATEGORY AND  
FAIR VALUE  
HIERARCHY

Amount in  
Rs.

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.

	Carrying amount				Fair value			
(i) March 31, 2024 (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	-	-	5,34,521.00	5,34,521.00	-	-	-	-

(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	51,92,311.00	51,92,311.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	57,26,832.00	57,26,832.00	-	-	-	-

## Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-

## Carrying amount

## Fair value

(i) March 31, 2023 (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	-	-	1,06,289.42	1,06,289.42	-	-	-	-

(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	2,24,37,026.47	2,24,37,026.47	-	-	-	-
	-	-	2,25,43,315.89	2,25,43,315.89	-	-	-	-
				-				
Financial liabilities								
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	48,14,536.00	48,14,536.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	48,14,536.00	48,14,536.00	-	-	-	-

## 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 (108)

Disclosure of fair value measurement of assets [Text Block]

(i) March 31, 2024 (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	-	-	5,34,521.00	5,34,521.00	-	-	-	-
(iv) Bank Balance other than above	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Others	-	-	51,92,311.00	51,92,311.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	57,26,832.00	57,26,832.00	-	-	-	-

## Textual information (109)

## Disclosure of fair value measurement of liabilities [Text Block]

## Financial liabilities

(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Financial liability	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-
	-	-	48,06,939.00	48,06,939.00	-	-	-	-

## [613300] Notes - Operating segments

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
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 INR

Categories of related parties [Axis]	Parent [Member]	
Related party [Axis]	1	
	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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	loan	loan
Description of nature of related party relationship	Ultimate Holding company	Ultimate Holding company
Related party transactions [Abstract]		
Other related party transactions contribution received	0	0
Outstanding balances for related party transactions [Abstract]		
Amounts payable related party transactions	0	1,67,50,000
Amounts receivable related party transactions	0	0
Outstanding commitments made by entity, related party transactions	0	0
Outstanding commitments made on behalf of entity, related party transactions	0	0
Explanation of terms and conditions of outstanding balances for related party transaction	NA	NA
Explanation of details of guarantees given or received of outstanding balances for related party transaction	NA	NA
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of related party [TextBlock]	Textual information (110) [See below]	
Name of parent entity	WORTH PERIPHERALS LIMITED	
Name of ultimate parent of group	NA	
Whether there are any related party transactions during year	No	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 (110)

Disclosure of related party [Text Block]

NOTE: 25 - 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
---------------------------	--------------------

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

-

-

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

		Amount in Rs.	
Nature of Transaction	2023-24	2022-23	
Income			
Interest			
Worth Peripherals Limited	-	-	
Loan given			
Worth Peripherals Limited	-	-	
Loan taken			
Worth Peripherals Limited	-	165.00	
Outstanding Balances			
Receivable			
Worth Peripherals Limited	-	-	

Payable

Worth Peripherals Limited

-

-

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

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
Disclosure of other provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets [TextBlock]		
Disclosure of contingent liabilities [TextBlock]		
Whether there are any contingent liabilities	No	No

**[700200] Notes - Corporate social responsibility**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024
Disclosure of corporate social responsibility explanatory [TextBlock]	
Whether provisions of corporate social responsibility are applicable on company	No

**[610500] Notes - Events after reporting period**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024	01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023
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 INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
Disclosure of earnings per share [TextBlock]	Textual information (111) [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 (111)****Disclosure of earnings per share [Text Block]**

NOTE: 23- EARNING PER SHARE (EPS)

Particular	2023-24	2022-23
Basic and diluted earnings per share :		
a. Net Profit after tax	(76,846.78)	2,48,343.84
c. Weighted average number of equity shares	90,00,000	90,00,000
d. Nominal value of ordinary share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00
e. Basic and diluted earning per share (Rs.)	-0.01	0.03

**[610900] Notes - First time adoption**

Unless otherwise specified, all monetary values are in INR

	<b>01/04/2023 to 31/03/2024</b>	<b>01/04/2022 to 31/03/2023</b>
Disclosure of first-time adoption [TextBlock]		
Whether company has adopted Ind AS first time	No	No